





UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY














Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
CLIR

<https://archive.org/details/fieldnotesv136000hoff>







Hoffmeister, D. F.

1938 - 1943

1. Miscellaneous, 1938-1939

Catalog

Journal, Alameda Co., Calif.

2. Peromyscus studies, 1939-1941

3. Oregon, Washington, 1939

4. Miscellaneous, 1939-1941

Catalog

Itinerary

Species accounts

5. Owens Valley, Calif., 1942

6. Miscellaneous, 1942-1943

Catalog

Species account



W. J. ...

1901-1902

W. J. ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...



Hoffmeister, D. F.

Miscellaneous, 1938-1939

Catalog #3-81

Journal, Alameda Co., Calif







Catalog of specimens  
#3-81







J. Hoffmeister  
1938

## Catalogue

### N. end Strawberry Pool, Strawberry Pool, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Sept. 10, 1938

- (5emb. x 7mm.)
3. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 215-111-25-22 = 34.2  
4. ♂ " " 187-93-24-22 = 21.2  
5. ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 132-65-17-13 = 5.7  
6. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 196-98-24-20 = 20.0

### Forest Experimental Plot, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Madrone grove 100 ft. east.

Sept. 16, 1938

- (4emb. x 20mm.)
7. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 207-103-24-22.5 = 40.0  
8. " " (embryo in alcohol) 51-10-5.5

### Claremont Canyon, Oakland, Alameda Co., Calif.

Sept. 21, 1938

- (Coll. by Joe Marshall)
9. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 199.5-96-24-21.5 = 27.0

### Strawberry Cr. opposite Poultry Exp. Stat., Strawberry Can., Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Oct. 8, 1938

10. ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 109-58-16-11 = 5.0

### E. end Strawberry Pool, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Oct. 22, 1938

11. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 182-91-24.5-20  
12. ♀ " " 184-88-24.5-20.5

### Mouth Strawberry Canyon (in cow pastures), Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Oct. 24, 1938

- (In captivity Oct. 20 to 24) (Coll. Sig. Oppenheimer)
13. ♂ *Citellus beecheyi* 428-149-57-29







F. Hoffmeister  
1938

## Catalogue

Strawberry Canyon (Old Canyon Road, 1/4 mi. E Stadium), Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Nov. 4, 1938

14. ♂ *Peromyscus californicus* 245-133-28.5-25 = 41.0

1/8-1/4 mi. NE Botanical Gardens, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Nov. 19, 1938

15. ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 140.5-76-15.5-13

16. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 196-102-23.5-21.5

17. ♀ *Perognathus* 201-113-25-11

18. ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 179-86-21.5-18







S. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Catalogue

### E. Forest Exp. Plot, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Jan. 23, 1939

19. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* (Caught Sept. 16, 1938, died in captivity, M.V.Z.) 192-101-23-20

Jan. 25, 1939

20. ♂ *Sorex* 112-48-14-9  
21. ♀ *Sorex* 111-46-14-9

### 100 ft. below Forest Exp. Plot,

22. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 188-94-23-22  
23. ♀ " " 180-87-23-20.5

### Old Canyon Rd, 250' above gate, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Jan. 29, 1939

24. ♀ *Microtus* 167-28-21-14

### Mouth of Strawberry Canyon,

25. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 197-103-26-21  
26. ♂ *Peromyscus californicus* 235-121-29-24  
27. ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 135-67-17-13.5  
28. ♀ *Peromyscus californicus* 251-139-29-24  
29. ♂ " *truei* 201-104-25-22.5

March 29, 1939

30. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* (Caught Feb. 18, 1939, died in captivity at M.V.Z.) 202-109-24-21

### Above Botanical Gardens, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Ala. Co., Cal.

April 1, 1939

31. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 195-91-24.5-22  
32. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 195-99-24-21

### Strawberry Canyon (Old Canyon Rd.), Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

April 23, 1939

33. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* (Caught Oct. 22, 1938, died in captivity, M.V.Z. April 22) alc.







A. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

# Catalogue

acc. 5846

5 mi. NW Yorkville, Mendocino Co., California

May 8, 1939

(Collected by R. W. Smith)

34. ♀ *Neurotrichus gibbsii* 112-45-16  
35. ♀ *Sorex* 107-48-14-6  
36. ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 168-79-20-18  
37. ♂ " " 177-82-20-18  
(Semb. x 12 mm.)  
38. ♀ " " 181-79-20-18

May 7, 1939

(Collected by R. W. Smith)

- (skel. only)  
39. ♀ *Peromyscus m. rufidus* skel. only 181-91-21  
(skel. only)  
40. ♂ " " 187-94-20  
(skel. only)  
41. ♂ " " 166-84-20  
(skel. only)  
42. ♂ " " 161-76-21

May 9, 1939

(by R. W. Smith)

(Captured alive May 8, 1939, died in captivity May 9, 1939)

43. ♂ *Sorex* 98-47-14-6

Acc. 5845

4600 ft.,  
Range 3 mi. N Polvadera, Socorro Co., New Mexico

May 3, 1939

(Coll. F. T. Tesar, May 3, 1939; CR-146)

44. ♀ *Neotoma a. albicula* 305-132-32-27  
(coll. F. T. Tesar; CR-147)  
45. ♂ *Neotoma* " " 310-135-33-28

Range 4 mi. N Polvadera, 4600 ft., Socorro Co., New Mexico

(Coll. F. V. O'Gara; CR-150)

46. ♂ *Citellus spilosoma major* 220-80-33-10  
(Coll. F. V. O'Gara; CR-151)  
47. ♂ *Citellus* " " 235-75-33-10

4700 ft.,  
Range 2 mi. SW Socorro, Socorro Co., New Mexico

(F. T. Tesar; CR-152)

48. ♂ *Dipodomys spectabilis baileyi* 355-200-55-15  
(F. T. Tesar; CR-153)  
49. ♂ *Dipodomys* " " 320-180-55-15  
(R. E. Raikko; CR-154)  
50. ♀ *Dipodomys m. merriami* 260-150-34-12  
(R. E. Raikko; CR-155)  
51. ♀ *Dipodomys* " " 255-155-40-14







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

# Catalogue

Range 2 mi. SW Socorro, 4700 ft., Socorro Co., New Mexico

May 3, 1939

52. ♂ *Dipodomys* *o. ordii*  
53. ♂ *Dipodomys* " "  
54. ♂ *Peromyscus* *e. eremicus*  
55. ♀ *Peromyscus* " "

(coll. R. E. Raikko CR-156)  
225-135-42-13  
(F. T. Tesar CR-157)  
235-135-43-14  
(R. E. Raikko CR-158)  
185-100-18-17  
(R. E. Raikko CR-159)  
190-100-21-17

Acc. 5854

Received at M. V. Z. May 5, 1939, 15 mammal skulls  
(Castor and Ondatra) from Mr. Stanley G. Jewett, 1404  
Bidwell St., S. E., Portland Oregon  
Columbia Co., Oregon

1930

- 90130 skull only 56. ? *Castor canadensis*

(coll. S. G. Jewett ?)

Willow Creek, 3 mi. S Lone, Morrow Co., Oregon

Feb. 8, 1939

- 90743 skull only 57. ? *Ondatra*

(coll.: Lee Land)

Feb. 11, 1939

- 90744 skull only 58. ? *Ondatra*

(coll.: Lee Land)

- 90733 skull only 59. ♂ *Castor canadensis*

(coll.: Lee Land)

Dry Creek, in North end of Grande Ronde Valley, Union Co., Ore.

Spring, 1939

- 90731 skull only 60. ? *Castor canadensis*

(coll. unknown)

90732 Mill Creek, in North end of Grande Ronde Valley, Union Co., Ore.

- skull only 61. ? *Castor canadensis* Spring, 1939

(coll. unknown)

Clarno, Wheeler Co., Oregon

Feb. 3, 1939

- 90734 skull only 62. ♀ *Castor canadensis*

(coll. Lee Land)







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalogue

Braggs Ranch, on John Day River, between Mt. Vernon and  
Dayville, Grant Co., Oregon.

February, 1939

- 90735 skull only 63. ♂ *Castor canadensis* (coll. Horace H. Richardson)  
90736 skull only 64. ♀ " " " "

Baker, vicinity of Powder River, Baker Co., Oregon

Spring, 1939

- 90737 skull only 65. ? *Castor canadensis* (coll. unknown)  
90738 skull only 66. ? " " " "

Thomas Creek, Lake Co., Oregon

1931

- 90739 skull only 67. ? *Castor canadensis* (coll. unknown)

Middle Fork Malheur R., (Harney Co.?), Oregon

Winter, 1938-1939

- 90740 skull only 68. ♀ *Castor canadensis* (coll. Cecil E. Oard)

Deadman Cr., near \_\_\_\_\_ of South Fork of Malheur R.,  
(Harney Co.?), Oregon.

Winter, 1938-1939

- 90741 skull only 69. ♀ *Castor canadensis* (coll. Cecil E. Oard)

(No locality at present) Oregon

Winter, 1938-1939

- 90742 skull only 70. ? *Castor canadensis* (coll. E. E. Oard ?)

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Captured alive Feb. 18, 1939; died May 23, 1939

71. ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

138-73-17







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalogue

Acc. 5861 Coney Island, next to Union Island, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

Caught alive, May 22, 1939; died May 24, 1939

(Caught by William Webb; obtained through Calif. Fish  
+skel. and Game, from Mr. Laughlin) (Albs, 13oz.)

72. ♂ *Castor canadensis* 937-290-170-35 = 8987 gms.

Acc. 5863 6500 ft. Mocho Range, 20 mi. SW Santa Fe, Santa Fe Co., New Mex.

May 24, 1939

(F. T. Tesar #1)

73. ♂ *Citellus spilosoma major* 225-65-33-10

Simmons Ranch, 6500 ft, 8 mi. SE Golden (= "about 16 mi. SW Madrid"),

Santa Fe Co., New Mexico

May 24, 1939

(F. T. Tesar #2)

74. ♂ *Dipodomys spectabilis baileyi* 345-200-55-17

Acc. 5865 On highway, halfway between Pinole and Rodeo, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

June 3, 1939

(Coll. by L. Kellogg)

75. ♂ *Mustela frenata*

423-167-42-26 = 244.5

Lucerne, Clear Lake, Lake Co., Calif.

June 5, 1939

(1 embryo ♂ x 4.5 mm)

(Coll. H. P. Maslin)

76. ♀ *Myotis lucifugus*

85-38 - 9-12.5

Acc. 5868 Pincon Road (off Arlington Ave.) Berkeley, in Contra Costa Co., Cal.

June 6, 1939

(Lactating)

(Coll. by E. T. Blake)

7 lbs. 2 oz.

77. ♀ *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*

867-327-128-70 = 3232 gms.







Acc. 5872

Sent in as a gift by David Brazil, Golden, Idaho, on  
June 12, 1939, as per his letter dated June 7, 1939.  
<sup>6 mi. NE Golden,</sup>  
6000 ft., Mud Springs, Idaho Co., Idaho

May 24, 1939

78 ♀ *Citellus columbianus*

349-89-51

Harper Well Wash, Imperial Co., Calif.

May 23, 1939

(alcoholic)  
79 ♂ *Perognathus penicillatus*

(Collected by R.R. and R.G. Miller)  
163-88-22-8

1/4 mi. above Poultry Station, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

June 23, 1939

80 ♀ *Sorex*

81 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

(Collected by Roy Johnson)  
103-47-13-6  
(Collected by Roy Johnson)  
203-103-23-21.5







Journal, Alameda Co., Calif.







Strawberry Canyon (New Pool), Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Sept. 9

About 6:30 P.M. went up the canyon along the south side road (= Old Canyon Road) to east end of pool. Set 6 snap traps along roadway at southeast gate to pool.

Sept. 10

At 6:45 A.M. visited traps. 4 mammals in the 6 traps. 3 Peromyscus truei gilberti (1 ♂, 2 ♀) and one Reithrodontomys (♂). Two of the Peromyscus were caught in the accumulated sticks and leaves at the base of an oak on a slope from the roadway; the other in a nearby blackberry thicket (beneath). A trap under the fence enclosing the pool caught the harvest mouse.

Sept. 15

Forest Exp. Plot, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Set 16 traps shortly before dark. Six of the traps in the madrone groove along the fence bordering the boundary of the primitive area. Set other five right at the experimental plot in growth of Artemisia.

Sept. 16

Visited the 11 traps and found 6 Peromyscus; 2 at Experimental Plot, 4 in madrone groove. One (♂) in the traps in madrone groove was still alive as he was caught by foot in one trap and his tail in another. Took him out, put him in sack and took him to M.M.Z. for observation. One Peromyscus truei ♀ was







7. Hoffmeister  
1938

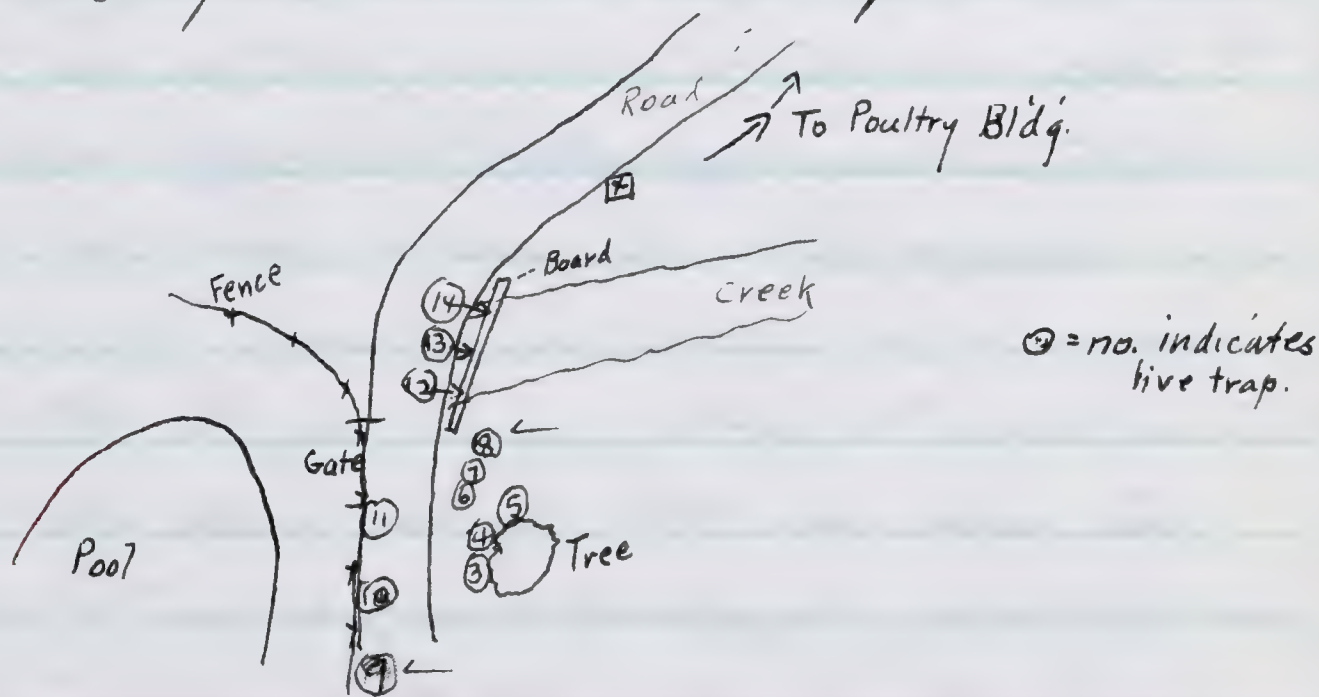
Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

prepared and an embryo removed from embryonic sac and saved as alcoholic specimen.

Sept. 29

Neend Pool, Strawberry Canyon

About 6:10 P. M. set 12 live traps (Benson type) and 2 snap traps at locality similar to that of Sept. 9-10. Live trap numbers were 3-14. Traps were placed on opposite sides of the lower roadway (= Old Canyon Road). Trap 9, 10, 11 were 30' along pool fence each being 15 ft. apart. Across road, 3, 4, + 5 were grouped around oak base while nos. 6, 7, + 8 were in underbrush, each 6 ft. apart; nos. 12, 13, + 14 are about 8' apart under blackberry vines. Thus:



Sept. 30

Visited my traps this A. M. There was a heavy early morning fog, but by 7:00 it had already lifted in the canyon altho the vegetation was wet. The 2 spring traps were empty & untouched. There were 2 Peromyscus truei gilberti in live traps. no 8 + 9, which were on opposite sides of roadway about 50' apart. Mouse in no. 8 got away before being marked going under the







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1938

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

gate along fence. *Peromyscus* in no. 9 was an adult ♂ and I was unable to get him out of the trap satisfactorily & punch his ear but attempting to do this accidentally pulled about 2 cm. of his tail. Kept him in a glass jar for about 20 minutes and when turned loose he got fairly badly squeezed but apparently seemed alright; jumped across roadway into rinderbush in the general region of trap 8 (see sketch). The tail will suffice to mark this animal.

Oct. 8

Last night set 11 live traps in the same locale as on the previous occasion and 5 snap traps Opposite Poultry Experiment Station. In the live traps I caught 2 *Peromyscus truei* beneath the "board" (see sketch on previous page). One ♂ got away; other ♂ was marked with a clip taken out of left ear near top. However he had suffered considerably from exposure, (I tried to warm him up in my hands before laying him under some berry bushes) and do not think he will recover. 2 ectoparasites were seen. In the spot marked ⊗ on previous map a young *Peromyscus californicus* was caught in the live trap but turned loose. Although many of the traps were in the locality where the *Peromyscus truei* was taken Sept. 30 & suffered the broken tail, I







D. J. Hoffmeister  
1938

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

did not catch him today (8 days later). In the snap trap caught 1 Reithrodontomys ♂.

Oct. 22

Last night set 11 live traps and 3 snap traps in localities similar to those shown on sketch previously. The night was cold but clear. The 3 snap traps caught 2 Peromyscus truei (1 ♂, 1 ♀); the 11 live traps: 1 Peromyscus truei ♂ + 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♀; the truei was in good condition but the maniculatus was badly spent either from exposure or lack of food or a combination. Both were brought back to M.V.Z. & caged.

Nov. 4

Old Canyon Road (1/4 mi. E Stadium), Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Set 6 snap traps here last night above and below the roadway. Caught 2 Peromyscus californicus, one an immature was discarded, the other adult ♂ saved. The weather was cloudy and slightly foggy.

Nov. 18

NE Botanical Gardens, Strawberry Canyon, Berk., Alameda Co., Cal.

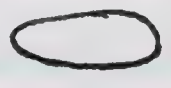
Walked up into the canyon this afternoon with Fred Dale, setting 19 traps at the above locality, varying from 1/8 to 1/4 mi. NE Botanical Gardens. The weather was very warm for this time of year, clear, and no wind, although the wind had blown earlier in the







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1938

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.  
morning. Obtained an excellent view of a red-tailed hawk which was soaring low north of the stadium. Saw at least 2 Citellus beecheyi out yet at the plot above the Veterinary Science Bldg. Saw Coast bush-tits foraging in large flocks, only 1 Junco, but many audubon warblers among eucalypti. Although numerous Microtus runs were followed, only a few showed fresh workings, although old nests filled with ungerminated seeds were evident in many cases. I particularly noticed that the mouths of underground burrows of Microtus and Perognathus of last year, or earlier this year, has sprouts of green grass growing from them, whereas much of the surrounding ground didn't. Apparently seeds had been carried or fallen here and found loose dirt and enough moisture to germinate. On a slope covered with Artemisia, we found 3 seats apparently of Neotoma although they were not exactly characteristics of this genus. These were not found in territory one would expect to find Neotoma in. They were 9 mm. x 4 mm. & rather oblong  and black.

Nov. 19. Visited traps with Fred Dale. There were 9 caught, some of which had been badly eaten. I put up 1 Reithro, 1 Peromyscus truei + maniculatus, 1 Perognathus







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Jan. 24. Forest Exp. Plot, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Set 14 snap traps, 6 at the Forestry Plot around the Ceanothus patch; the other 8 about 100 feet below here. The weather is still mild for this time of year, & very clear.

Jan. 25 Visited traps. The five at Plot immediately adjacent to Ceanothus patch caught 2 Sorex <sup>1♂ + 1♀</sup> ornatus; the 6<sup>th</sup> trap, further away, had been sprung and moved, apparently by a dog. The other 8 has 3 Peromyscus truei: one trap (with specimen?) on a bank 4 ft. above creek had sprung & fallen in water below. A P. truei lay a short distance away from trap in water, apparently having drowned or been injured and falling in the water. Other 2 Peromyscus truei <sup>1♀ + 1♂</sup>, which were saved were caught thicket of willows with a few blackberries, etc. Of the 8 traps, only 5 were set in places one would expect to catch Peromyscus truei, and of these 5, 3 caught truei, 1 was sprung and 1 wasn't.

Old Canyon Road, Strawberry Cany., Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Jan. 28. Placed 15 traps along roadways, along lower trail leading to pool, & along pool fence between path and road.

Jan. 29 Collected traps (2 were lost) and 8 specimens. The weather last night was clear and cold but by this morning







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.  
it was overcast and beginning to rain.  
Along trail at bottom of canyon leading to pool,  
3 traps of 5 remained, 1 was sprung with  
fresh feces (apparently of Peromyscus); other 2  
had 1 Peromyscus truei and 1 Peromyscus  
californicus. On open uphill slope & along  
fence of pool between path & roadway:  
3 traps in open: 1 sprung, other un sprung, &  
last with Reithrodontomys megalotis; 2 traps  
in thickets along fence: 1 Peromyscus.  
5 traps along roadway: 3 Peromyscus and  
1 Microtus. Specimens saved: Peromyscus truei  
(2♂), Peromyscus californicus (1♂, 1♀), Reithrodontomys  
megalotis (1♀), Microtus (1♀).

Mouth of Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Feb. 18

Last evening, set 12 live traps (Benson type)  
south of the veterinary science bldgs. as  
illustrated on following page. Position of  
traps indicated by numbers Taken from number  
of trap. The Reithrodontomys was taken under  
a log (aside of it) about 10 ft. from creek.  
There was no chaparral within 20 feet at  
least of this trap. The Peromyscus truei  
was taken at some distance from the  
creek under a low shrub (?) which was  
more or less isolated from nearby  
chaparral. Both the Reithrodontomys

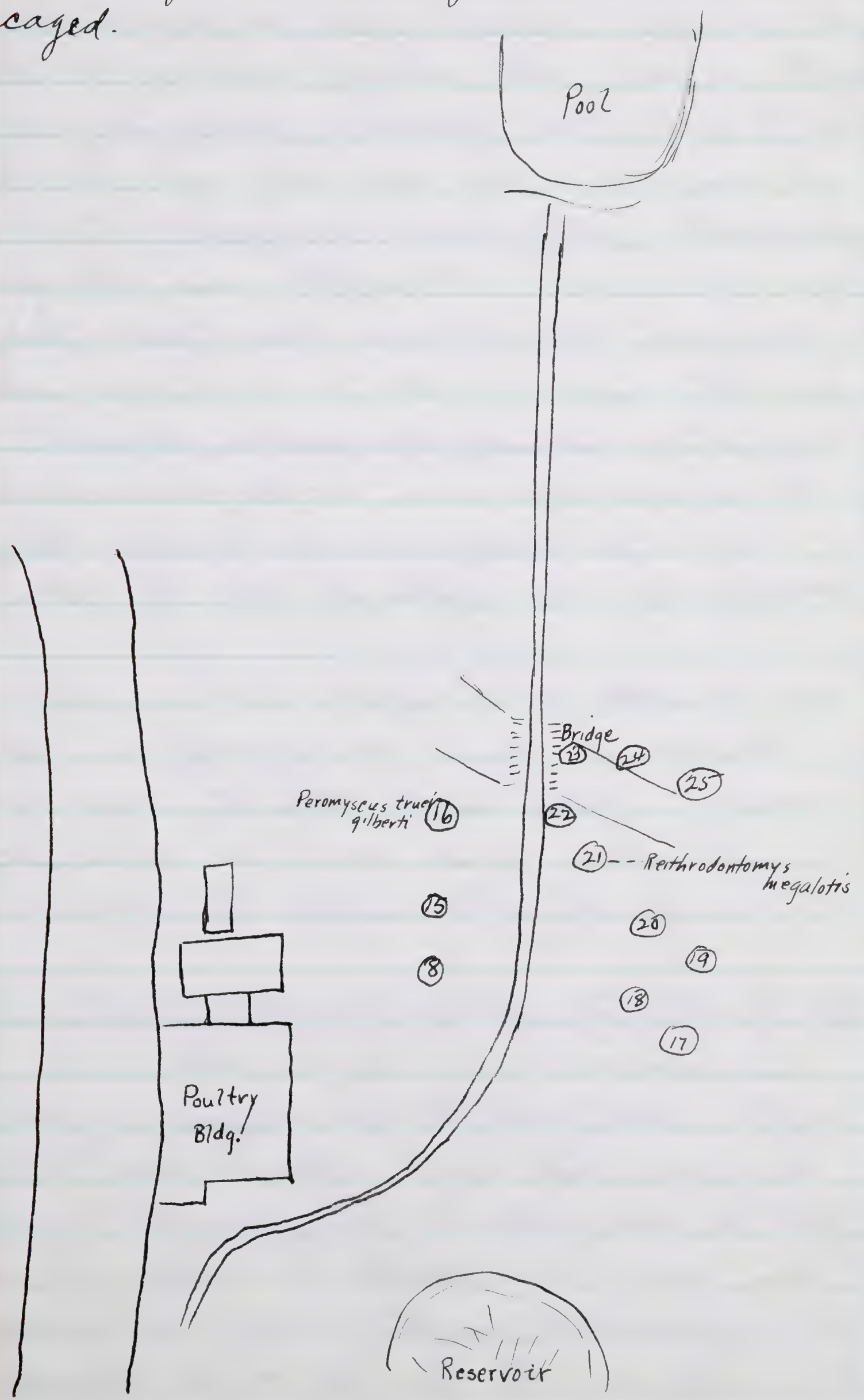






F. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.  
and *Peromyscus* were brought back to M.V.Z. and  
caged.









D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

NE. of Botanical Gardens, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

April 1

Last night set 11 snap traps and 6 live traps along trail NE Botanical Gardens that leads on through Eucalyptus grove, in company with Ronald W. Smith. In the snap traps there were 2 *Peromyscus truei* (♀ + ♂), 4 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 1 *Reithrodontomys megalotis*, and 1 *Perognathus*. Some of them were pretty badly eaten and only the *Peromyscus truei* were saved. In the live traps, there was 1 *Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli* which was experimental placed in a wire cage in the field while its toe was clipped as a trail method for such marking for identification.

April 23 *Peromyscus truei* ♂ caged since October 22, 1938 died in captivity & was made a alcoholic specimen for later examination. He was caught at the east end of Strawberry Pool along Old Canyon Road on Oct. 22, 1938

Rincon Road, (off Arlington Ave.), N of Berkeley, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

June, 6

Mr. E. T. Blake brought in to the museum this morning a gray fox which he found dead on his place at the above locality. He said that this is the second time a gray fox has been seen (or taken?) on his place. He believes that a new rifle range in Wildcat Canyon is causing certain animals to cross the ridge towards the vicinity







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

of where he lives. The female apparently had pups for she was lactating and all the 6 mammary glands were greatly developed. She was a relatively fat specimen considering the condition, weighing 9 lbs., 2 oz. He said he had been poisoning gophers which were overrunning his place this year, and was of the opinion the fox may have gotten one or several poisoned gophers, which proved fatal to the fox.

Howard Twining examined the stomach contents and said he found present: Citellus beecheyi, Microtus, and a few feathers of a small bird (possibly a fringillid). He did not determine quantities or give me any proportions.







Hoffmeister, D.  
Peromyscus studies  
1939-1941





#5 also young #5

*Peromyscus* <sup>*truei gilberti*</sup> ~~*calif. parastreus*~~

Feb. 27, 1939. This specimen ♀ has been in captivity since Feb. 18. It was sometime before I decided it was a *californicus* rather than a *truei* as it was exceptionally small or young. But its actions were quite distinct from those of *truei gilberti*.

It never took refuge under the cotton placed in cage, but would huddle in a corner with back towards observer. Peculiarly the tail was held between the legs up under the body, or else bent around body so that it was up near the mouth region. By the end of a couple of days, it laid on top of the cotton a few times, but then on its side with tail curled around. Thus ⑨. Since then

it has remained huddled in a corner more often than in or partially under the cotton. It consumes a great deal of food as well as water & gnaws frequently on screen, having done so particularly in 1 place, polishing up the "lead?" wire in this spot.

Earlier this A.M. it was tearing the cotton apart with its mouth, & making a squeaking noise similar to that of *maniculatus gambeli* but not as loud. This is the 1st *Peromyscus* that has done this well in separate confinement. The 2 *maniculatus* never made noise when separate, but only after ♂ & ♀ were put together.

Feb. 29. 1:30 P.M. Observed cage & noticed young. Apparently the squeaking I had heard in the morning about 10:00 to 11:00 was that of young.

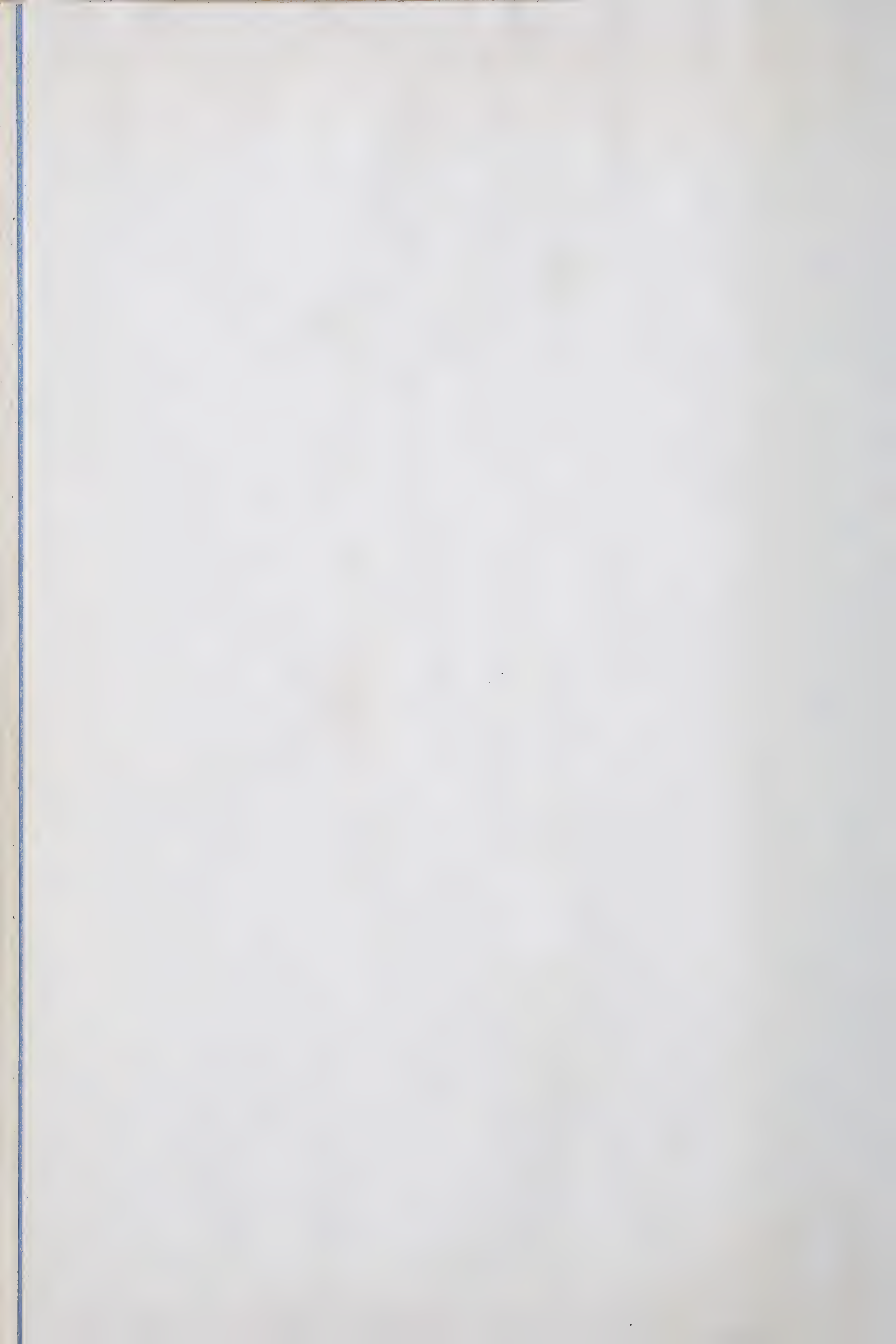




One closer observation, I saw 2 young: completely hairless, bluish red, eyes closed. The mother was in the opposite corner of the cage & young were exposed. She had no cotton over or near them & they were laying on the dirt. She soon returned & they started to nurse. I was impressed with the ability that these blind young have of squirming under the mother when she is near. It appeared that young might still be born as the ♀ sat curled up with her head down nearly between her forelegs & occasionally moved her hind legs. I watched her on & off for at least an hour & saw at that time no signs of further birth. About 3:30, I put a piece of board over the front of the nest, & when I looked a half hr. later the young were covered with the cotton, I believe that if any more were born, they were by now. The ♀ apparently moved over the young ones freely, & appeared to be stepping on them at times. She made a peculiar grinding noise with her teeth that gave me the impression she might be eating some of the young. I can't be sure of this though. I didn't open or remove the cotton & see if any more were born.

Mar. 1. 9:00 A.M. ♀ & young are well covered with cotton this A.M. Some of the young are alive as I can hear them squeak.

Mar. 3 10:45 Examined the young as best I could. Saw 2, they were both nursing. They are 4 days old. Eyes still closed. Pinna of ears stands up. Appear from 1 foot distance to still be hairless. The back & sides are black pigmented intensely. The belly region is bright red. When the young become detached, they make a loud sucking noise & return immediately. They haven't "squeaked" lately, apparently quite satisfied. ♀ remains laying on side in corner of cage partially behind the ball of cotton. Not well covered.





Mar. 4. 8:00 P.M. Briefly looked at young. Only saw 1, + rear-end of that as was under ♀ feeding. Sides + belly are still red, back black. Appeared that fore part of hind shank was black remainder red. I think they still have their eyes closed. Impossible to see any hair from distance outside of cage.

Mar. 10. 12:20 P.M. Weighed ~~the~~ one young. Weight = 7.1 gm. The eyes are still closed. The vibrissae are long; underfur + guard hairs are well developed. Earlier, the ♀ left this young one by itself in the corner of the cage + did not nurse it, altho a little later put cotton over the top of it.

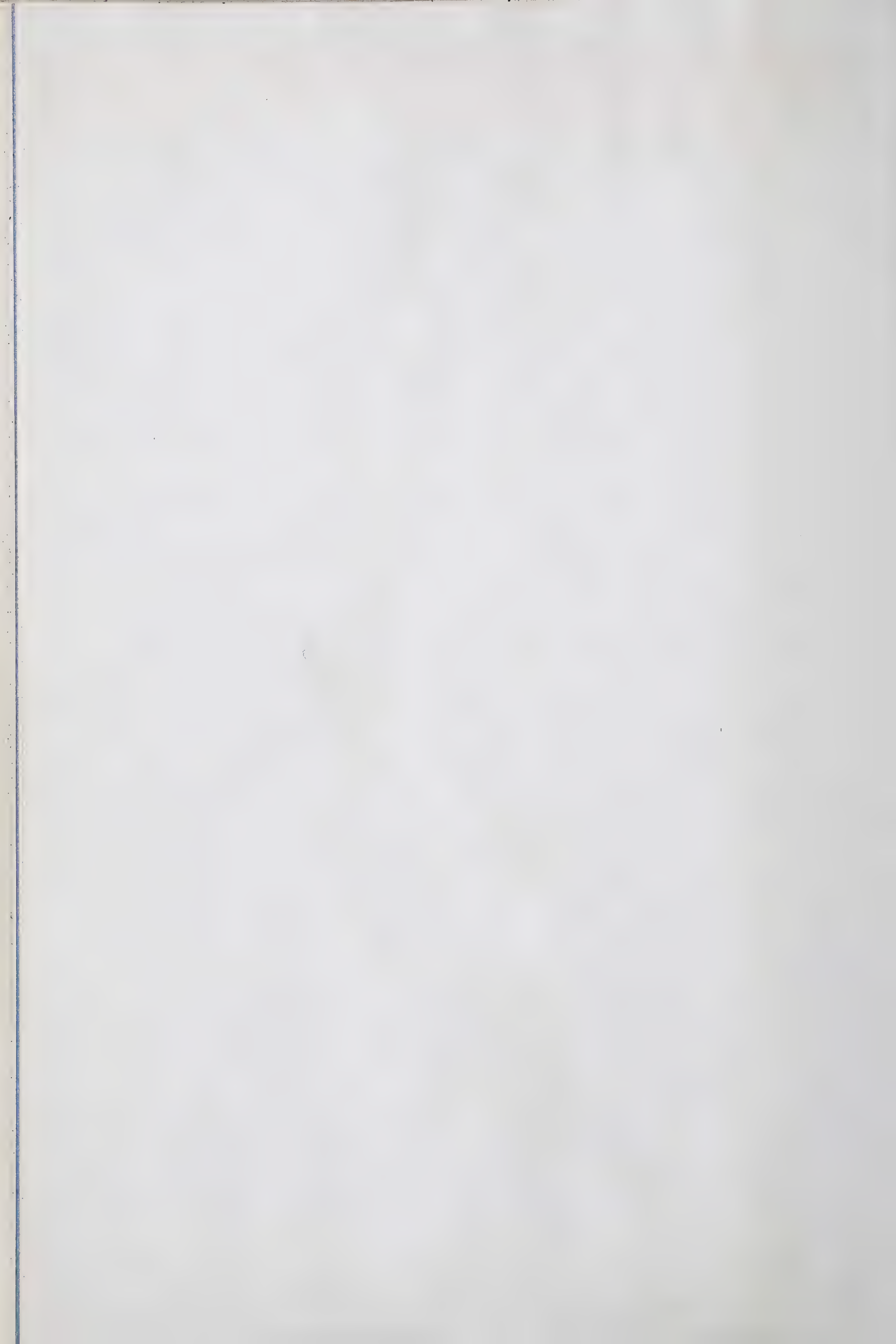
Mar. 19 Put clean dirt in cage. Young have had eyes open for about 2-4 days. I noticed on one, Mar. 17, what I took to be a lateral line as if this indicated already the beginning of the post-juvenal molt.

Today, while cleaning cage, one young firmly clung to farthest posterior teat on the left side as I shifted the cage. As the mother walked around the cage + on the wire sides, the young now walked (instead of dragged as formerly) along behind. The head was buried under the hind parts + pelage so far that the open eyes could not be seen except when the young lagged too far behind and pulled the teat out so that the young's snout showed well. This one hung on for fully 5 minutes, all the time the mother was moving. After the young become detached, the 2 young played, chasing each other, + ran up the wire sides.

Mar. 29. ♀ found dead at 5:15 P.M. Apparently dead only about 1 or 2 hrs. Cause unknown. Apparently sufficient food. Young were still attempting to nurse. Put skin up as no. 30. ♀.

April 5 - Although the 2 young are about 37 days old, they don't seem to be able yet to break sunflower seeds. Even when the inner portion is taken out, they still have difficulty in biting it, + it appears as though good size piece go down at once, as "lumps" are forced along the digestive tract.

Apr - Fed them by eye-dropper a solution of sugar + water. This they ate readily. Previously fed wet mash, green barley + wheat heads, dog biscuit, bird seed.





April 8, 1939. Gave a mealworm to biggest of the 2 young which he readily took. Had a hard time managing it, but finally ate half of it; after chewing this readily picked up the other half. This is first time they have been offered insects & ~~have~~ ~~eaten the~~ ate them readily.

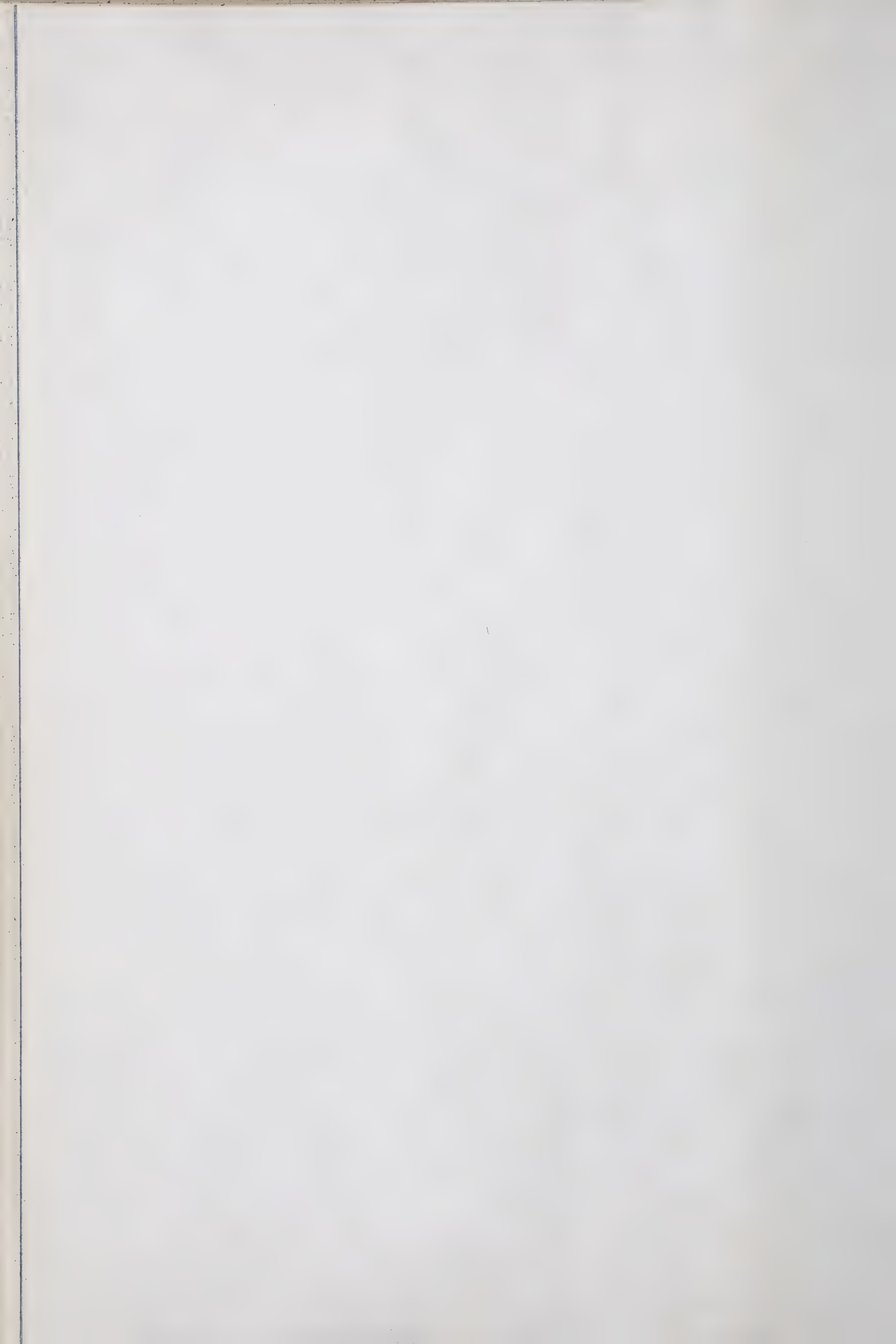
June 21 - 2 young are still alive & well. Close observation shows: Adult pelage of a bright ochraceous has now extended completely along the lateral line and only about 1 cm. of the way above the lateral line in the mid-region. Closer observation tends to show some ochraceous mixed in with the mouse-gray color of the back & this gray isn't the same as it was in juvenal pelage. The pelage change of ochraceous has extended up to the base of the ear on one & partway up on the other.

While eating the tail is held as nearly straight backwards as possible, the proximal end nearly always being straight back & the more distal part being ~~at~~ in any position, depending on whether it is near the wire, or in the ground, etc. They still cannot crack sunflower seeds like wild caught - caged animals can. They hold them in their front feet & take considerable gnawing to penetrate the shell.

July 5 - One of the young (the 1 paralyzed) died while Tom Rodgers was taking care of them for me while I was north. #6

Sept. 22 The #8 upon examination thru screen of cage was seen to have testes greatly enlarged & protruding. The last 3 or 4 days have been very hot. It remained on top of cotton throughout day.

Sept. 28 Testis not enlarged & protruding. Animal has stored a small quantity of sunflower seeds in its nest in cotton. The sides are ochraceous but the dorsal coloration still looks rather subadult in color.





offinester  
1940

Peromyscus truei gilberti

Oct. 12

♀ collected by C.M. Miller at Head of Shepard's Canyon, S. of Park Blvd, Oakland, Alameda Co., Calif. ~~Skinned~~ <sup>Stunned</sup> the animal while chopping stump.

Gave birth to 4 young sometime between 9 P.M. Oct. 12 and 2 p.m. Oct. 13.

Oct. 13

2:30 p.m. Wt. of 1 animal = 2 grams. Length of hind foot, 6.4; l. of Tail 11.7 mm. Vibrissae (on nose) erect. No other hair visible & no definite concentration of black pigment. Eyes closed & ears closed. Greatest length of skull was less than 13.5 mm.

Oct. 14

2:30 p.m. Wt. of 1 animal 2.6 gms; tail 12.0 mm; hind foot 7.2 mm.  
" " " " 2.15 " ; " 13.3 mm; " " 7.25 "

No hairs except vibrissae visible. No definite concentration of black pigment seems evident. There is a pure white patch beneath the skin at about the position of the liver. Do not know what this is. Ears are down tight, with the external pinna seemingly folded over and fused down. The eyes are closed tight also.

Oct. 16

12:30 p.m. Wt. 1 animal = 2.5 grams.

The remains of one, apparently eaten by female, were found. I think there is only 1 left. Others probably eaten. There is now a definite concentration of black on the top of the head & back (above <sup>what</sup> would be called the lateral line). Eyes closed; no hair; ears still down but not as tightly as before.

Oct. 18

5:15 p.m. 1 animal still alive. Greatest length of skull less than 16.3 mm. Length of tail, 18.2 mm. Not weighed. The pinnae of the ears are ~~not~~ <sup>no</sup> longer





Hoffmeister  
1940

Peromyscus truei gilberti

fused down but they do not stand erect. They can be lifted up with forceps. No hair has come thru yet, but there is a greater concentration of black dorsally & on the sides now. The eyes are closed.

Oct. 31

There is an indication of the postjuvenal pelage begin to come in along the lateral line. In this region there is a very fine line of ochraceous hairs starting at the bottom of the black hairs of the dorsum.

Nov. 3

Tail 43.5 mm; hind foot, 17.7 mm.

Eyes open. Coat color is much darker than other specimens I have thought considered as being in juvenal pelage. The hair on the dorsum is very black basally tipped with a grayish-ochraceous band. It is more grayish on the head than posterior to the ears.

About Dec. 1

The young is still in juvenal pelage and, if any, there was only a very slight ochraceous along the lateral line. It also was apparently able to crack open sunflower seeds.

Dec. 23

The young animal shows no discernible ochraceous anywhere & I believe it is still in juvenal pelage (over 10 weeks since birth!). It moves around rapidly & leaves the tin-can nest rarely. The ad ♀ usually takes the food to the can for the young one. It seems to fight considerably with the female.

1941

Jan 2

♀ collected Oct. 12, 1940 by C.M. Miller died today and I injected it with 10% formalin. The juvenile, offspring of this ♀ and in the same cage, was very weak and feeble, so I killed it. This young (sex not determined) was one of 4 born Oct. 12. The animal appeared to me to still be in juvenal pelage, with ochraceous adult (or subadult) pelage appearing as a pectoral spot in this animal, continuing

First paragraph of handwritten text, starting with a capital letter.

Second paragraph of handwritten text, continuing the narrative.

Third paragraph of handwritten text, showing a change in the subject.

Fourth paragraph of handwritten text, providing further details.

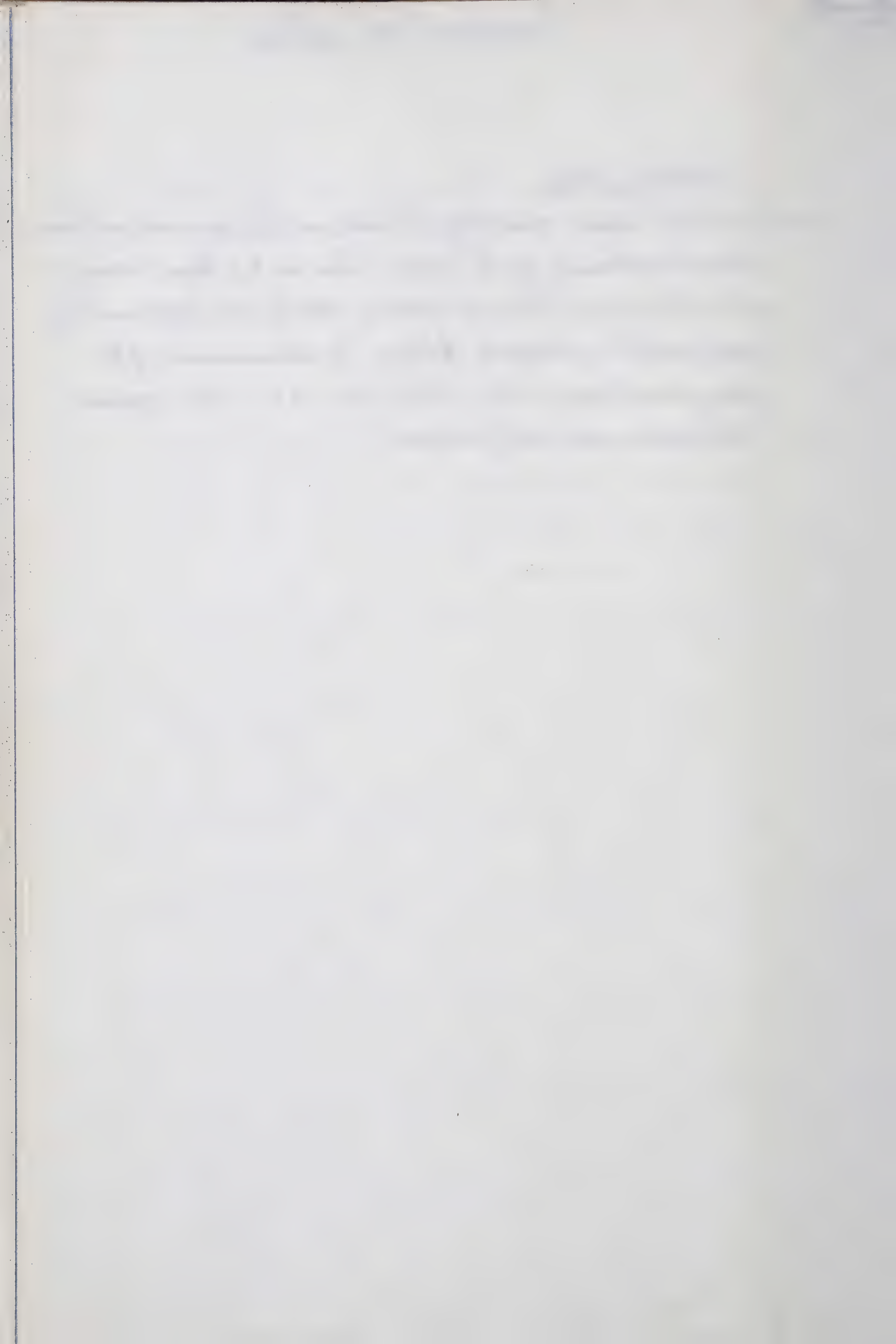
Fifth paragraph of handwritten text, concluding a section.

Sixth paragraph of handwritten text, the final line on the page.



Peromyscus truei gilbertiBerkeley, Calif

Jan 2. (cont.) to the sides and along the lateral line as a narrow band, but not continuing up the sides. Thus in 82 days (nearly 12 weeks) this animal had not attained adult, and apparently postjuvinal or subadult pelage. The measurements of the young animal were =  $163 - 82 - 22 - 19 \equiv 10.6$  grams. The specimen was not preserved.





(1)

15 day

7.8

17 "

8.7

25 "

$$143 - 67.5 - 20.6 - 17.0 \equiv 10.4$$

32 "

$$151 - 75.1 - 20.8 - 17.1 \equiv 13.7$$

44 "

$$163 - 86 - 22.2 - 18.6 \equiv 14.9$$

56 "

$$167 - 86 - 22.1 - 17.5 \equiv 15.5$$

(2)

15<sup>th</sup> day

7.8

17<sup>th</sup> day

8.7

25 "

$$132 - 63.5 - 20.7 - 16.9 \equiv 10.9$$

32 "

$$149 - 71.2 - 20.9 - ? \equiv 14.5$$

44 "

$$157 - 79 - 21.6 - 18.6 \equiv 17.0$$

56 "

$$164 - 78 - 21.8 - 18.3 \equiv 17.0$$

(3)

15<sup>th</sup> day

7.8

17<sup>th</sup> "

8.7

25 "

$$135 - 62 - 20.9 - 16.8 \equiv 9.8$$

32 "

$$144 - 68.9 - 20.5 - 17.5 \equiv 11.4$$

39 "

$$146 - 73 - 21.2 - 17.4 \equiv 13.7$$

44 "

$$152 - 79 - 21.5 - 18.0 \equiv 13.5$$

(4)

39<sup>th</sup> day

$$161 - 84 - 21.1 - 19.0 \equiv 16.5$$

44 "

$$160 - 82 - 22.8 - 18.7 \equiv 12.5$$

?





DFH # 434

born May 27, 1941

48<sup>th</sup> day      155 - 79 - 21.3 - 19.0  $\approx$  15.3 <sup>?</sup>

55 "      166 - 81 - 21.8 - 17.6  $\approx$  16.1

67 "      167 - 84 - 21.8 - 17.1  $\approx$  15.0

← dead - →

Probably not enough food  
used it to become  
weakened + succumb  
easily to the chloroform.





Hoffmeister  
1941

Peromyscus truei gibberti

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. (coll. by Emery Johnson)  
(Born in captivity from ♀ coll. in Feb. 1941)

- July 4. Four young born June 19, 1941 were examined. ♀ is from above locality & collected by Emery Johnson. Eyes are open and completely covered with juvenal pelage. No ochraceous lateral line could be detected. Weight of 1 young = 7.8 grams. (15 days old).
- July 6 Two young examined and weighed. Both weighed 8.7 grams. One was marked with a V-notch in the left ear.

July 14<sup>th</sup> One examined (not the one marked with a V-notch) = weight 10.4 grams. Chloroformed (= etherized) the animal and took body measurements: total, 143; tail, 67.5 (with calipers); hind foot, 20.6 (with calipers); ear from notch, 17.0 (with calipers). <sup>This specimen marked by shallow notch in ear & V notch in right ear.</sup>

(2<sup>nd</sup>) Specimen with V-notch in ear <sup>(left)</sup> examined = 10.9 grams.

Same measurements, taken as above, when etherized = 132 - 63.5 - 20.7 - 16.9

(3<sup>rd</sup>) Specimen marked by 2 small v-shaped notches in right ear. Wt. 9.8 grams. Same measurements, when etherized = 135 - 62 - 20.9 - 16.8. [Age of (1) to (3) = 25 days]

Another young animal, from another litter, born May 27, (the only specimen), weighed 15.3 grams. Measurements, when etherized, 155 - 79 - 21.3 - 19.0.

The first 3 specimens, and a fourth one not measured, born June 19, show no visible change from the juvenal pelage. There seems to be a slight lightening of the mouse gray color above the forelegs, but this is not prominent.

In the specimen born May 27, now 48 days old, there are definite ochraceous hairs, typical of the color of adults, along the lateral line and part way (about

First paragraph of handwritten text, starting with a capital letter. The text is written in a cursive script and spans approximately five lines.

Second paragraph of handwritten text, continuing the narrative or list. It also spans approximately five lines and ends with a period.

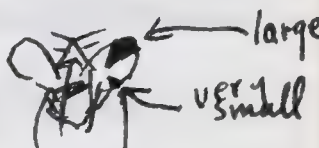


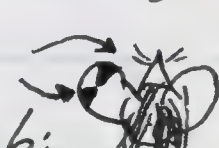
Hoffmeister  
1944

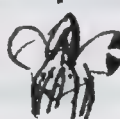
P. t. gilberti (cont.)

1/5 of the way) up the side over the hip. It extends up toward the eye also.

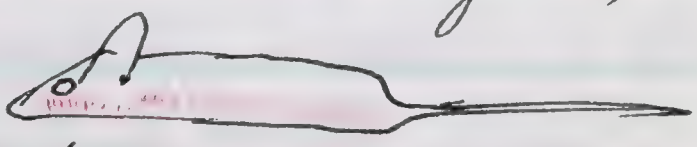
July 21 Same specimens that were measured July 14<sup>th</sup> were measured this afternoon & in the same manner. (1) refers here to the same measurements of (1) of July 14<sup>th</sup>.

(1) This animal is marked in right ear thus  large  
very small  
Measurements: 151 - 75.1 - 20.8 - 17.1  $\equiv$  wt. 13.7 gms.

(2) This animal is actually marked in left ear thus, and is also same one as marked on July 6:   
149 - 71.2 - 20.9 - ?  $\equiv$  wt. 14.5 gms.

(3) This animal is marked   
[Animals (1) to (3)  $\frac{144}{32}$  days old] 144 - 68.9 - 20.5 - 17.5  $\equiv$  11.4 gms.

The specimen, born May 27, <sup>[55 days]</sup> weighed 16.1 grams and measured 166 - 81.0 - 21.8 - 17.6

Pelage: The 4 born June 19 had no ochraceous on the face and if any along the lateral line it was not discernible. The one born May 27 had the ochraceous well developed under the eye & along the lateral line. No ochraceous was present on the dorsum; instead, it appeared dark, with numerous very dark long (guard) hairs. The animal, born May 27 & now 55 days old, appeared in lateral view: 

July 28 Specimens, as follows measured.

Similar numbers refer to same specimens as of July 21<sup>st</sup>.  
(3) 146 - 73 - 21.2 - 17.4  $\equiv$  13.7 grams. No ochraceous visible any place.

A young one, from litter of June 19, that had not

All drawings  
are posterior  
views





Hoffmeister  
1941

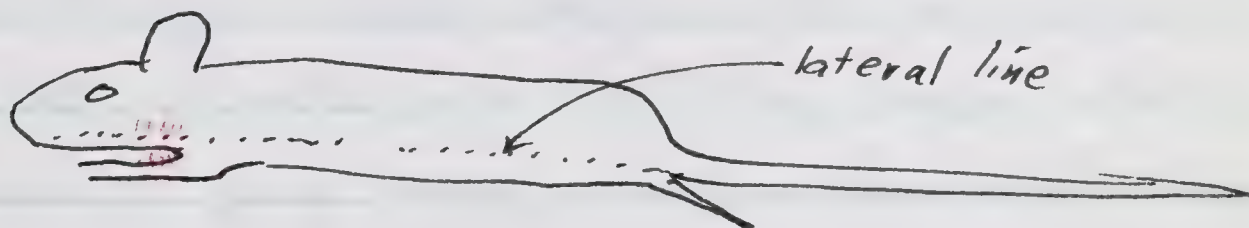
P. t. gilberti (cont.)

previously been measured weighed & measured:  
(4) 161-84-21.1-19.0  $\equiv$  16.5 gms. Only a very slight amount of ochraceous along the lateral line.

The specimens are much wilder, & thus difficult to get out of the cage. The youngest are already turning back-flips up the side of the cage.  
Aug. 2. Specimens as follows measured:

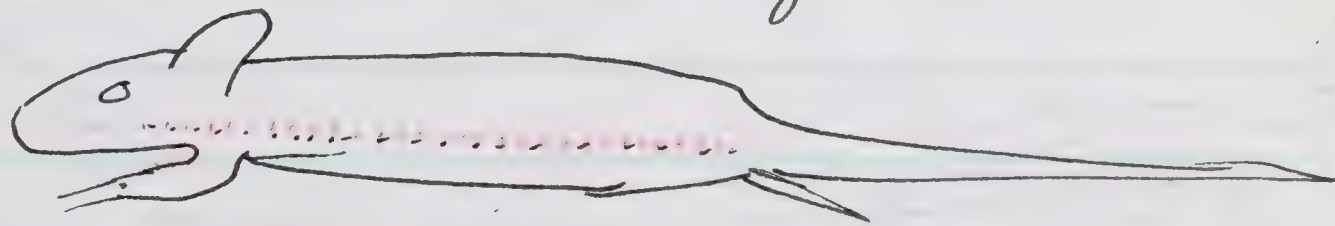
(1) 163-86-22.2-18.6  $\equiv$  14.9 grams.

Molt: Some ochraceous was present on anterior part of foreleg and at lateral line below ear:



(2) 157-79-21.6-18.6  $\equiv$  17 gms.

Molt: Most extensive of any of 4 young. A narrow band, about 2 mm. broad along lateral line.



(3) 152-79-21.5-18.0  $\equiv$  13.5 gms.

Molt: No definite ochraceous could be noticed as in above 2 specimens although there was a slight tinge of ochraceous to the hairs beneath the eye; also, those around foreleg.

(4) 160-82-22.8-18.7  $\equiv$  12.5 gms.

Molt: Same statement applies as that for no. 3.





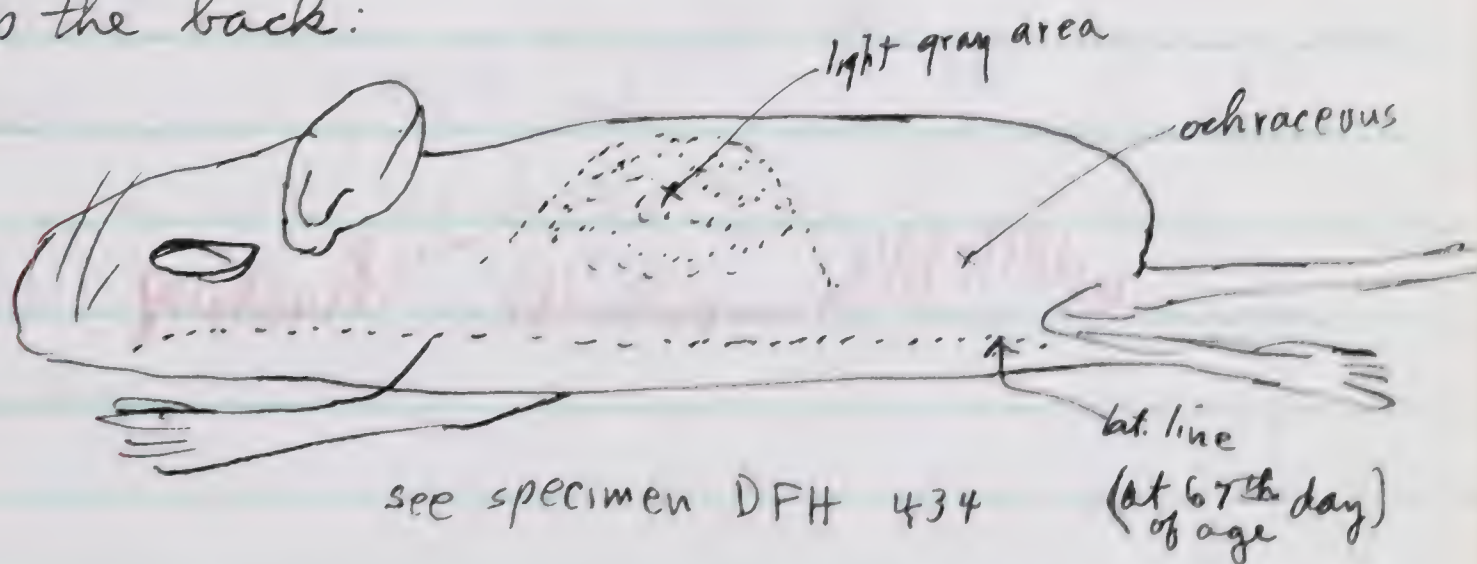
Hoffmeister  
1941

Peromyscus truei gilberti

Aug. 2 (cont.) Older specimen, born May 27, measured:  
167-84-21.8-17.1  $\equiv$  15 grams. This specimen was  
killed during chloroforming. I placed it in the cold  
room this evening and left it there until a.m. of  
Aug. 3. Aug. 3: Measurements were taken of this  
animal, after the fashion taken by himself on  
animals caught by traps in the field. These  
measurements are for comparison with the  
chloroformed specimen:

168-87-22-18  $\equiv$  14.5 gms. #434 DFH. ♂

Molt: Ochraceous had extended above the lateral  
line up to the eye, slightly behind the ear, and  
about 1 cm. or more in the body region. There  
was a lighter gray area, but without ochraceous,  
in the area where the molt first proceeds  
up the back:



Aug. 14 Only 2 specimens & mother left. Other 2 killed &  
eaten. These measured:

(1) 167-86-22.1-17.5  $\equiv$  15.5 grams.

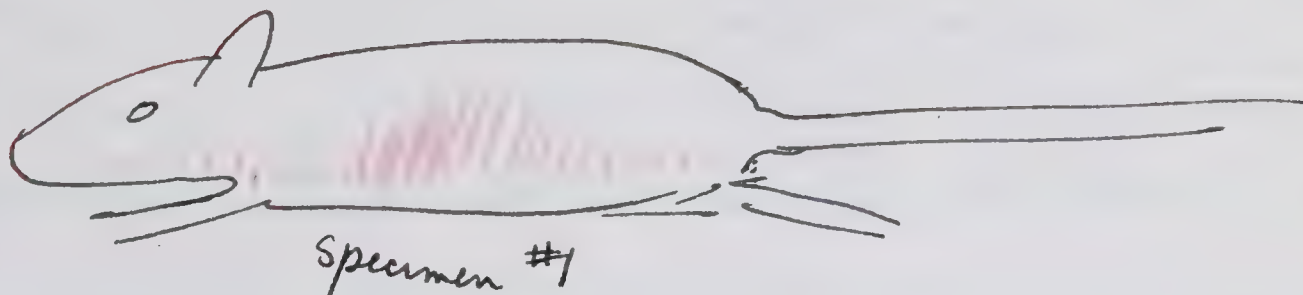
On the side there was pure ochraceous  
extending up the sides as shown in fig below but  
there was no light gray area noticeable:

Dear Mr. [Name] I have just received your letter of the 29th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the old days and the friends we have left behind. It seems so long since we were all together and I wonder how you are getting on. I hope you are happy and healthy. I have not much news to write at present. Everything is quiet here. I have been busy with my work and have not had time to do much else. I hope to hear from you again soon. Write when you have a chance. I am, dear Mr. [Name], very truly yours, [Name]



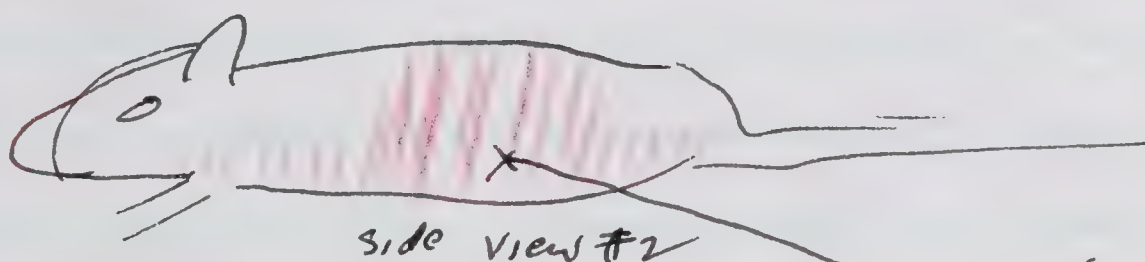
Peromyscus truei gilberti

Aug 14 (cont.)

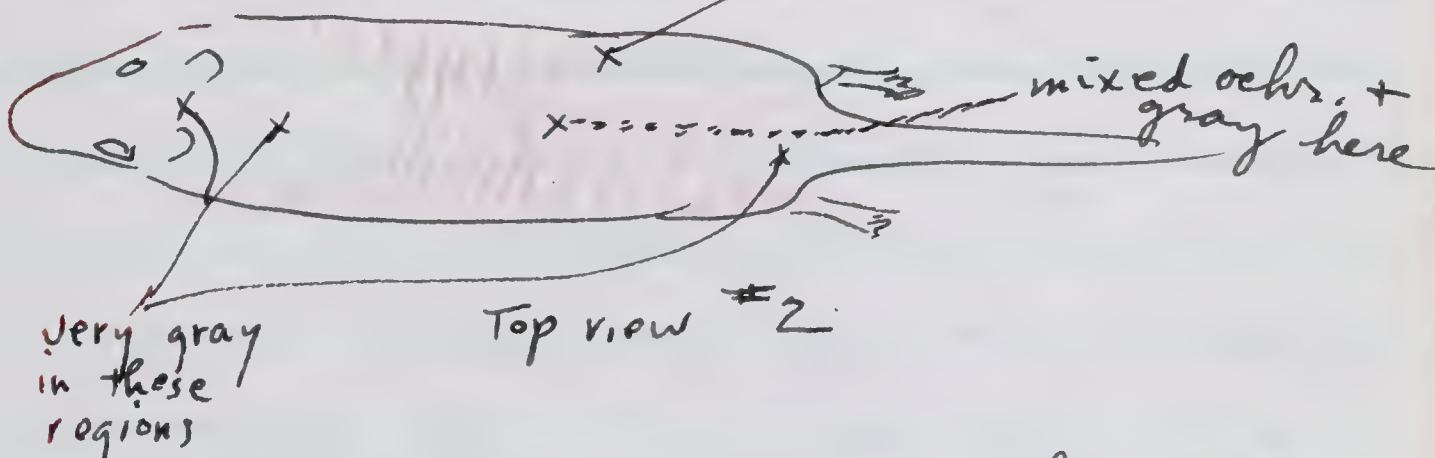


(2) 164-78-21.8-18.3  $\equiv$  17.0 gms.

Molt in this was as shown below:



very ochr. here



mixed ochr. + gray here

very gray in these regions

Aug. 25 Killed the surviving yg today (the other yg having been killed & eaten by the mother & this yg animal on Aug. 24). The one killed today is #2.

#2 Measurement = 168-86-22-20. Specimen number 452 D.F.H.





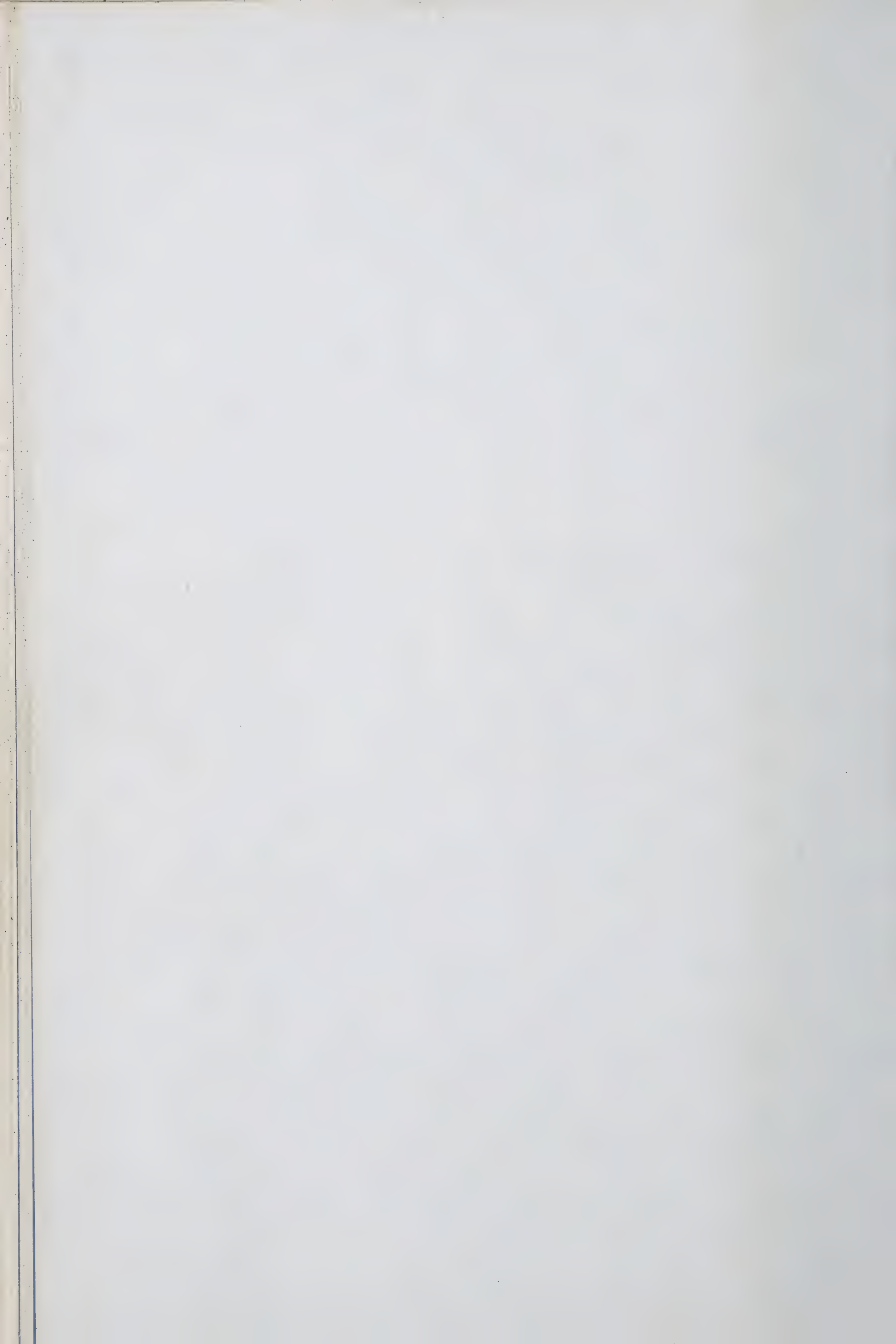
Hoffmeister, D.  
Oregon, Washington  
1939

Catalog of specimens, # 82-333  
Itinerary  
Species accounts





Catalog of specimens  
#82-333





0 5 10 20 30 40  
 | | | | |  
 Scale in miles

Hoffmeister, 1939, Oregon-Washington route  
 and collecting localities..

Principal Oregon-Washington  
 collecting localities - Hoffmeister, 1939  
 (arrows → indicate route traversed)

1. Crooked R., at mouth of Bear Cr, Crook Co.
2. " " 4mi. W " " " " "
3. " " 3mi. E " " " " "
4. Columbia R., at mouth of Deschutes R. (east side = Sherman Co; west side = Wasco Co)
5. Brooks Meadow, 9mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood River Co.
6. 2mi. SW Hood River, " " "
7. Ice Caves, 5mi. SW Guler, Skamania Co.
8. Twin Buttes Ranger Station, 3mi. WSW Steamboat Mtn, Skamania Co.
9. 1mi. SE Sawtooth Mtn, "
10. Maryhill, Klickitat Co.
11. 1mi. SW Satus Pass, " "
12. 4mi. NE Roosevelt, " "
13. Paterson, Benton Co.
14. Glade Cr, " "
15. 1½ + 2½ mi. SW Irrigon, Morrow Co.
16. 1mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co.
17. 5½ mi. N Pasco, Franklin Co.
18. Touchet R., 1mi. W Lamar, Walla Walla Co.
19. 4mi. E Burbank, " "
20. 2mi. SSE " " "
21. 7mi. E + 5mi. S Dixie, " "
22. Wildcat Spg., 2mi. W Godman Spg. R.S., Columbia Co.
23. Stayawhile Spg., " "





Table with 3 columns: State, City, and Mileage. It lists distances from various cities in the Western United States to other locations. The cities listed include Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and many others. The table is organized by state and then by city within each state.

WESTERN STATES MILEAGE CHART



CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

ARIZONA

UTAH

NEVADA

IDAHO

INTERNATIONAL PARK

Yosemite National Park

Sequoia National Park

Redwood National Park

Joshua Tree National Park

Death Valley National Park

Yuma

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles

Long Beach

Glendale

Van Nuys

North Hollywood

West Hollywood

Malibu

San Francisco

San Jose

San Diego

San Antonio

San Marcos

San Bernardino

San Luis Obispo

Los Angeles







D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

11 mi. NE Weed, ft., Siskiyou Co., Calif.

June 28, 1939

- ✓ 82. ♂ *Dipodomys heermanni* 307-175-45-17 = 74.0 gm.  
83 *Bufo boreas*  
84 " "

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at Mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

June 29, 1939

- (no embryos) + body skel.  
✓ 85. ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 191-95-23-26.5 = 26.5 gm.  
✓ 86 ♀ *Perognathus parvus* 192-104-24-9 = 25.9 gm.  
✓ 87 ♂ <sup>skel. only</sup> " " 197-110-24-9 = 20.5 gm.  
✓ 88A ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 160-69-20-17 = 19.8 gm.

11 mi. NE Weed, ft., Siskiyou Co., Calif.

June 28, 1939

- (no emb.)  
✓ 88B ♀ *Dipodomys heermanni* 322-194-46-17 = 78 gm.  
(coll. F. Hooper)  
✓ 89 ♀ <sup>(no emb.)</sup> *Perognathus parvus* 170-92-22-9 = 14.2 gm.

Crooked R., 3100 ft., 4 mi. W Mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Ore.

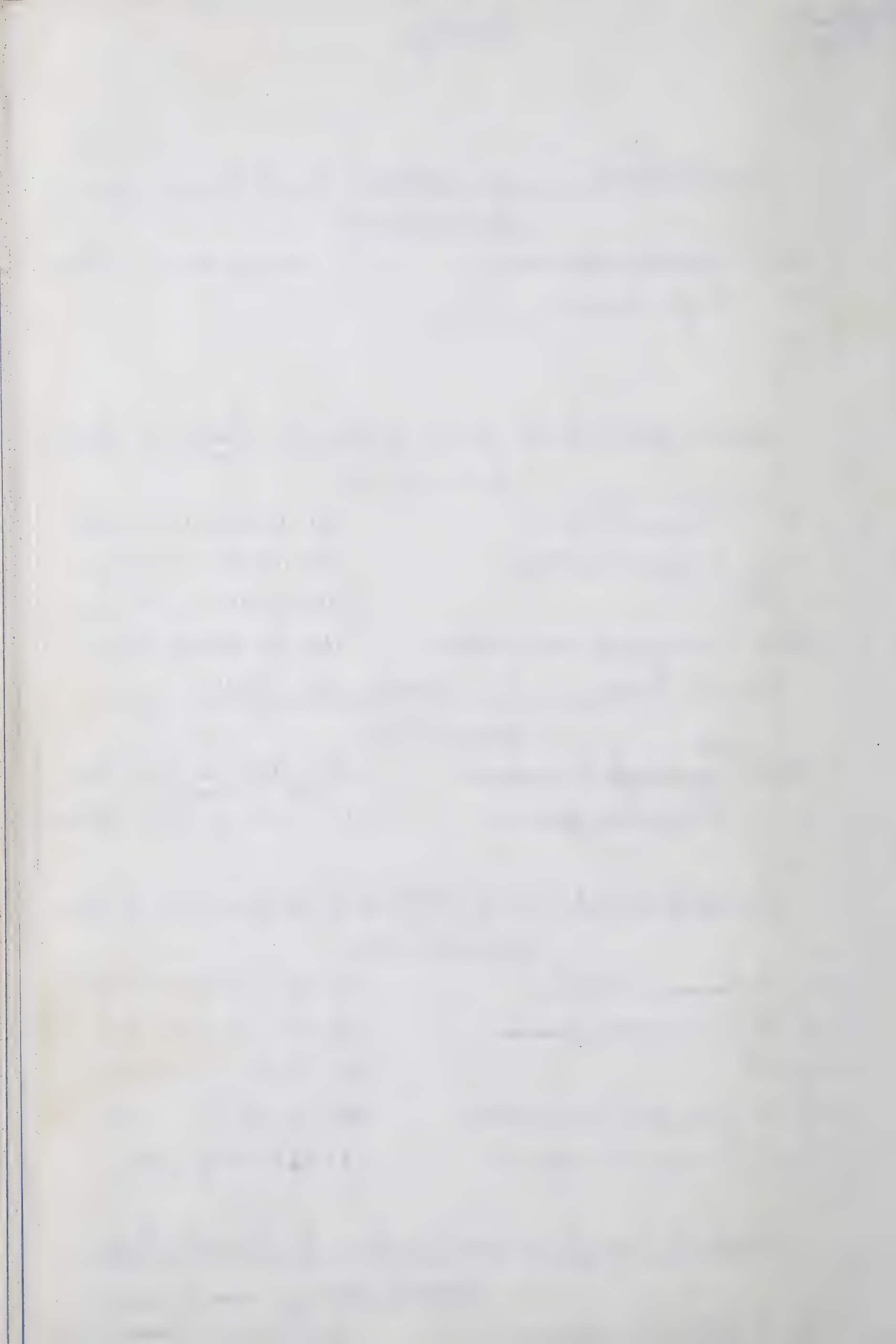
June 30, 1939

- ✓ 90 ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 197-98-23-25.5 = 29.5 gm.  
✓ 91 ♀ *Perognathus parvus* 172-94-25-8.5 = 21.5 "  
✓ 92 ♂ " " 182-99-25-9 = 22.5 "  
✓ 93 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 159-69-19-16 = 19.0 "  
✓ 94 ♀ *Perognathus parvus* 173-93-23-9 = 17.0 "

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

June 30, 1939 (coll. Chatterin & Longhurst)

- ✓ 95 ♂ *Eptesicus fuscus* 110-45-11-18 - tragus 9 = 16.5.





D.F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

Crooked R., 3600 ft., 3 mi. E mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

June 30, 1939

- ✓ 96 ♀ *Citellus beldingi* 260-65-41-15 = 246 gm  
✓ 97 ♀ " " 259-70-41-13 = 242 "  
✓ 98 ♂ *Microtus montanus* 174-46-21-14 = 47.5 "

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Oregon

July 1, 1939

- ✓ 99 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 164-73-20-16 = 18.5 "  
✓ 100 ♂ " " 160-75-21-16 = 15.4 "  
✓ 101 ♀ " " 165-75-21-18 = 20.0 "  
102 *Sceloporus*  
103 "

Columbia R., 500 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Sherman Co., Ore.

July 2, 1939

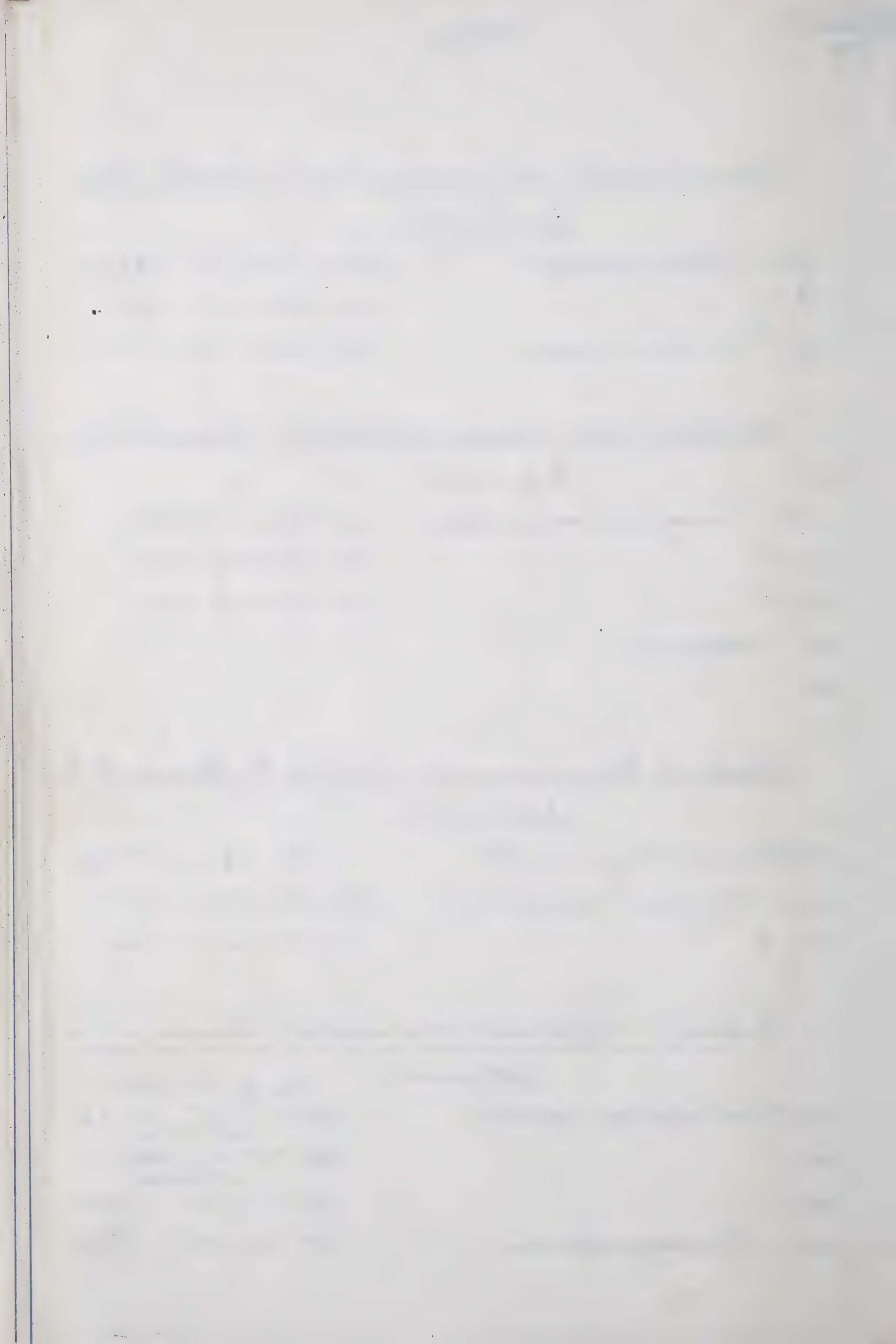
- ✓ 104 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 130-78-17-12 = 10.0 gm.  
✓ 105 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 156-73-20-15 = 16.0 "  
✓ 106 ♂ " " 156-79-20-17 = 16.5 "

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Sherman Co., Ore.

July 2, 1939

- ✓ 107 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 143-74-17-13 = 11.5 "  
(J.E. Chattin)  
✓ 108 ♂ " " 130-70-17-12.5 = 9.0 "  
(J.E. Chattin)  
✓ 109 ♂ " " 138-70-18-14 = 10.4 "  
✓ 110 ♂ *Thomomys talpoides* 199-65-24-5 = 92.0 "

(Coll. by J.E. Chattin)





O. J. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Sherman Co., Ore.

July 3, 1939

- ✓ 111 ♂ *Thomomys talpoides* 203-61-28-6 = 88.9 gm.  
(no emb)  
✓ 112 ♀ " " 178-61-23-5 = 67.8 "  
(no emb)  
✓ 113 ♀ *Rattus norvegicus* 290-139-37.5-17 = 103.5 "  
(no emb)  
✓ 114 ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 137-68-18-13 = 8.5 "  
✓ 115 ♂ " " 138-69-17-14 = 9.5 "  
✓ 116 ♂ *Sylvilagus nuttallii* 375-38-87-67 = 799.0 "  
f

July 2, 1939

July 3, 1939

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.

- ✓ 117 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 135-68-17-13.5 = 6.9 "  
✓ 118 ♂ " " 143-71-17-14 = 8.0 "  
119 *Sceloporus*

July 2, 1939

- (no emb.)  
✓ 120 ♀ *Citellus beecheyi* 405-176-58-23 = 391.0 "

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Sherman Co., Ore.

July 3, 1939

- ✓ 121 ♀ *Thomomys talpoides* 198-69-27-6 = 91.0 "  
✓ 122 ♂ " " 204-65-26-6 = 93.3 "

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Oregon

July 4, 1939

- ✓ 123 ♂ *Perognathus parvus* 173-92-23-8.5 = 15.5 "

Columbia R., 300 ft. at mouth of John Day R., Sherman Co., Ore.

- (Coll. D.H. Johnson)  
✓ 124 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 147-68-18.5-17 = 15.0 "  
✓ 125 ♂ " " " 159-75-22-18 = 17.0 "





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of John Day R., Sherman Co., Ore.

July 4, 1939

(Coll. D.H. Johnson)

- ✓ 126 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 157-69-22-18 = 17.5 gm.  
✓ 127 ♂ " " 157-74-21-18 = 16.0 "  
✓ 128 ♀ " " 163-73-21-18.5 = 19.5 "

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Oregon

July 5, 1939

- ✓ 129 ♂ *Neotoma cinerea* 375-166-45-33 = 301.0

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi ENE Mt. Hood, Hood River Co., Oregon

July 6, 1939

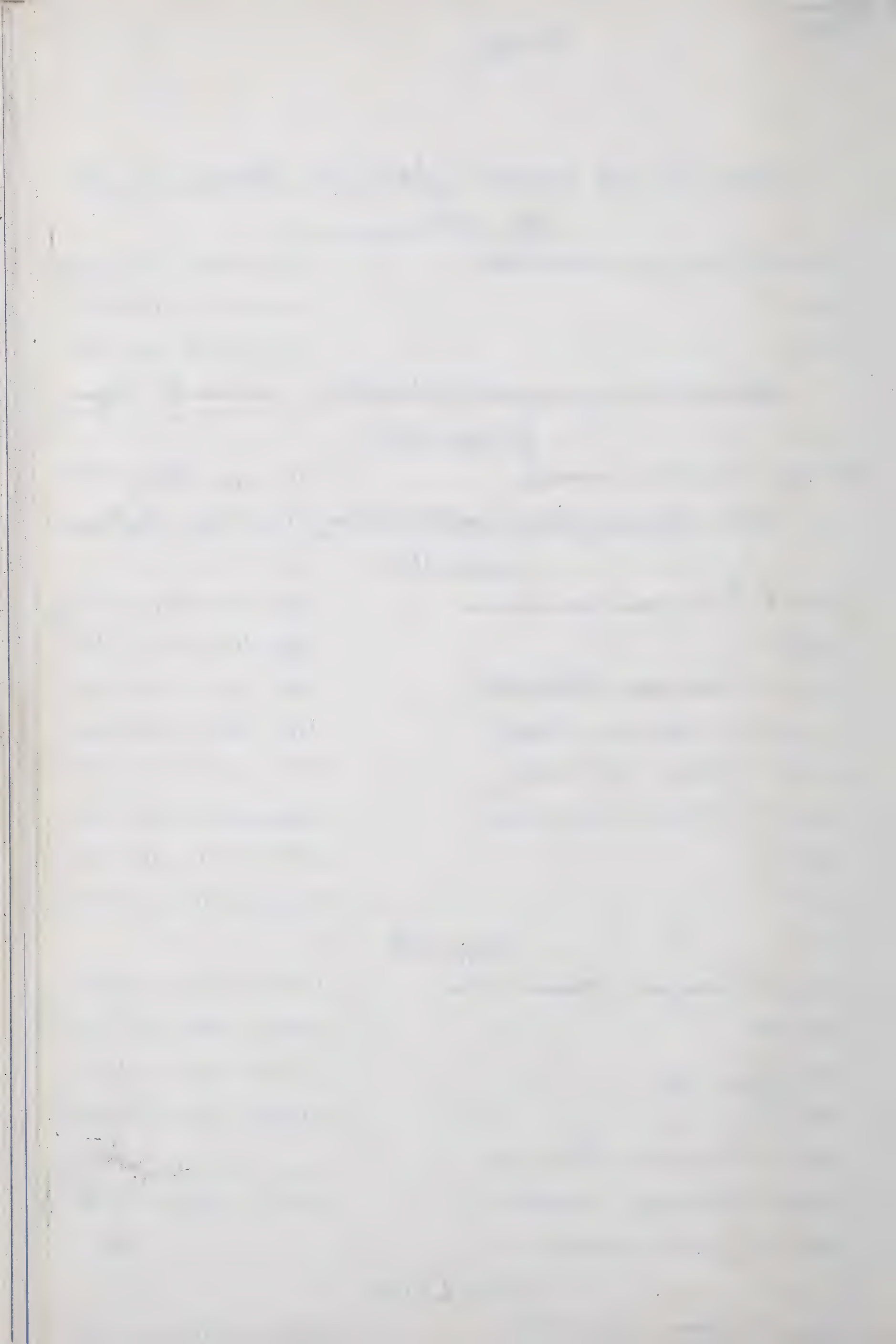
- ✓ 130 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 153-74-19-16.5 = 17.8 gm.  
✓ 131 ♀ " " 154-70-20-17.5 = 19.7 "  
✓ 132 ♂ *Eutamias townsendii* 241-106-35-23 = 84.5 "  
✓ 133 ♂ *Sciurus douglasii* 350-144-54-26 = 265 "  
✓ 134 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* 284-94-40-24 = 180 "  
✓ 135 ♂ *Eutamias townsendii* 246-107-34-22 = 79.5 "  
✓ 136 ♂ " " 254-113-36-21 = 90.0 "  
✓ 137 ♀ " " 265-118-38-23 = 92.0 "

July 7, 1939

- ✓ 138 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 158-74-20-17 = 18.3 "  
✓ 139 ♂ " " 164-75-20-16 = 19.5 "  
✓ 140 ♀ " " 153-74-20.5-17 = 13.5 "  
(Emb. x 22 mm.)  
✓ 141 ♀ " " 160-74-21-17.5 = 27.0 "  
142 ♂ *Perisoreus obscurus* 62.3 "  
(coll. by J. Chaitin)  
✓ 143 ♂ *Thomomys monticola* 193-67-28-7.5 = 61.8 "  
144 ♀ *Junco oregonus* 17.1 "

July 8, 1939

- ✓ 145 ♂ *Zapus trinotatus* 228-135-31-15.5 = 25.3 "





Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft, 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood River Co., Oregon

July 8, 1939

- ✓ 146 ♀ *Eutamias townsendii* 234-100-34-21 = 55.5 gm

July 7, 1939

- ✓ 147 ♀ *Lepus washingtonii* (coll. by J.E. Chittin) 287-15-79-52 = 374.0 "

2 mi. SW Hood River, Hood River Co., Oregon

July 9, 1939

(coll. by D.H. Johnson)

- ✓ 148 ♀ *Thomomys* 213-62-23.5-7

Ice Caves, ft., 5 mi. SW Guler, in Skamania Co., Washington

July 10, 1939

(coll. D.H. Johnson)

- ✓ 149 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 197.5-101-23-18

- 150 ♂ *Junco oregonus*

Twin Buttes R.S., 3900 ft, 3 mi. WSW Steamboat Mtn, Skamania Co., Wash.

- 151 *Bufo boreas*

- 152 " "

- 153 " "

- 154 " "

- 155 " "

- 156 *Rana boylei*

Cayuse Meadow, 3800 ft, 3½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn, Skamania Co., Wash.

- 157 *Rana boylei*

July 11, 1939

- 158 *Rana boylei*

- 159 *Bufo boreas*

- ✓ 160 ♀ *Sorex obscurus* 128-54-13-9 = 6.7 gm.  
(5 emb. x 1 mm)

- ✓ 161 ♀ *Zapus trinotatus* 238-152-32-14 = 25.0 "

- ✓ 162 ♂ " " 226-136-30-14 = 22.1 "

- ✓ 163 ♂ " " 229-139-32-15 = 24.5 "





Catalog

Cayuse Meadow, 3800 ft., 3½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

July 11, 1939

- ✓ 164 ♀ *Zapus trinotatus* 235-137-30-15 = 20.6 gm.
- ✓ 165 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 199-105-22-19 = 22.1 "
- ✓ 166 ♀ " " 202-111-22-20 = 19.5 "

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

July 10, 1939

- ✓ 167 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* 294-101-45-24 = 295.5 "

July 11, 1939

168 *Bufo boreas*

July 12, 1939

- 169 *Hyla regilla*
- ✓ 170 ♀ *Zapus trinotatus* 239-146-33-14 = 24.8 "
- ✓ 171 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 194-117-24-17 = 21.8 "
- ✓ 172 ♀ " " 186-99-22.5-17 = 17.5 "
- ✓ 173 ♂ " " 147-75-19-17 = 11.0 "
- ✓ 174 ♀ *Eutamias Townsendii* 253-109-37-22 = 86.0 "
- ✓ 175 ♀ " *amoenus* 222-94-33-16 = 66.1 "
- ✓ 176 ♂ *Citellus lateralis* 289-101-45-23 = 243.5 "
- ✓ 177 ♂ " " 290-103-45-24 = 195.5 "

178 *Hyla regilla*

179 *Bufo boreas*

Twin Buttes Lookout, 4700 ft., 2¾ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

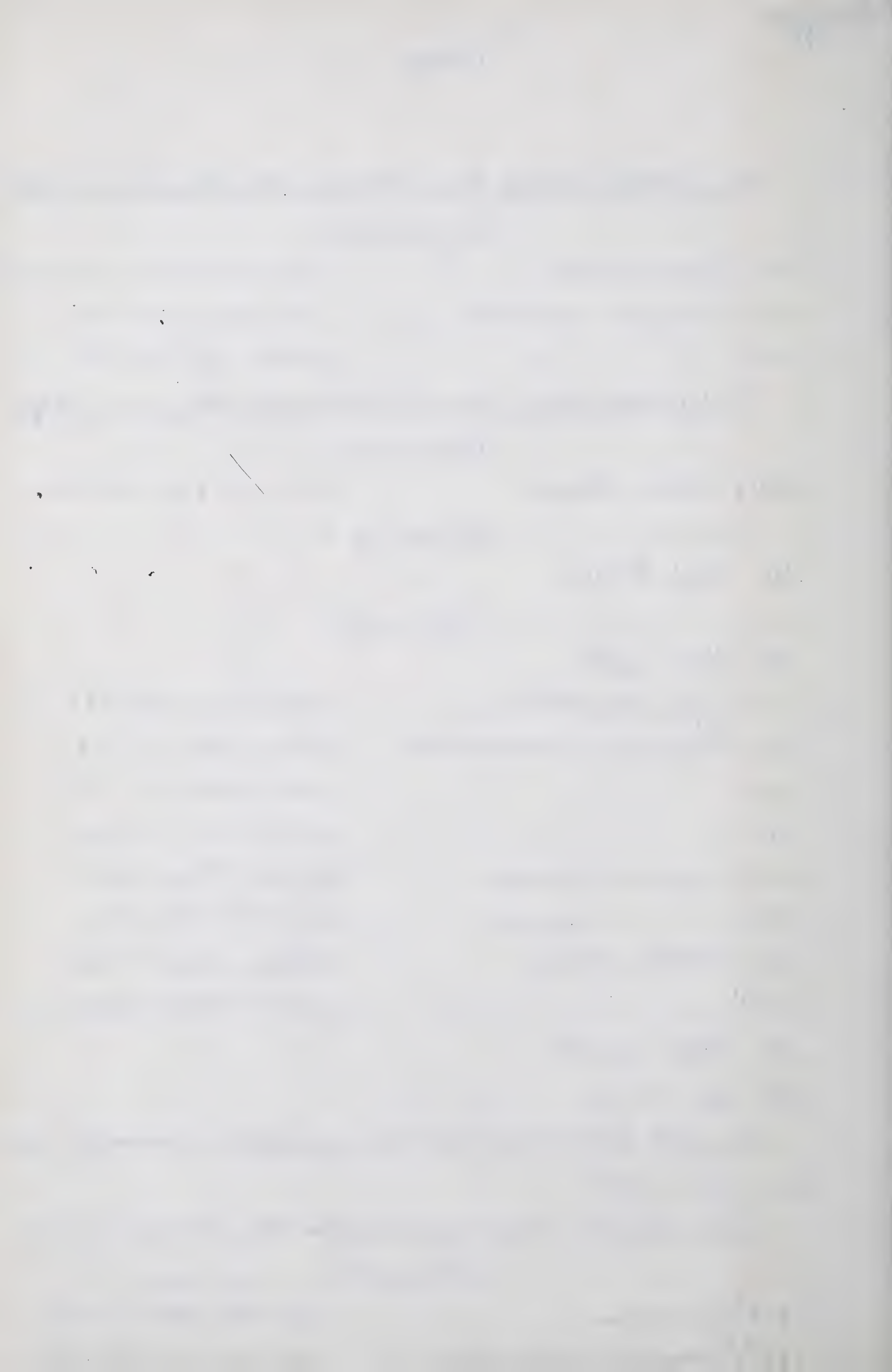
180 *Hyla regilla*

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

July 13, 1939

coll. J. E. Chatterin

- ✓ 181 ♂ *Peromyscus* 210-70-30-6.5 = 105.6
- ✓ 182 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 188-92-22-17 = 21.5





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

Twin Buttes R. S., 3900 ft., 3 mi. WSW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

July 13, 1939

Coll. J. E. Chatterin

- ✓ 183 ♀ *Clethrionomys gapperi* 150-46-18-18 = 18.6 gm.  
Coll. J. E. Chatterin  
✓ 184 ♀ *Zapus trinotatus* 230-141-30-15.5 = 23.3 "

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

- ✓ 185 ♂ *Eutamias amoenus* 210-95-34-17 = 50.7 gm.  
✓ 186 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* 293-95-44-24 = 261.1 "  
✓ 187 ♀ " " 307-108-47-25 = 267.5 "

1 mi. SE Sawtooth Mtn., 4200 ft., Skamania Co., Wash.

(no skull)

- ✓ 188 ♂ *Ochotona princeps* — — 20 — 32-20 = —

Cayuse Meadow, 3800 ft., 3½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

(Coll. by D. H. Johnson)

- 189 ♀ *Colaptes cafer* 91.5 gm.

Maryhill, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

July 14, 1939

- 190 ♂ *Euphagus cyanocephalus* 78.0 gm.

July 15, 1939

- ✓ 191 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 164-75-21.5-15.5 = 14.3 gm.

1 mi. NE Maryhill, ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

- ✓ 192 ♂ *Perognathus parvus* 155-85-22-7 = 10.5 gm.  
193 ♂ *Agelaius phoeniceus* 61.5 gm.

Maryhill, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

(Coll. by J. E. Chatterin)

- ✓ 194 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 163-77-21-19 = 17.5 gm.  
(coll. by J. E. Chatterin)  
✓ 195 ♂ " " 158-72-20-15 = 16.4 "

1 mi. SW Satus Pass, 3200 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

July 16, 1939

- ✓ 196 ♀ *Sorex palustris* 165-83-20-6 = 11.0 gm.  
✓ 197 ♂ *Clethrionomys gapperi* 142-47-18-13 = 20.6 "  
✓ 198 ♂ " " 150-46-18-13 = 21.8 "





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

1 mi. SW Satus Pass, 3200 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

July 16, 1939

✓ 199	♂	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	164-74-21-18 = 17.2 gm.
✓ 200	♂	"	167-78-21-17.5 = 21.7 "
✓ 201	♂	"	167-78-21-17 = 19.0 "
✓ 202	♂	"	155-69-21-17 = 18.4 "

4 mi. NE Roosevelt, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

July 16, 1939

203 <sup>Bufo</sup>  
*Sciaphiopus*

204 "

205 "

206 "

July 17, 1939

✓ 207	♂	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	174-87-24-7 = 20.3 gm
✓ 208	♂	"	174-94-23-8 = 16.6 "
✓ 209	♀	"	(138)-(66)-22-7 = 14.2 "
✓ 210	♀	"	153-87-21-7 = 13.2 "
✓ 211	♂	"	159-78-21-8 = 15.0 "
✓ 212	♂	"	173-89-23-8 = 19.4 "
✓ 213	♀	"	166-86-21.5-7 = 12.5 "
✓ 214	♀	"	(139)-(69)-21-7 = 14.1 "
✓ 215	♀	"	156-79-21-7 = 11.9 "

Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Washington

216 *Thamnophis ordinoides*

217 <sup>Bufo</sup>  
*Sciaphiopus*

218 "

219 "

220 "





Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., WashingtonJuly 17, 1939221 *Scaphiopus*July 18, 1939

- ✓ 222 ♀ *Mus musculus* 150-73-18-13 = 14.1 gm.  
✓ 223 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 147-73-16-13 = 12.1 "  
✓ 224 ♂ " " 138-68-17-13 = 10.6 "  
✓ 225 ♀ *Perognathus parvus* 155-82-21-8 = 14.3 "  
✓ 226 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 169-79-20-17 = 22.9 "  
✓ 227 ♀ *Thomomys talpoides* 170-53-23-5 = 54.0 "  
228 <sup>Bufo</sup> *Scaphiopus*

Glade Cr., 250 ft., 1/2 mi. N Columbia R., Benton Co., Wash.July 19, 1939

- ✓ 229 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 156-78-18-15 = 11.2 gm.  
✓ 230 ♂ " " 140-69-17-14 = 11.0 "  
✓ 231 ♂ " " 157-83-18-14 = 12.9 "  
✓ 232 ♂ *Mus musculus* 166-85-19-13 = 13.8 "  
✓ 233 ♀ " " 161-81-17-12 = 11.9 "  
~~234~~  
✓ 234 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 167-73-22-18 = 22.1 "  
✓ 235 ♀ " " 168-79-22-18 = 19.3 "  
✓ 236 ♂ *Perognathus parvus* 178-92-24-8 = 20.4 "  
✓ 237 ♀ " " 161-81-22-8 = 16.3 "  
✓ 238 ♂ *Neotoma cinerea* 406-169-48-33 = 408.5 "  
✓ 239 ♂ " " 425-181-50-32 = 432.5 "

Columbia R., 4 mi E Paterson, Benton Co., Wash.240 *Coluber*





2½ mi. SW Irrigon, 300 ft, Morrow Co., OregonJuly 20, 1939

✓ 241	♂	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	137-70-17-12 = 8.3 gm.
✓ 242	♀	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	233-120-40-12 = 47.1 "
✓ 243	♂	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	136-39-18-17 = 27.2 "
✓ 244	♀	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	168-90-22-8 = 15.9 "
✓ 245	♀	" "	158-83-21-7 = 13.1 "
✓ 246	♀	" "	(133)-(55)-22-7 = 14.1 "
✓ 247	♂	" "	(137)-(52)-23-8 = 19.4 "

1½ mi. SW Irrigon, 300 ft, Morrow Co., Oregon  
(Coll. by J. E. Chaitin)

✓ 248	♂	<i>Sylvilagus nuttalli</i>	358-45-88-65 = 626.4 gm.
-------	---	----------------------------	--------------------------

2 mi. SSE Burbank, 350 ft, Walla Walla Co., Wash.July 22, 1939

✓ 249	♂	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	168-91-22-8 = 12.9 gm.
✓ 250	♂	" "	185-103-22-8 = 17.2 "
✓ 251	♀	" "	173-93-22-8 = 12.8 "
✓ 252	♀	" "	163-85-22-7 = 12.4 "
✓ 253	♂	" "	168-93-21-7 = 12.8 "
✓ 254	♂	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	260-146-42-13 = 55.5 "
✓ 255	♂	" "	249-137-40-13 = 52.1 "
✓ 256	♂	" "	(208)-(109)-40-12 = 34.4 "
✓ 257	♀	" "	252-139-41-12 = 50.5 "
✓ 258	♀	" "	247-138-41-13 = 48.3 "

4 mi. E Burbank, 500 ft, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

✓ 259	♂	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	163-84-22-7.5 = 15.9 gm.
✓ 260	♀	" "	168-89-22-8 = 14.2 "
✓ 261	♀	" "	164-84-22-7.5 = 13.4 "
✓ 262	♀	" "	160-84-21-8 = 13.0 "





D. J. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

4 mi. E Burbank, 500 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.

July 22, 1939

- ✓ 263 ♀ *Dipodomys ordii* 247-140-41-14 = 45.9 gm  
✓ 264 ♂ " " (232)-(120)-39-14 = 53.1 "

Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

July 23, 1939

- ✓ 265 ♀ *Mus musculus* 166-80-19-13.5 = 16.2 gm.  
(emb. x 50 mm.)  
✓ 266 ♀ *Sylvilagus nuttallii* 356-39-91-64 = 771.9 gm.  
✓ 267 ♂ *Mephitis mephitis* 474-205-68-30 = 814.5 gm.

Touchee R., 850 ft., 1 mi. W Lamar, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

July 24, 1939

- ✓ 268 ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 151-80-17-13.5 = 12.0 gm  
✓ 269 ♂ " " 153-82-18-13 = 11.4 "  
✓ 270 ♂ " " 140-71-17-13.5 = 8.3 "  
✓ 271 ♂ " " 152-78-18-14 = 10.0 "  
✓ 272 ♂ " " 143-72-17-14 = 12.2 "  
✓ 273 ♂ skull only " " 144-72-16- — = 9.9 "  
✓ 274 ♀ *Perognathus parvus* 172-90-21-8 = 15.4 "  
skull only " "  
✓ 275 ♀ " " 170-89-21.5-8 = 14.9 "  
coll. by L. Davis  
✓ 276 ♀ " " 184-102-23.5-8.5 = 15.7 "

5 1/2 mi. N Pasco, 500 ft., Franklin Co., Wash.

July 25, 1939

- 6 emb. x 6 mm.  
✓ 277 ♀ *Perognathus parvus* 164-90-22-8 = 19.3 gm  
✓ 278 ♀ " " 180-99-23-7.5 = 17.3 "  
✓ 279 ♂ " " 175-90-22-8 = 16.4 "  
✓ 280 ♂ " " 181-100-23-7.5 = 17.3 "  
✓ 281 ♂ " " 189-105-23-8 = 18.4 "  
✓ 282 ♂ " " 169-89-21-7 = 15.3 "





Catalog5½ mi. N Pasco, 500 ft., Franklin Co., Wash.July 25, 1939✓ 283 ♂ *Perognathus parvus* 159-80-21-7.5 = 13.2 gm.1 mi. N Burbank, 350 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.✓ 284 ♀ *Myotis* 82-34-10-13-tr.6 = 6.3 gm.1 mi. E and 5 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.July 26, 1939✓ 285 ♀ *Eutamias amoenus* 223-101-32-18 = 56.9 gm.✓ 286 ♂ " " 214-100-~~31~~-18 = 40.3 "✓ 287 ♀ " " 219-101-~~32~~-17 = 40.5 "

✓ 288 ♀ " " 209-104-33-17.5 = 40.0 "

✓ 289 ♀ " " 208-102-33-18 = 37.5 "

✓ 290 ♀ *Thomomys talpoides* 190-63-26-5 = 95.3 "Stayawhile Spring, 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.July 27, 1939✓ 291 ♀ *Clethrionomys gapperi* 142-39-~~17~~-14 = 21.5 gm.

✓ 292 ♀ " " 126-36-19-14 = 17.2 "

✓ 293 ♂ " " 136-40-20-14 = 20.5 "

✓ 294 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 169-75-21-17 = 27.7 "

✓ 295 ♂ " " 168-76-20-17 = 19.5 "

✓ 296 ♂ " " 150-69-20-15.5 = 14.3 "

✓ 297 ♀ *Neotoma cinerea* 334-153-43-31 = 165.5 "

✓ 298 ♀ " " (3 emb. x -) 387-171-43-33 = 330.2 "

1 mi. E and 5 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.July 26, 1939299 ♂ *Regulus satrapa* 5.7 gm.





N. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

July 27, 1939

300 ♂ *Dendroica auduboni* 12.5 gm.

July 28, 1939

✓ 301 ♀ *Sorex obscurus* 105-39-12.5-7 = 7.4 gm.

✓ 302 ♂ " " 99-38-12-6 = 5.9 "

✓ 303 ♀ *Zapus trinotatus* 230-140-32-15 = 25.9 "

✓ 304 ♂ *Clethrionomys gapperi* 141-40-19-13 = 23.3 "

✓ 305 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* (127)-(41)-19-17 = 19.0 "

✓ 306 ♂ " " 143-66-19-17 = 14.8 "

Wildcat Spg., 2 mi. W Godman Spg. R.S., Columbia Co., Wash.  
coll. by J. T. Marshall Jr.

307 ♀ *Williamson Sapsucker* 39.5 gm.

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

✓ 308 ♂ *Sciurus hudsonicus* 332-120-50-24 = 222.2 "

July 29, 1939

✓ 309 ♀ *Eutamias amoenus* 216-98-31-18 = 58.8 gm.

✓ 310 ♀ " " 227-105-32-18 = 59.2 "

+ body skel.

✓ 311 ♀ *Mustela cicognanii* 201-46-24-14 = 45.8 "

✓ 312 ♀ *Zapus trinotatus* 240-141-31-16 = 33.0 "

✓ 313 ♀ *Microtus richardsonii* 162-46-21-13 = 39.9 "

✓ 314 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 167-74-20-16 = 24.5 "

✓ 315 ♂ *Clethrionomys gapperi* 119-33-19-12 = 14.6 "

N.E. edge, Alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

July 31, 1939

✓ 316 ♀ *Microdipodops megacephalus* 154-84-25-10 = 14.1 gm.

✓ 317 ♀ " " 157-88-26-10 = 13.4 "

✓ 318 ♂ " " 170-97-25-10 = 15.2 "

✓ 319 ♂ " " 168-92-25-10 = 16.1 "





D. J. Hoffmeister  
1939

Catalog

N.E. edge alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

July 31, 1939

✓ 320	♂	Microdipodops	megacephalus	158-89-25-10 = 13.1 gm.
✓ 321	♂	Dipodomys	ordii	264-145-44-13 = 56.4 "
✓ 322	♂	"	"	266-149-43-14 = 61.0 "
✓ 323	♀	"	"	259-149-43-13 = 55.0 "
✓ 324	♀	"	"	253-144-43-13 = 52.9 "
✓ 325	♂	"	"	256-140-43-13 = 55.5 "
✓ 326	♀	"	"	246-132-39-12.5 = 46.3 "
skull only				
✓ 327	♂	"	"	263-148-42-14 = —

1 mi. E Vinton, 4900 ft., Plumas Co., California

Aug. 1, 1939

skull only				
✓ 328	♂	Dipodomys	ordii	239-130-41-13.5 = 46.7 gm.
✓ 329	♂	"	"	252-140-41-13.5 = 48.0 "
✓ 330	♂	"	"	254-141-41-14 = 54.7 "
✓ 331	♂	"	"	249-135-40-14 = 50.8 "
✓ 332	♀	"	"	246-134-40-14 = 51.2 "
✓ 333	♀	"	"	240-129-40-13.5 = 47.9 "





# Itinerary





J. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

June 28, 1939

11 mi. NE Weed,      ft., Siskiyou Co., Calif.

The party left the Museum yesterday, June 27, at 9:30 A.M. in the Dodge truck and a Dodge Sedan. The party was composed of David Johnson (in charge), Chittin, Hooper, Lewis, and Longhurst (whom we picked up at Cordelia) besides myself. We drove north on U.S. Highways <sup>and 97</sup> 40 and 99 W. The weather was cool and overcast when we left Berkeley, but it was hot through the Sacramento valley. Made camp at the above locality about 8:00 P.M. and then set out 34 traps. In the about 312 miles traveled, I cauterized 9 rabbits killed on the highway and Johnson saw <sup>a run-over</sup> skunk. I saw <sup>alive</sup> 1 Lepus c. californicus about 5 miles SW (by highway) of Cordelia and 2 Citellus beecheyi douglasii about 2 mi. SW (by highway) of Dixon. This camp locality is in the general vicinity of the now completely abandoned town (railroad section site) of Delaney. To the north and southwest, within 100 yds. in each direction from camp, there are low hills strewn with lava boulders. The whole region is in the Transition Zone, with a few Pinus ponderosa, Juniperus occidentalis, Russelia tridentata, Arctostaphylos sp?, Artemisia tridentata, and a rather abundant supply of some type of bunch grass. There were quite a number of Bufo hopping around last night, collecting one, which appeared to





J. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

June 28

11 mi. NE Weed, Siskiyou Co., Calif.

be a young of the season, apparently migrating.

About 9:15 P.M. last night, Longhurst and I chased a Dipodomys heermanni californicus beneath a clump of Arctostaphylos and was able to get a good view of it with a flashlight. I heard a Neotoma about 5 feet from my sleeping bag and was able to watch it move about between clusters of manzanita and antelope brush.

Of the 34 traps, 9 were set in the brush on the flat bottom of the "valley" and 25 amongst the lava on the hills southwest of camp. The 9 in the flat region yielded 1 Dipodomys heermanni californicus ♂ and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♂. The 25 traps in the lava strown hills yielded only 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♂.

The birds heard or seen around camp included Spotted Towhee, which I found feeding on Ribes sp? and were prone to be chased away from this source of food, Poor-will, including a nest of 2 young, Meadow Lark, Chipping sparrow, and a Flycatcher; also heard a Western Bluebird.

June 29

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at Mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

We left camp at 11 mi. NE Weed yesterday morning about 8:00 A.M. and drove via highway U.S. 97 to Klamath Falls for breakfast, supplies, and





F. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

June 29

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon  
state registration of the cars. Between camp 11 mi. NE  
Weed and the Calif.-Oregon state line I counted 19  
rabbits killed on the highway, and 2 squirrels. Between  
Macdoel and Dorris, California, I counted 8 Black-billed  
Magpies. Along the highway just north of the state  
line in the region of the lower Klamath Lake, Bank  
Swallows were present in the same pile of  
roadway dirt as was noted by a museum party  
a year ago along this route. In the Klamath Lakes  
region, Citellus beldingi oregonus, "Callospermophilus", &  
Eutamias were abundant mammals and White  
Pelicans, Gulls, Swainson Hawks, Western Grebes,  
Coots, Cormorants, Red-winged and Brewer Blackbirds  
were abundant birds with Night Herons, Avocet,  
Marsh Hawk, Black Tern, and Eared Grebe in lesser  
numbers. At Lapine, Oregon, a Citellus beldingi was  
apparently stuck in the melted asphalt of the  
roadway by its hind quarters, for it was  
vigorously trying with its front legs to move  
off the roadway with no success. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi.  
N Lapine (by Highway) there was a dead porcupine  
along the roadway.

We continued on U.S. Highway 97 to Redmond, and  
turned right here to Prineville. Inquired here  
as to the shortest road and as to its condition  
to a region "on the Crooked River, 20 mi. southeast  
of Prineville." A service station attendant suggested





J. Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

June 29

Crooked R., 3400 ft. at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon  
we inquire as to camping sites at The Way Ranch on the Crooked River. We took the "Post - Paulina" road (which is maintained by the county), which is marked "24 miles - Post", running southeasterly towards this town. When we reached the road following the Crooked River, we turned right to the Way Ranch. Mr. D. Johnson inquired here and talked with a elderly gentleman living a mile west of this ranch who has lived in this immediate vicinity 59 years. He told that he thought he remembered an expedition with a similar purpose passing through here many years ago but he remembered no names or no places they collected. [E. A. Preble collected in this canyon in 1897]. We continued westward along this road to where it joins Oregon Highway "27", where we made camp at this locality above. This spot is 21 miles by highway "27" SSE Prineville. This highway follows along the river canyon and is very probably the way Preble came and most likely very near where he collected Peromyscus truei 20 miles SE Prineville along the Crooked River.

I set 83 traps in the basaltic boulders and junipers on the hills at the southwest corner of the junction of Bear Creek and Crooked River. Specimens caught included Peromyscus maniculatus 7 (5♂, 2♀), Peromyscus truei 1 (♀),





F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

June 29

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

Perognathus parvus 6 (♀♀; 2 with embryos).

June 30

Last night, David Johnson and I drove by way of Oregon Highway "27" to a locality designated as "Crooked R., 3100 ft., 4 mi. W Mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon". This locality is the cliffs on the north side of the river at this place which is marked near the highway by a bench mark, BM 3060 ft. I set 72 traps along the hillside cliffs of basalt and 10 in junipers near the river. In these 82 traps I got 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (3♂, 1♀), 1 Peromyscus truei ♀ (in the junipers south of the road nearer the stream), and 4 Perognathus (2♂ and 2♀) which were caught in the cliffs and basaltic slides, where I had expected to get Peromyscus crinitus.

Also last evening, Johnson & I drove in the opposite direction up stream to a locality designated as "Crooked R., 3600 ft., 3 mi. E mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon." This spot is the Gibson ranch on highway 27. I talked with Mr. Gibson, who has been in this region since he was born, 46 yrs. ago. He said highway 27 (along the river) has only been in since after





June 30

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon  
the World War, but another highway, which is about a tenth of a mile west of his place, runs from Prineville, and is the old mail route, and believes it has been in for many years, as early as 1895. He also said the town of Post has had a post office as long as he can remember (therefore, perhaps, Preble in 1897 was aware of the fact that this was a possible locality too if he got specimens from near there).

I helped Johnson set some gopher settings and set 9 snap traps. Got 1 Microtus montanus ♀ and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus. Just after we left the Gibson ranch, I shot 2 Citellus beldingi oregonus (♀♀) and saw 2 others. Along the highway towards the ranch, or in the opposite direction, saw no ground squirrels, although quite a few Eutamias, except for these 4 in the region of cultivated land.

Last night, tried to shoot some bats but had no success. They were relatively numerous, but Longhurst was the only one who was successful in shooting one. This morning I found an Eptesicus lying on the ground along Bear Creek (apparently shot and not found last night).



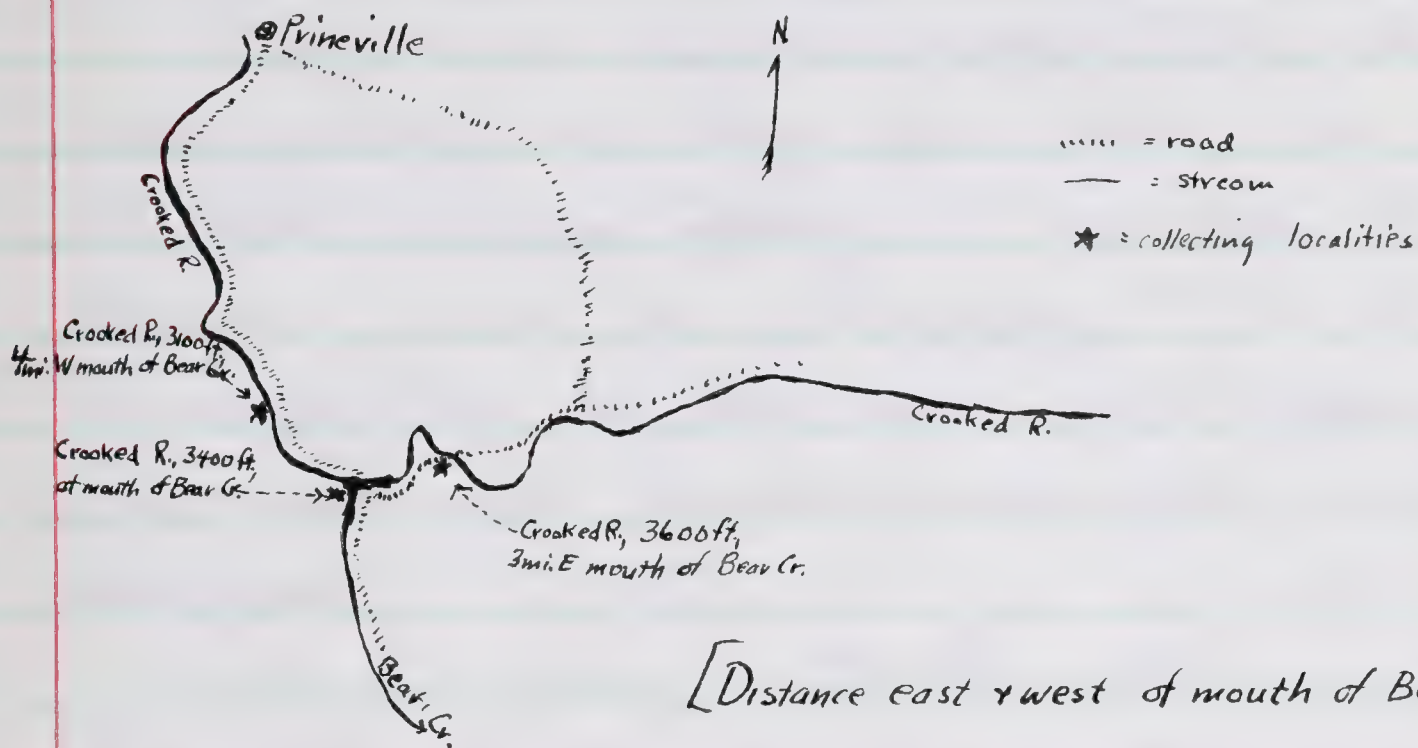


Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

June 30

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon



[Distance east & west of mouth of Bear Cr. are miles by road].

The above is a rough sketch of the 3 collecting localities in the Crooked River region.

Summary of mammals collected from these spots:

Myotis subulatus

Microtus montanus

Eptesicus fuscus

Dipodomys ordii

Citellus beldingi

Thomomys talpoides

Perognathus parvus

Peromyscus maniculatus

Peromyscus truei

Neotoma cinerea

Other mammals known to be present - by:

Erethizon spixanthum - sign

Sylvilagus nuttallii - seen

Eutamias minimus - seen

Odocoileus sp? - track

Marmota flaviventris - sign

Scapanus sp? - sign





D. J. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

July 1

Columbia R., 300 ft. at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.

Broke camp along the Crooked River about noon yesterday and drove down the river towards Prineville (via Oregon Highway "27") and then to Redmond, north via U.S. Highway "97" to the Columbia River, and then west on U.S. Highway "30" to the mouth of the Deschutes river where we are encamped.

In Oregon Highway "27," 7 miles up the river from Prineville, Chatten picked up a Marmota flaviventris on the roadway, where it had been run over. On this same highway, 6½ miles down the river from Prineville, we got 3 coyote skulls from skeletons that were hanging on a fence. Along the road, saw only a few other Citellus beldingi. Saw no rabbits killed on the highway, but I was in the rear seat and may have overlooked some.

Last night, I set out 40 traps at this locality. Set 10 of them in small islands in the Deschutes river that have been formed by the collecting of silt between 3 or 4 rocks and supporting a small amount of bunch grass. I caught nothing in this traps but lost 2 of them. Incidentally, Longhurst caught a Mus musculus on the same island that I lost one of these traps on. The other 30 traps were set in basaltic rocks about 50 feet from the river and





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

July 1

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Oregon.  
other in pure stands of Artemisia tridentata. These  
traps got 3 Peromyscus maniculatus (2♂, 1♀).

July 2

Set 13 traps last night nearly directly across  
the river from where we are encamped (however, in  
Sherman Co.). 47 traps I set in rimrock near  
the ridge of the canyon formed by the Deschutes  
river, and the other 26 below the rimrock. In  
all, I caught 3 Peromyscus maniculatus, (2♂, 1♀),  
1 Reithrodontomys ♂, and 1 Song Sparrow.

When I set traps last night, I talked to a  
ranch hand at this locality, who seems to  
be quite familiar with this region. At the  
mouth of the Deschutes and farther upstream, there  
is a large island in the Columbia River which  
covers 3000 acres. This man told me that a  
professional trapper, a Mr. Martin, several years  
ago stocked this island with skunks. A few  
years later, the Oregon side of the river, which  
flows by this island, froze over. It is  
shallowest on this side and he said  
cattle are waded across, when the river is  
low, from this side. When the river froze  
over a few years after the skunks were  
planted, apparently coyotes crossed over to  
the island, for when it was revisited,





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

July 2

Columbia R., 300 ft. at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.  
the coyotes had killed off many of the skunks.

Yesterday afternoon I collected 2 Sceloporus and saw 2 Utas which I was unable to collect.

About 3:00 P.M. I walked up the Deschutes river (from the mouth) on the west side for about 2 miles. There are 2 or 3 very small springs near the river farther back (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Vegetation is not very rank anywhere along the river, and closely cropped grass extends back from the water only about 5 feet. I saw 1 Lepus californicus but was unable to get a shot and also one Citellus beecheyi. Low rolling hills covered chiefly with Artemisia and cheat grass extends down to the stream bed. I found no signs of Microtus or Dipodomys. Also investigated a deserted house and small barn but found no bats. On the way back, set 2 squirrel traps near camp. Visited the trap about a half hour later and had a Citellus beecheyi.

I set 9 museum traps near the mouth of the river on the Wasco County side of the Deschutes (west side). Also set 25 museum traps and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  settings (7 traps) for gophers near the mouth of the Deschutes on the Sherman County side (east side). I went over the traps after setting and had a Thomomys talpoides ♂. Also on this side, John Chatterin and I shot





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

July 2 Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.  
a Sylvilagus nuttallii.

Later I collected a Sceloporus. By dusk, it had clouded over and bats were not as abundant as on previous nights and none were shot.

July 3 Visited the traps this morning. It had drizzled considerably during the night and the vegetation and ground was wet. I only had 2 sets of gopher traps out and a single one, as I had collected one set last night. These had 2 Thomomys talpoides (1 ♂, 1 ♀); of the 24 museum special traps (1 being lost), I had 4 Reithrodontomys megalotis (3 ♂, 1 ♀) and 1 Rattus norvegicus ♀. These were the traps set in Sherman County. Also collected a Brewer Blackbird.

On the Wasco County side of the river, the 9 traps had 3 Reithrodontomys megalotis ♂♂.

I left 3 gopher traps set across the river from camp, and this afternoon, Johnson and Chatten visited them and brought back 2 Thomomys talpoides (1 ♂, 1 ♀). They continued about 15 miles up the Columbia river to the mouth of the John Day River to reset gopher traps and museum special traps.





D. J. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

July 4 Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.

Last night, I set out 23 traps, one of which was a rat trap. About half of these I set on the side of a railroad fill, consisting of a small sand-gravel mixture. There seemed to be abundant Dipodomys signs around, and Johnson reported seeing them in this region also. I caught no Dipodomys here although about 50% of the traps were sprung. In all, I got 5 Peromyscus maniculatus (4 ♂, 1 ♀), and 1 Perognathus parvus ♂.

Last night we also watched for bats. The first we saw at approximately 8:30 P.M., and Johnson thought it was a Pipistrellus. Between this time and 9:00 P.M., I only saw 2 other bats and these were at considerable distance.

July 5 Set 20 traps along the railroad tracks near the mouth of the Deschutes river, where it follows south along the river. In the 20 traps, caught 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (1 ♂, 3 ♀). Considerable of this region trapped in looked like good Dipodomys country and also Perognathus. However I caught neither. I picked up the 2 no. 1½ single spring steel traps set by Johnson and got one



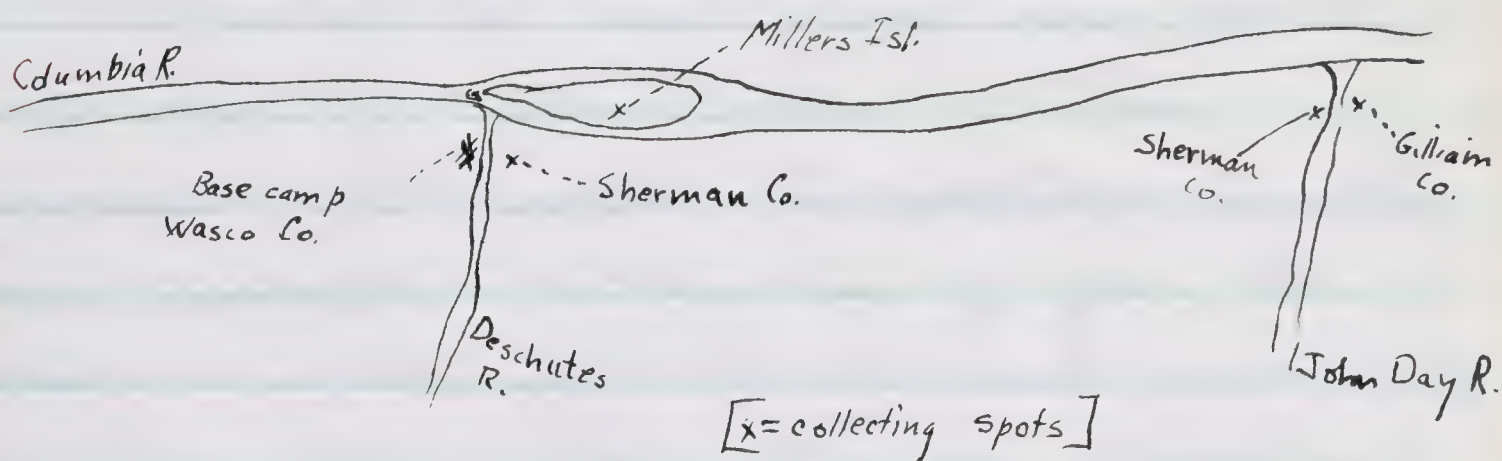


Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

July 5 Columbia R., 300ft, at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.  
Neotoma cinerea ♂. The front foot of this "rat" was gone and it had completely healed over. Apparently it had been that way for some length of time. This "peg-legged" specimen was trapped a good 150 feet from the nearest cliffs.

A summary of mammals collected at the following places as illustrated by the diagram are:



*Eptesicus fuscus*  
*Thomomys talpoides*  
*Scapanus orarius*  
*Perognathus parvus*  
*Reithrodontomys megalotis*  
*Rattus norvegicus*  
*Neotoma cinerea*  
*Onychomys leucogaster*  
*Sylvilagus nuttallii*  
*Lepus californicus*  
*Mus musculus*  
*Peromyscus maniculatus*  
*Citellus beecheyi*

*Citellus lateralis*





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

July 6

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood River Co., Oregon

Left camp yesterday about noon and drove to The Dalles for lunch, groceries, etc. Drove on to Hood River, then to Parkhurst, and then along the east fork of the Hood River, on a highway known as the Mt. Hood loop highway. Turned left off this highway 30 miles out of Hood River, and drove  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the present locality.

The meadow here covers several acres and is surrounded by a dense stand of Picea Engelmannii, Abies concolor, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, Larix occidentalis. At this time of year, the meadow is infested with crickets and grasshoppers, and large flocks of Robins, Brewer blackbirds, and Chipping Sparrows rise & settle in the meadows. Along the edge of the meadow, Juncos are present (fairly), large flocks of Chickadees, some kind of Grosbeaks. In the denser forest, I can hear Red-breasted Nuthatch, Hermit Thrush, Canada Jay, Stellar jay. These are the birds that I readily recognize at the present time.

Set out 101 traps last night, about 60% in the meadow, and the rest along the edge of the forest bordering the meadow. Caught only 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (2 ♂, 2 ♀). Set 2 rat traps around the





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

July 6

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft, 9 mi. ENE Mt Hood, Hood R. Co., Oregon  
Gasard house (cabin) in which we are encamped and this morning caught a calls (Citellus lateralis ♀). Also walked a short ways along the road through the forest leading to Mill Creek Butte and shot a Eutamias townsendii ♂ and Sciurus douglasii ♂. Later this afternoon I walked along the old road leading northeast towards The Dalles, and shot 3 Eutamias townsendii (2 ♂, 1 ♀). In the evening, saw 3 bats flying high above the trees surrounding the meadows, and 2 of these were collected, 1 by Chatter, and 1 by Johnson & myself. They were Lasiurus noctivagans.

July 7

Set out 39 traps last night in the tallest grass on the southeastern side of the Meadows. The night was cold and the grass was covered with plenty of white frost (as well as the traps). I caught 6 Peromyscus maniculatus (3 ♂, 3 ♀). Later in the morning, I shot a Canada Jay, Perisoreus obscurus.

In the afternoon, examined some burrows of Aplodontia rufa, which are rather numerous at the lower end of the meadows where the drainage system of the meadows come together. On the way up through the





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

July 7

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Oregon  
meadows, I shot a Junco oregonus ♀, with several eggs, all only 2 mm. in size. This was 1 of a pair I had seen several times previously along the edge of the meadows in the margin of the spruce, etc., forest.

July 8

Set 38 traps along a small creek that runs thru the meadow. It is chiefly lined with wire grass, camas, and a little sedge. There seemed to be abundant evidence of Microtus and Sorex along this small waterway. However, I got only 3 Peromyscus maniculatus (2♂, 1♀) and 1 Zapus ♂. One trap set in the cabin caught a Peromyscus maniculatus ♀. I also set 8 rat traps baited with prunes and fresh bird meat in a forest of fir, Pseudotsuga, and lodgepole nearby. I only caught 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♂ in these. Later, I shot a young Eutamias townsendii.

About 7:30 to the southward far across the meadow and up a wooded slope we could hear several Canis latrans howling for a short time.

At this camp, we have taken the following mammals:

Scapanus orarius

Sorex vagrans





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

July 8

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Oregon

*Sorex palustris*  
*Neurotrichus gibbsii*  
*Thomomys monticola*  
*Citellus lateralis*

*Eutamias amoenus*

*Eutamias townsendii*

*Sciurus douglasii*

*Glaucomys sabrinus*

*Peromyscus maniculatus*

*Microtus longicaudus*

*Microtus montanus*

*Phenacomys intermedius*

*Zapus*

*Lasionycteris noctivagans*

*Lepus washingtonii*

*Neotoma cinerea*

Additional forms known to be here by  
signs, etc., although not collected include:

*Odocoileus hemionus*

*Eriogonum ziberthica*

*Aplodontia rufa*

*Lynx*

*Canis latrans*

July 9

Ice Caves, ft., 5 mi. Guler, in Skamania Co., Wash.

We broke camp at 3:15 P.M. and drove via  
Pimrock and Long Prairie to The Mt. Hood Loop  
Highway, coming in to it between Parkdale  
and Hood River. We went to Hood River where





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Ice Caves, ft. 5 mi. Guler, in Skamania Co., Wash.

we left the Dodge truck as there was something wrong with the drive-shaft, and went about 2 miles up the Columbia river where we spent the night. Bats were numerous at this locality but we were unable to obtain permission to shoot them. During the morning we looked for gophers in the ranches along the outskirts of Hood River, and finally found a spot where we made four or five sets. We caught one gopher in these settings. One ranch-hand told us he didn't think gophers were very numerous around here, but that down the river at Cascade Locks (where he lives) he knows that they are abundant. In the afternoon, a service station attendant at Hood River said that at Parkdale (where he used to live) he has caught many gophers and remarked on their large size. He indicated that their body length was about 10 inches, dark coloration, and that they lived in the rich soft lava dust which is very deep in this region. His description sounded somewhat like the form of Thomomys bulbivorus. We were still unable to get the truck today (Sunday) so we decided to go over to the Washington side in the Dodge sedan and make camp.

We crossed the Hood River - Bridger toll





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Ice Caves, ft., 5 mi. Guler, <sup>in</sup> Skamania Co., Wash.

Bridge and continued via White Salmon and Trout Lake to this locality. We stopped at Guler and had supper, + where Chatten and I made a setting ~~for~~ gophers. Left the set while eating, but caught nothing. At White Salmon (at about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north on the highway), we saw at least 6 Citellus beecheyi within a quarter of a mile.

July 10 Ice Caves, ft., 5 mi. Guler, <sup>in</sup> Skamania Co., Wash.

Last night, set out 38 traps in an area of Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, Larix occidentalis, Abies concolor, + some Chamaecyparis, and Acer circinatum. We are apparently in about the middle of the Transitional Zone here. Caught 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (2♂, 2♀) of which 2 were very young. All the specimens were badly eaten by large wood ants. Other species taken by the party are: Zapus, Sorex (obscurus?), and Eutamias townsendii. Other species known to be here by signs or notes included: Sciurus douglasii, Scapanus, Odocoileus (hemionus sp?), Aplodontia rufa.

July 11

Twain Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

Had lunch at the above camp and then





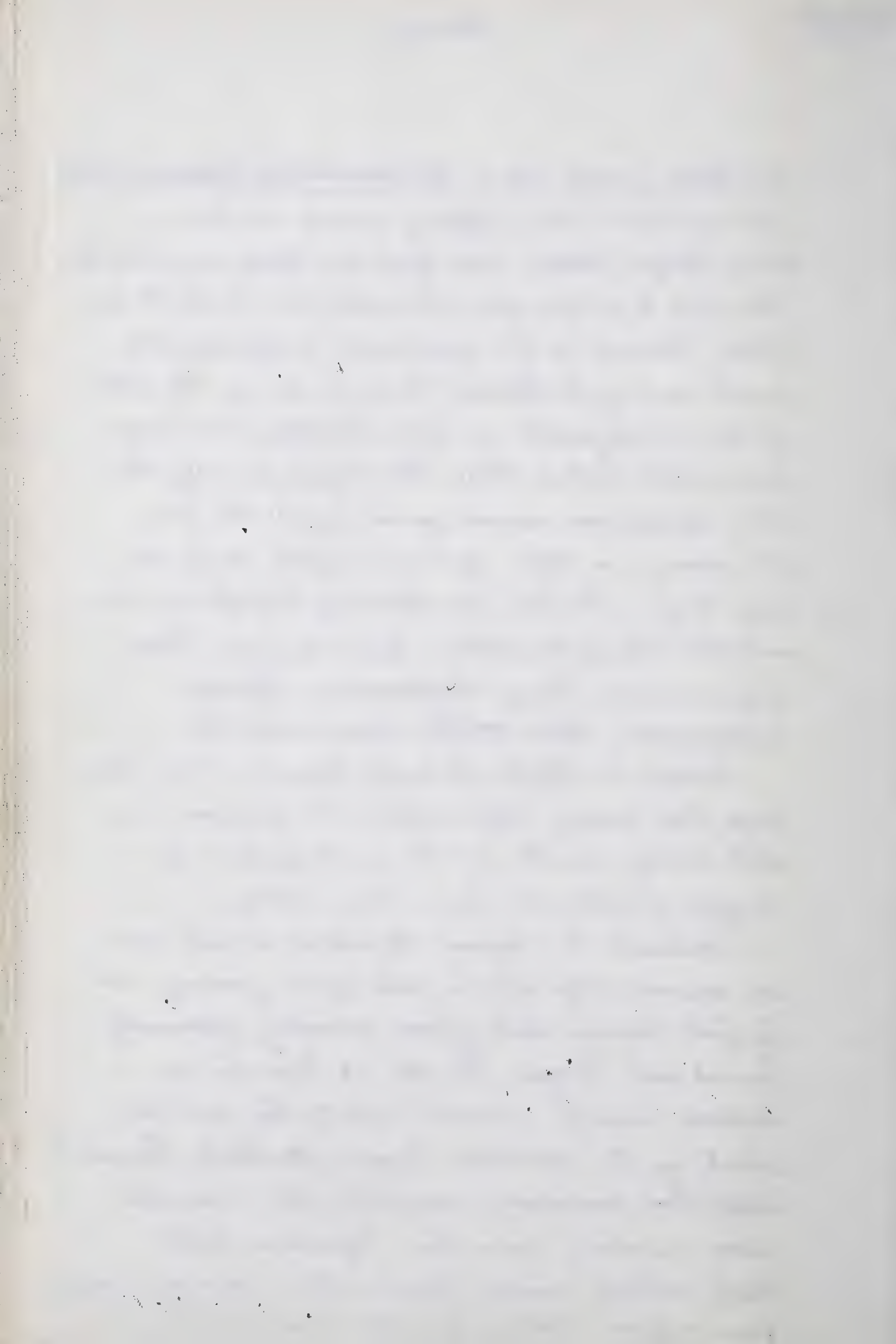
Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.  
left for this base, stopping enroute at Twin Butte Ranger Station where Bufo and Rana were collected. Also had to help repair the flat tire on the Dodge truck. Continued to this spot which is approximately ¼ mile east of the Lookout tower on one of the buttes of the 2 designated as "Twin Buttes"; this butte being called Lookout Mtn. This region possibly has been burned over several years ago as the trees are sparse in this general region and not very high. The trees constituting this forestation included: Pinus monticola, Pinus contorta, Picea Engelmannii, Tsuga Mertensiana, Populus trichocarpa, Abies concolor, Larix occidentalis.

Collected a Citellus lateralis ♀ about a ¼ mi. from camp last evening. After shot, the specimen was still holding in its mouth a large piece of fungus growth it had been eating.

Continued to Cayuse Meadows, which was an arduous trip as 1½ mile of the journey was by foot through thick forest country, previously burned and logged. Set out 48 traps in an isolated small meadow (one of the several which go to constitute Cayuse Meadow). Revisited traps this morning, reaching this meadow more readily via the Squaw Butte trail which runs from the main road from Trout Lake to Mosquito Lake.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2 1/2 mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

Caught 4 Zapus trivittatus (2♂, 2♀), 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (3♂, 1♀), 1 Sorex obscurus ♀, 1 Bufo boreas, and 1 Junco oregonus. I also collected 1 Rana last evening going down to Cayuse Meadows, and 1 this morning.

July 12

Set 30 traps in the burnt-over & re-grown semi-meadow country around the base camp. This country consists of a sparse forestation of the previously mentioned conifers at an average height of about 30 feet together with short and previously grazed grasses and service berry. I caught 1 Zapus trivittatus ♀ and 3 Peromyscus maniculatus (1♂, 2♀). One of the Peromyscus (the ♂) was a juvenile. Last night there was no fog or low clouds & this A.M. was likewise clear, which was in contrast to night before last when mist & clouds formed a thick blanket night & morning. However, the vegetation this morning was wet underfoot. Caught a Hyla in green coloration in the short-grazed grass.

This afternoon, I set 6 rat traps, baited with oats, about 100 yds. north of camp. Within a half hour I had a Eutamias townsendii, and within 2 hours I had in addition in this specimen a Eutamias amoenus and 2 Citellus





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

lateralis ♂♂ (one fairly adult and the other younger). Walked up to the Twin Buttes Lookout Station & examined the rock outcroppings in this region for possible sign of Neotoma or Pika (Ochotona) but found only an abundance of Citellus lateralis. There were several pairs of Junco nesting on the sides of this mountain and also a pair of Hummingbirds (which appeared to be Rufous). Also saw a single adult flicker which I was unable to collect. At the Lookout, collected a large Hyla as it was exiting from a burrow.

Later in the evening, I accompanied John Chatter & pick up a porcupine (Erethizon) which he had shot late this afternoon. The specimen is a very large female & about all one could do to lift it in the back of the car.

July 13

Only put out 13 traps last night in the region east of camp. The night was comparatively warm and sultry towards morning. I caught 1 Peromyscus maniculatus.

Set 3 rat traps out and collected them about 2 hours later and had 2 Citellus lateralis (♀♀) and 1 Eutamias amoenus ♂. These traps were baited with oats. It was windy today and a storm seemed eminent. The hilltops remained enclosed in cloud banks most of the





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., Skamania Co., Wash.

morning. A summary of the mammals collected in the region around and at Twin Buttes, Skamania Co., Wash., include:

*Sorex obscurus*

*Sorex vagrans*

*Sorex blunderi*

*Citellus lateralis*

*Sciurus douglassi*

*Eutamias amoenus*

*Eutamias townsendii*

*Thomomys (talpoides?)*

*Peromyscus maniculatus*

*Microtus richardsonii*

*Clethrionomys gapperi*

*Zapus trinotatus*

*Erethizon epixanthum*

Additional animals seen actually (in flesh) or known to be there by fresh sign:

*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*

*Aplodontia rufa*

*Ursus* sp.?

*Lynx* sp.?

July 14

Marvhill, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

Left camp yesterday about noon and drove to a large rock slide at 4200 feet elevation, 1 mile southeast of Sawtooth Mountain, in Skamania county. Here we





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Maryhill, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

spent about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours in an attempt to collect Ochotona. The party was successful in getting 5 in this time. I got one male but in so doing, I completely destroyed his head by the blast of the gun. This specimen was saved however. The immediate rock slide here near the road covers about 5 acres, and within this area, many cones additional to those collected, could be heard. I saw a few places beneath rocks where there was cony feces. Bunch grass showed definite evidence of being eaten apparently by these animals, the inner stems being cut high up (apparently eaten only when young) and the side stems eaten at a lesser height from the ground. Scattered through the rock slides were patches of Acer sp? which seemed to be used by these animals also, as they could be heard (and one was collected) from these patches.

Drove on to White Salmon for supplies, and then continued along the Washington side of the Columbia river up to Maryhill, where we are now encamped along the stream near the Maryhill ferry landing.

Collected a Brewer Blackbird and also prepared a Flicker collected by





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Maryhill, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash

Johnson yesterday at Cayuse Meadow in Skamania county.

July 15

Maryhill, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

Set 30(?) traps 1 mile northeast of Maryhill last night and 3 traps and 2 no. 0 steel traps near the base camp. In the traps set 1 mile northeast, I caught 1 Perognathus parvus ♂, and those near camp, 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♂. Shot a Red-winged Blackbird, Agelaius phoeniceus ♂ also. The traps set northeast of town were in a small ravine of willows, wild roses, rye and oats. Also a few were set along the edge of a dry, trimmed alfalfa field. Along this, there was abundant Marmota sign.

July 16

1 mi. SW Satus Pass, 3200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

Made just an overnight camp here, four of us driving from the base camp north to this locality. Left Maryhill about 5: PM. Stopped for supplies at Goldendale, continued along U. S. Highway 97 to Satus Pass Ranger Station, where Johnson consulted the ranger in charge as to camp sites and permission. Our camp is also about 1 mi. SW of the Ranger station, and borders on the southern





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

1 mi. SW Satus Pass, 3200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

limits of a large Indian reservation. Set out 60 museum special traps, 57 of which were in habitat bordering a small creek, grown thick with Salix, Populus tremuloides, Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, and wild rose, besides grasses and sedges. The 57 traps caught 1 Sorex palustris ♀, 2 Clethrionomys gapperi (♂♂), and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus (♂, 1 ♀) 3 of which were very young. The 3 other traps were set on a logged hillside and caught nothing, and 6 rat traps set here for chipmunks especially caught none. Also set a single gopher trap (Johnson set 2), but none caught any.

Continued back to Maryhill, stopping again in Goldendale for repairs on the car.

July 17

4 mi. NE Roosevelt, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

Broke camp about 5:00 P.M. yesterday and drove eastward along the river of unimproved Washington highway 8 E and other roads, closest to the river. Made camp about 7:30, and then set out 61 traps. This spot is the barren shelf rising <sup>on the</sup> north <sup>side</sup> of the Columbia river, fine sand stretching back 250 yards to the base of hills rising 400 or 500 feet above the stream. The sand is





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

4 mi. NE Roosevelt, 200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

sparsely covered with Artemisia, alfalfa, oats, thistle (of some type), a few willows, and poplars. The terrain is cut by several gullies of a depth of 4 or 5 feet and varying width, to accommodate a rapid run-off. The hills are likewise (on their southern slopes) barren except for what appears to be a cheat grass covering. There was abundant Perognathus sign and also what appeared to be Dipodomys sign.

On the road up the river and also here at this camp, saw but was unable to collect Lepus californicus. Also last evening, collected 4 Scaphiopus at an isolated pond about 150 yds. west of camp and about 30 feet north of the Columbia River. Four Canada geese were earlier scared off this pond.

In the 61 traps, I caught 14 Perognathus parvus (5♂, 9♀). Of these, 5 appear to be young ones and only a few appear to be "old" adults.

July 18

Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Washington

Broke camp about noon and drove via Alderdale, etc., to this camp which is the ranch of Mr. Halliday, consisting of about a





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Wash.

hundred acres of pears, some alfalfa, etc. The surrounding country is dry open hills of sand, cheat grass, and a few lava boulders. We are encamped near the river opposite the western end of Cooks Island and slightly east of the larger Blalock Island.

In conversation with Mr. Halliday<sup>or the caretaker</sup>, he said that the channel of the ~~channel~~<sup>river</sup> on the northern side of these islands has infrequently frozen solid, and that in the winter of 1919-20, the channels on the southern side often became jammed for periods with floating ice.

After making camp, I collected a Thamnophis, which was lying in the rocks near the river. Later in the evening I collected 5 Scaphiopus(?) which are very abundant at this time along this spot near the river. They apparently migrate down in the early evening as the headlights of the car along the river showed many moving across the road towards the river. No bats were seen last night around camp, altho Night Hawks were fairly numerous, and 2 were also seen along the road before reaching this camp.

Set out 55 traps last night. 28 of these traps were along a Black Locust wind break in the pear orchard and





Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Wash.

was grown up with asparagus, alfalfa, and oats. These traps caught nothing. 10 traps set along the irrigation ditches between the pear tree rows, caught 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♂, 1 Mus musculus ♀, and 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis ♂. 11 traps <sup>set</sup> ~~caught~~ along the edge of a small alfalfa patch caught 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis ♂ and 1 Perognathus parvus ♀. Additionally, I set 2 settings of gopher traps and caught 1 Thomomys talpoides ♀ and 4 rat traps caught nothing. Later in the day, I picked up a Scapiophus in the pear orchard, where it had burrowed a slight distance into the soft sand.

July 19

Drove about 6 miles west from Paterson to Glade Cr., 250 ft., <sup>1/2 mi. N Columbia R.</sup> Benton Co., Wash., last night with Johnson and Luis, where I set out 50 museum special traps and 13 rat traps. This locality is 1/2 mi. north of the Columbia river, and at this time of year is nothing more than a stagnant pool where Glade Creek has been dammed to hold water at this end, altho here there are only a few pools supplied by a spring, altogether making only about 250 yards of creek at this time. There was abundant sign of





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Glade Cr., 250 ft., ½ mi. N Columbia R., Benton Co., Wash.

Neotoma cinerea and these woodrats here had taken advantage of driftwood and brush around the base of willows near the creek bed and used this as a nest, very similar to those of Neotoma fuscipes, where these build near the base of trees. Nests of cinerea here were also seen around fallen logs where brush had accumulated.

In this region along the creek, there is abundant wild clover, willow, rushes, Russian thistle, nettles, sedges, and cheat grass and Artemisia along the bank. Caught 2 Neotoma cinerea (♂ adults) and 3 Reithrodontomys megalotis (♂♂), 2 Mus musculus (1♂, 1♀), 2 Peromyscus maniculatus (1♂, 1♀), 1 Perognathus parvus (1♂, 1♀). The Perognathus were caught along the drier bank. There are no buildings within miles of this creek apparently, yet Mus seems to be well established here as others were caught by Tevis.

This afternoon, some of the ranch hands, whose name I do not know, brought in a yellow-bellied racer, which they caught on a ranch 4 miles east of Paterson.

July 20

2½ mi. SW Irigon, 300 ft., Morrow Co., Oregon

Last night, Johnson, Tevis, Chatten, and myself, ferried across the Columbia at





Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

2 1/2 mi. SW Irigon, 300 ft., Morrow Co., Oregon

Paterson, drove on to Irigon, where we ~~set out~~ <sup>made</sup> several gopher settings, and later continued to this locality. This spot is typically Columbian plains lands, with flat country cut-up only by shallow ravines, and all the area covered with Purshia, a type of cheat grass, and one other xerophyllous type of low, well spaced shrub. I had 55 traps out, and caught 10 Perognathus parvus (7 ♂, 3 ♀), 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis ♂, 1 Dipodomys ordii ♀, 1 Onychomys leucogaster ♂.

July 21

Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Broke camp about 2 P.M. and drove to Plymouth and then northeastward across Horse Heaven Hills to Pasco where we stopped for supplies. Continued on to this locality after supper, set up camp, and then set out 35 museum special traps. Set traps along a fence paralleling an alfalfa field. Caught nothing, and 3 other members of the party were equally unsuccessful. On the way back to camp, I watched a weasel (Mustela [frenata?]) for about 10 minutes from 10 feet distance. The spot was in some driftwood that had piled up along the Snake river and the exact





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

spot in the driftwood pile was about 20 feet from the water's edge. The weasel seemed to have two observations holes in the wood pile, and struck its head and about  $\frac{1}{5}$  of its body from both of these at 2 different times. It blinked repeatedly as if the light made vision difficult and twitched and moved its nose as if trying to more exactly localize a scent. Set 4 small "O" steel traps where I saw the Mustela.

July 22

Set traps at two localities last night both of which were north of the Columbia River and a short distance east of the mouth of the Snake River. One locality, 2 mi. SSE Burbank, 350 ft., was about an  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a mile from the Columbia, and was the soft sand, <sup>sparsely</sup> covered with Artemisia and Purshia?, of the dry stream bed. Set 29 traps here and caught 5 Dipodomys ordii (3♂, 2♀) and 5 Perognathus parvus (1♂, 4♀).

Continued to a locality farther from the Columbia, setting traps near the railroad right-of-way 100 yds south of the town marked Burns on the topographic maps and listed here as 4 mi. E Burbank, 500 ft. The country here consists of low rolling hills which slope off towards the river





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

2 mi. SSE and 4 mi. E Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.  
and are covered almost entirely with cheat grass.  
The ground is hard packed sand and showed  
only Perognathus burrows, but where a fire  
break had been cultivated, Dipodomys burrows  
were in evidence, and also they were seen  
between the two ruts of the road or very near  
the ruts, although the road is evidently  
frequently used. Set 36 traps on the harder  
packed sand and caught 10 Perognathus (4♂, 6♀)  
and 4 rat traps set in the roadway and  
firebreak adjacent to the road caught  
2 Dipodomys ordii (♀♀). Over this country,  
Sceloporus are very abundant, and also Lepus  
californicus. These two localities once were  
under cultivation or about to be, as  
numerous abandoned houses are present as  
well as irrigation ditches.

July 23

Set 22 traps at this locality and caught  
1 Mus musculus near a pumping station.  
Re-baited the 4 traps set for the weasel and  
also set out 3 no. 1/2 single spring traps near  
a wood-pile for Marmota. This morning  
these 3 traps had a young Mephitis  
mephitis. Also shot a Sylvilagus  
nuttalli along the edge of the alfalfa  
field adjacent to the willow grove bordering the





Heffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Snake River. I also picked up a Marmota skull to which a part of the fur was still attached, apparently having been killed early this year, and the ranch hand said he had shot some by this woodpile during the year.

July 24

Touchet R., 850 ft., 1 mi. W Lamar, Walla Walla Co., Wash

Johnson, Lewis, and I left our camp along the Snake River north of Burbank about 5:00 P.M. last evening and drove via Highways 395 and 410 to Wallula and to Touchet, turning north on Highway 30 and continuing to Eureka and to Lamar, retracing our route to the Touchet River, as designated above. According to <sup>(The Natl. Herbarium, vol. XI, Flora Areas of State of Wash.)</sup> a life zone map of Washington, between Eureka and Lamar there was indicated a tree-less Transition zone. However, at this time, all the country between these two localities are now wheat fields, and are flat plains at about 1000 feet elevation, cut only by small ravines. When we were crossing this region, a hard wind was blowing from the west and moving huge clouds of dust across these plains.

The Touchet River forms a relatively small canyon in this arid region and at this time of year had no more than a 6 inch maximum depth of water to a 25 foot width.

The first of these is the fact that the  
country is a very fertile one, and  
the soil is very rich. The second is  
the fact that the climate is very  
pleasant, and the third is the fact  
that the people are very friendly.

The first of these is the fact that the  
country is a very fertile one, and  
the soil is very rich. The second is  
the fact that the climate is very  
pleasant, and the third is the fact  
that the people are very friendly.

The first of these is the fact that the  
country is a very fertile one, and  
the soil is very rich. The second is  
the fact that the climate is very  
pleasant, and the third is the fact  
that the people are very friendly.

The first of these is the fact that the  
country is a very fertile one, and  
the soil is very rich. The second is  
the fact that the climate is very  
pleasant, and the third is the fact  
that the people are very friendly.



Heffner  
1939

Itinerary

Touchet R., 850 ft., 1 mi. W. Lamar, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

The edge of the stream is lined with a very small amount of green grass, for the river apparently fluctuates greatly, and more densely lined with willows, poplars, roses, high shrubs, and vines of some unknown kind. Last evening, we heard a screech owl and apparently a nest of young by the peculiar harsh call that was repeated on whistling. Johnson shot one adult, and a thorough search (after dark) was made for the nest, but it was not located.

Set out 91 museum special traps and caught 13 mammals: 6 Reithrodontomys megalotis (5 ♂, 1 ♀) and 7 Perognathus parvus (4 ♂, 3 ♀). The majority of the traps were set along the stream, amongst the thick brush, and a few on the dry, barley covered hills forming the canyon of the Touchet River. More Perognathus were caught along the stream than on the drier slopes, but more traps were set in the former place. There was an abundance of young grasshoppers and I think they ate the bait and sprung several traps. Also, ants were very numerous, and almost completely destroyed some specimens. Returned directly to Benbank via "Gate" or "Gall" road from Eureka.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

5½ mi. N Pasco, 500 ft., Franklin Co., Wash

July 25

Johnson and I drove north from Pasco last night and set traps at the locality designated as 5½ mi N Pasco, 500 ft., Franklin Co., driving here via highway U.S. 395, and turning east off this highway about 5 miles north of Pasco. This country is a plains type at an elevation of about 500 feet, and is only broken by a few low rolling knolls. Most of the country seems to have been burned at one time, and is now regrown with thistle or tumble weed, but I set traps on an unburned area, which consisted of well spaced bushes of Erysothamnium, Artemisia, and barley. The soil is sandy, not hard packed, grayish in appearance, and well <sup>cut</sup> ~~caught~~ by new and old burrow systems. Set museum special traps and caught 6 Perognathus parvus (6♂, 3♀), of which 3 were very young. Johnson set traps in both the burned-regrown area and the primitive original area. All over the area, there were numerous Mormon crickets, and at least 2 of my traps were sprung by them, as they were still in the trap. Later, collected 6 Myotis at the Hood's Dairy barn 1 mi. N Burtank.

July 26

7 mi E and 4 mi S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Broke camp along the Snake River about 3 P.M. yesterday and drove to Pasco for





Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

7 mi. E and 5 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.  
supplies. Drove from Pasco via Highways 395 and 410 through Walla Walla to Dixie, turning right here and continuing along an unpaved road towards the Blue Mountains, being unable to reach the "sky-line" road along the ridge as the Dixie road ended before reaching it. The ascent in elevation is rapid and Transitional Zone area is reached a short distance east of Dixie. At the camp site, saw a Mustela frenata in a brush pile bordering the grazed slope above camp.

Set out 30 museum special mouse traps, 3 rat traps, and 3 gopher sets, besides one no. 1 1/2 steel trap for Columbian Ground Squirrels, which were relatively numerous. Caught 2 and shot 3 Eutamias amoenus (1 ♂, 4 ♀), 1 Thomomys talpoides ♀.

Late in the morning Dr. Hall and Joe Marshall joined us at this camp, having driven from Berkeley to Pasco, and then after inquiry, locating us at this site.

July 27

Stayawhile Spring, 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash

We broke camp yesterday about 3:00 P.M., drove back to Dixie, then on to Dayton. Here we contacted the forest supervisor, who gave us information concerning available and suitable camp sites. He informed us that the





Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash  
elk in this area had been shipped here from Yellowstone Park and that Pronghorned Antelope introduced from northern Nevada. The party also briefly visited Stores Lyman, collector and Taxidermist, at Dayton. He informed us that he had taken Microtus richardsoni here at Stayawhile Spring, in the swampy land. He also gave us further camp information and a specimen of Thomomys talpoides from Dayton which seemed to be a semi-reddish "albino." We continued from Dayton up into the Blue Mountains via the "Skyline road" which runs along the higher ridges to Godman Spring Ranger Station. Here I learned that cougars were relatively scarce in this region, but that coyotes were numerous and at the present time, 2 Biological Survey trappers were "working on them," and that Odocoileus hemionus were very abundant. Continued 6 miles southwest on the road from the ranger station and then turned one mile to the east to this locality.

Set out 68 museum special traps along the small creek that runs by the cabin and car shed at the end of the road, where we are camped. The stream averages roughly 2 feet wide and 3 or 4 inches deep, and is broken up with log-formed small pools, etc.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Staynville Spg, 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

My trap-line started at the creek opposite the cabin and continued down-stream. The traps were not set at any special distance apart but near the water edge in spots that seemed most likely to be the habitat of Sorex, Microtus, Clethrionomys, or Zapus. The traps averaged between 5 and 15 feet apart, continuing down the south side of the stream for 200 yards and then returning to the original spot along the trail 50 feet south of the creek, these traps being at an average distance of 25 feet apart. Caught 9 mammals, 6 in the traps near the stream and 3 along the trail: 3 Clethrionomys gapperi (2 ♀ [1 along trail], 1 ♂); 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (2 ♀, 2 ♂ [2 along trail and 1 beneath cabin]); and 2 Neotoma cinerea (♀♀, Adult and juvenile [both beneath cabin]). The 3 "beneath cabin" taken specimens were caught in a twice re-set rat trap under the cabin besides which we are camped.

William Loughurst shot 2 Odocoileus hemionus (♂♂) a few miles from camp, and I helped skin the younger of the 2. This younger buck was in fair condition. Left my traps out during the day & revisited them during the afternoon but had nothing, but about 10 of them were sprung, and 1 was gone, a bird undoubtedly having been caught in it by the number

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
out of the car was the cold air. It was a  
sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car.  
I took a deep breath and felt the cool air fill my lungs.  
The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing.  
I walked towards the house, feeling a sense of peace.  
The house was old, but it had a warm, cozy feel.  
I went to the kitchen and found a note on the table.  
It was from my mother, telling me to be home by 6 PM.  
I looked at the clock and saw it was 5:30 PM.  
I decided to take a walk in the park before dinner.  
The park was beautiful, with many colorful flowers.  
I saw a small stream and decided to go for a swim.  
The water was cold, but it felt refreshing.  
I swam for an hour and then came back home.  
I took a shower and then went to bed.  
I fell asleep quickly, feeling tired but happy.  
The next morning, I woke up early and went to school.  
The school was busy, but I enjoyed the day.  
I had a good time and learned a lot.  
I came home and found a letter from my father.  
He was telling me about his trip to the mountains.  
I was excited to hear about it and decided to go with him.  
We went to the mountains and had a great time.  
The scenery was beautiful, and the air was clean.  
I took many photos and had a picnic under a big tree.  
We stayed in a small cabin and enjoyed the view.  
I was so happy and felt like I was on top of the world.  
I came home and told my mother about the trip.  
She was proud of me and gave me a big hug.  
I was so lucky to have my family and friends.  
I was so happy and felt like I was on top of the world.



D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.  
of feathers on the ground, and possibly having  
then been carried away by some "carnivore".  
Hall, Chatten, and I tried to shoot bats  
which were fairly abundant, but only Chatten  
was successful in getting 2 Myotis evotis,  
which I later saw flying low among the  
conifers.

This camp site is a relatively small open in  
a nearly unbroken coniferous stand of  
Pseudotsuga taxifolia, Pinus monticola, Abies  
amabilis, Larix sp., Picea.

July 28

Left out most of my previous days traps  
and set a few more in two small openings  
farther down the creek, making a total  
of 73 museum special traps. Caught a  
total of 7 mammals, 3 Peromyscus maniculatus  
(2♂, 1♀), 2 Sorex (1♂, 1♀), 1 Zapus (♀), 1 Clethrionomys ♂.  
The Clethrionomys and 1 Peromyscus were caught  
along the trail (only 2 traps incidentally were  
set along this trail & they both caught  
specimens), 1 Sorex and 1 Peromyscus along the  
creek, 1 Zapus and 1 Sorex along the stream in  
a small grassy opening 500 yards down the  
stream from the cabin, and 1 Peromyscus in  
the 2nd grassy opening about 1/2 mile down the  
creek from camp, but not as near the creek.

...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...



Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

I forgot to state yesterday that I put up a Golden-crowned Kinglet collected at the camp 7 mi. E and 5 mi. S Dixie, and an Audubon Warbler that I caught in a mouse trap set along the creek at this camp. Today, I put up a Williamson Sapsucker that Joe Marshall collected at an overnight camp he made in company with Hooper and Lewis at Wildcat Spg., 2 mi. W Godman Spg. Ranger Station (= Wildcat Spg.), Columbia Co., Wash. The birds that have been identified from Stayawhile Spring include:

Hairy Woodpecker

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Chipping Sparrow

Townsend Warbler

Audubon Warbler

Pine Siskin

Robin

Flammulated Screech Owl

Canada Jay

Horned Owl

Red-breasted Nuthatch

Chestnut-backed Chickadee

Hudsonian Chickadee

Hammond Flycatcher

Oregon Junco

Red-shafted Flicker

Red Cross-bill

July 29

Set out a total of 56 traps last night in the following localities: 20 along the trail previously mentioned leading down-stream; 4 in a small opening near the creek where the Zapus and Sorex was caught yesterday; and the





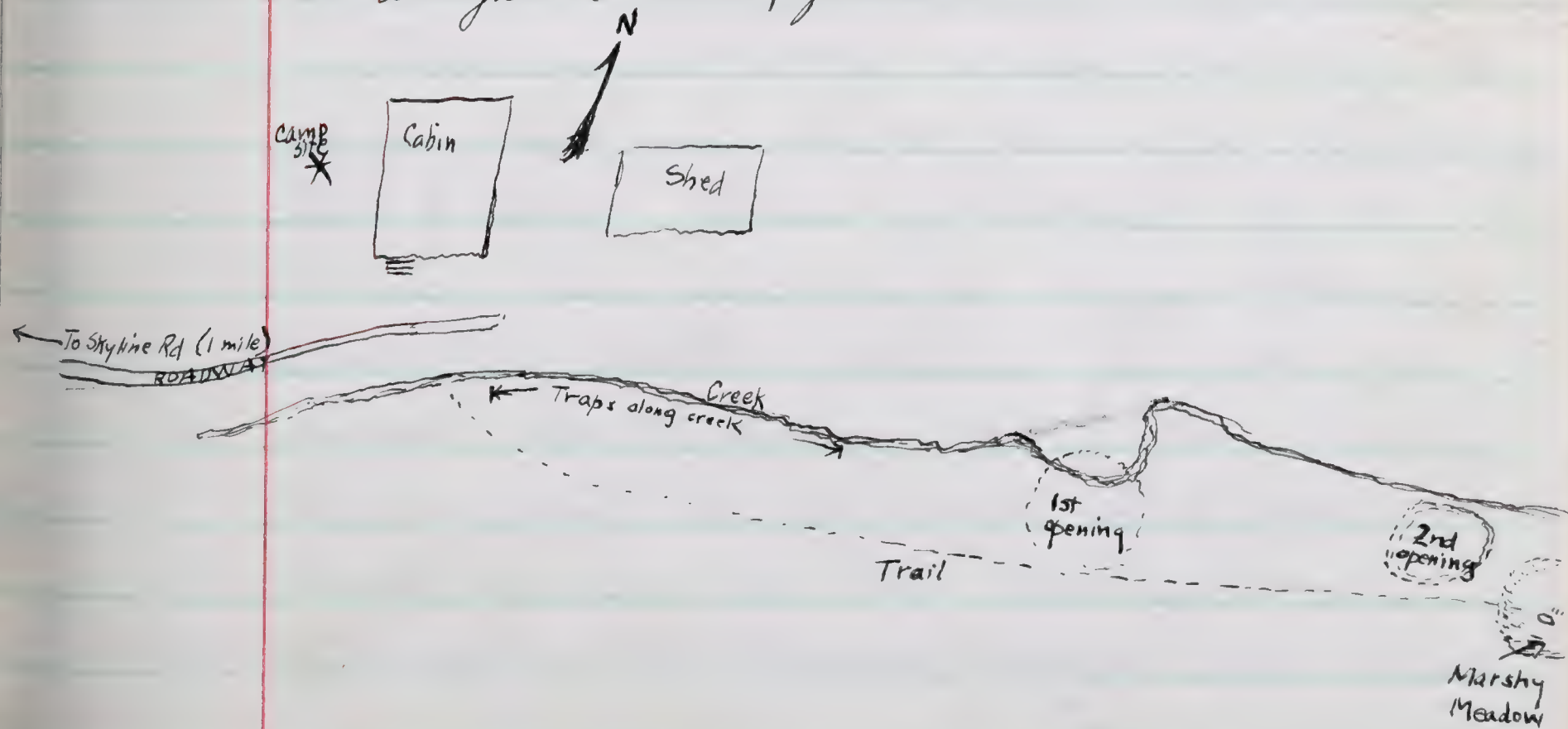
D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

### Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

remaining 32 in a small meadow grown with grass in most places to a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet and wet and marshy underfoot. This spot apparently was being used by an elk as a bed and wallow, as both were evident, together with feces and trampled grass. Caught 7 specimens in these 56 traps; and 1 specimen in 3 rat traps set beneath the house. In the 20 traps along the trail, caught 2 Eutamias amoenus and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♀; in the 4 traps in the smaller opening near the creek caught 1 Microtus richardsonii ♀; in the <sup>marshy</sup> meadow, 1 Clethrionomys gapperi ♂, 1 Zapus trinotatus ♀, and 1 Mustela cicognanii ♀. In the 3 rat traps beneath the house: caught 1 adult Peromyscus maniculatus ♀.

A sketch of the region I trapped in at Stayawhile Spring, as designated above, follows:







Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

The "marshy meadow" is about 25 yds. square, on a gentle slope, and is broken up by a few bushes. Runways were only slightly evident and most of the traps were set at random around the edge of the meadow and a few in center, taller grass. The Mustela cicognanii specimen was caught in a museum special trap in the meadow, about 5 feet from the edge, in grass about 1 foot high. The Zapus and Clethrionomys were caught nearer the center. The traps along the trail averages 20 yards apart and the 4 traps in the 1st meadow were placed along the stream near the center.

Last evening, I shot a Sciurus hudsonicus along the trail, about 50 feet from the cabin.

July 30

Albee, ft., Umatilla Co., Oregon

Broke camp at 3 P.M., driving south along the Skyline Road, and Dr. Hall leaving us here, going back to Dayton, headed for Portland. We drove to Toll Gate, Oregon, and then via Oregon Highways 204 and 11 to Pendleton, continuing from here after dinner, via U.S. Highway 395 to this locality, which is about 2½ miles south, by highway, of Battle Mountain State Park. Did not arrive until about 8:45 P.M. and had no time to set traps. This morning, heard Sciurus hudsonicus,





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Abee, ft., Umatilla Co., Oregon

Levis collected a Citellus columbianus, made 2 settings for Thomomys. The region appears to be fair Transitional zone, with Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, and a small amount of Abies concolor. Caught nothing in the settings of gopher traps.

July 31

N.E. edge Alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

Broke camp yesterday at 10:50 A.M. and drove via U.S. Highway 395 to Burns, where we had dinner, and then on to this locality, arriving about 6:30 P.M. last evening. Along the highway where it crosses the Blue Mountains, I saw many live Eutamias amoenus, Citellus lateralis, + Citellus beldingi. There were quite a few Lepus townsendii killed on the highway, and Johnson picked one up at 5½ mi. N Long Creek. There was a large Erethizon run over on the highway along the N Fork John Day R., 1¼ mi. NW mouth of Desolation Creek. Saw 2 more Erethizon, 1 adult and 1 young about 50 yards apart on the highway 6 mi. S Canyon City. The farthest south visual record yesterday for Citellus columbianus was one, apparently an near adult, crossing the highway 4 mi. SE Beech Creek.

Set out 55 museum special mouse traps last night along the northeastern edge of Alkali Lake, now dry, and with a





Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

N.E. edge Alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

quarter inch hard, dry crust covering. This spot is between 12 and 15 miles (no exact speedometer reading taken) by highway south of Wagonville P.O.. Set traps between 20 and 25 yards apart in the edge of the lake bed along the sand banks, and also across some of the drier alkali flats. Caught 23 specimens, 11 Peromyscus maniculatus (8♂, 3♀), 5 Microsipodops megacephalus (2♂, 2♀), 7 Dipodomys ordii (3♂, 4♀). There is an abundance of visible openings all over the sandy areas of the flats. The sand and hardened alkali sand areas are covered sparsely with greasewood, being denser on sandy, slightly elevated ridges.

Aug. 1

2 mi. E Vinton, Plumas Co., California

Broke camp yesterday about 11 A.M. and drove south via U.S. Highway 395 and Calif. Highway 24 to this locality, stopping for lunch at Alturas. From Alturas south to Honey Lake, the country was wet from earlier thunder showers. Arrived at this locality and set out 40 museum special traps by full-moonlight. The spot is just off the highway, along the Western Pacific Railroad right-away, and the country is in the Sierra Valley, covered with Artemisia, greasewood, and an





Stoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

abundance of puncture print, with soft sand to <sup>harder</sup> about a depth of 5 inches, with coarser, sandy gravel below. Caught 7 Dipodomys ordii <sup>(5♂, 2♀)</sup> in the 40 traps set between 10 and 15 yards apart, running along the railroad right-away.

Continued to Berkeley from this locality breaking camp at 9:00 A.M., going to Truckee via Calif. Highways 49 and 89, and thence via U.S. Highway 40 to the Museum, arriving about 5:00 P.M.





*Species account*





*Species accounts*





Hoffmeister  
1939

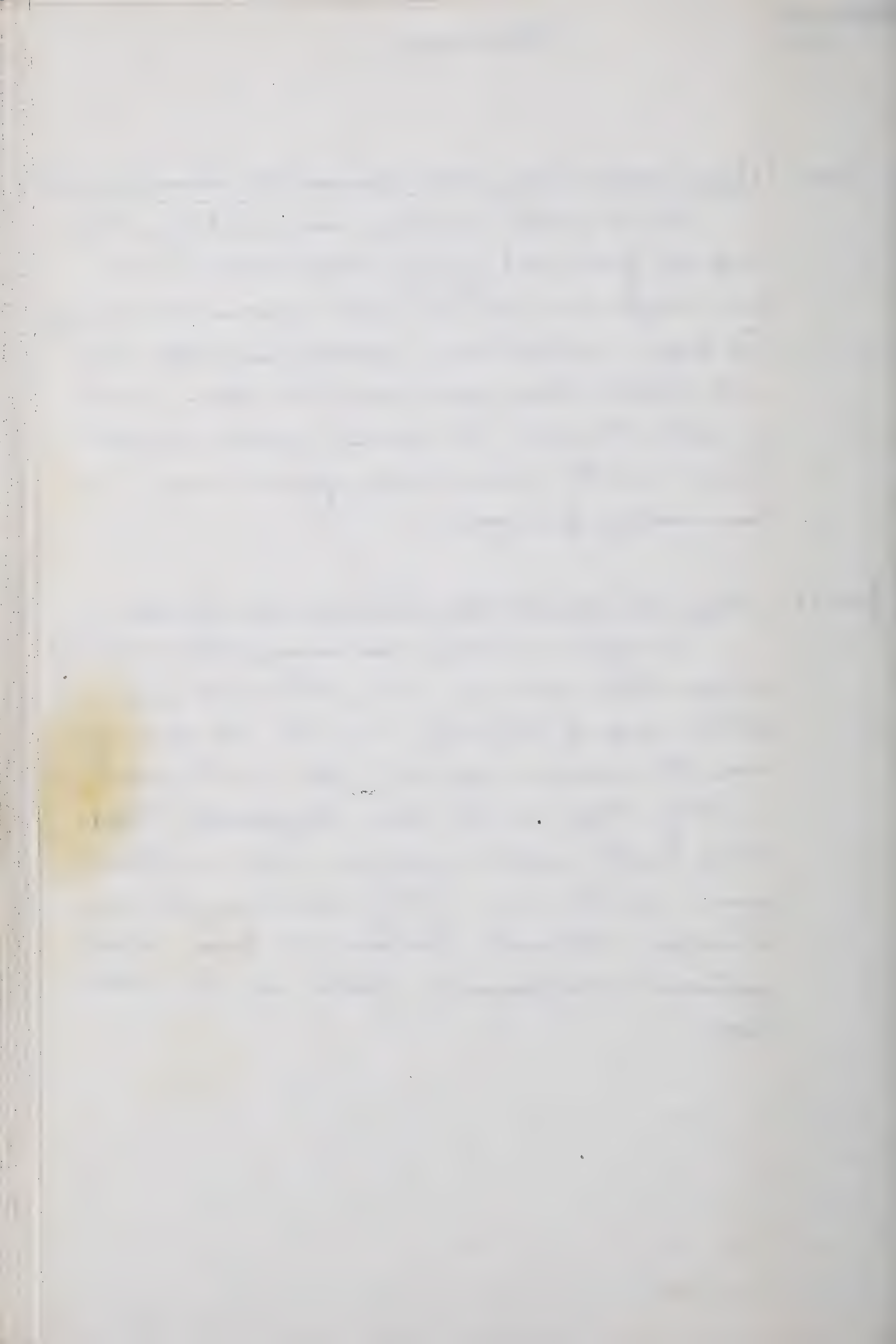
Sorex obscurus

June 11 Cayuse Meadow, 3800 ft.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  SW Steamboat Mtn, Skamania Co., Wash.

In this isolated meadow, surrounded by a thick coniferous forest and with a small stream in one end, caught one specimen of this species this morning. (D.F.H. 160)  
The trap in which this specimen was taken was in the thick damp grass near the stream under a willow thicket. The specimen was an adult (?) female and the mammary glands were considerably developed.

June 28 Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

Caught 2 Sorex last evening (D.F.H. 301, 302) in traps that were set near the creek (see sketch map of July 29), 1 in the "1st opening" along the water's edge; the other in the most easterly trap in the area designated "traps along creek", about 2 feet from water in thick growth of low vine. They were caught on straight oatmeal bait on one trap, and oatmeal and peanut butter on the other trap.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Sorex palustris

July 16

1 mi. SW Satus Pass, 3200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

Set 60 traps last night in this Transitional Zone area along a small creek which borders a dirt road leading along the southern edge of the Indian Reservation in this region. It appears to be upper Transition, and is not a pure Douglas fir-yellow pine forest area. Caught this specimen (D.F.H. 196) along the stream which is bordered by heavy shrubbery, but no grass. I had about 25 traps set in this similar habitat, but only caught this one specimen of this genus, together with 2 Clethrionomys and several Peromyscus, most of the total of 7 of the latter being caught at a distance from the creek-bed.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Myotis

July 25

1 mi. N Burbank, 350 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.

This morning, the party examined the Hood's Dairy barn, on the ranch where we are camped, for bats. Altogether we got 6 Myotis. These specimens were between the roof and a center beam supporting the roof, in a crack so small that in most cases it was impossible to extract the bats from the side, but was necessary to use a crowbar to slightly raise the roof to get them out. While doing this, 3 got out and flew around the loft of the barn, but were knocked down by the members of the party. All the bats were taken <sup>from</sup> under the roof and beam, or else they flew out originally from here, within 3 or 4 feet distance of an outside loft window.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Lasionycteris nectivagans

July 6 Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi ENE Mt. Hood, Hood R. Co., Ore.

About 8 P.M. this evening, these bats were seen flying around the tops of the timber where it comes down to the edge of the meadow. The bats fly mostly near the tops of the spruce + fir and remain generally about 50 feet above the ground. Johnson and I shot at one nearly simultaneously and both apparently hit the specimen (as it was rather badly torn up).

July 7 This evening about 8:00 P.M. again these bats appeared. Mosquitoes are exceedingly abundant today, for it has been a relatively warm day. One specimen was collected tonight by Johnson. By 9:00 o'clock none had been seen for the last 15 minutes, so they were not hunted longer.





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Eptesicus fuscus

June 30 Cracked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

Last night, the whole party did considerable bat shooting, but were not very successful. This morning, I found, lying along the bank of Bear Creek, this male specimen, most probably, shot, and not found, last night.



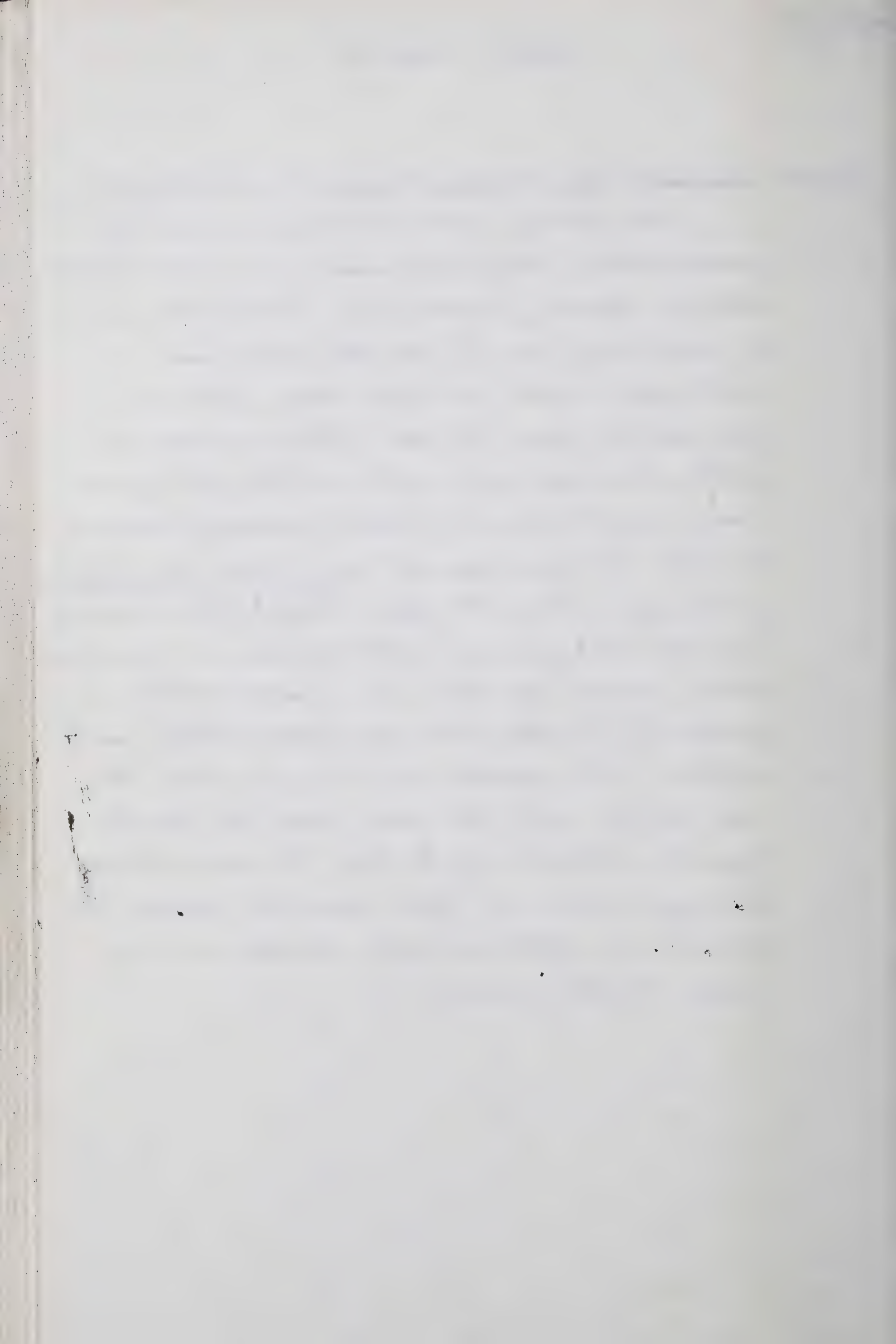


Hoffmeister  
1939

Mustela cicognanii

July 29 Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Washington

Last evening, I set 32 traps in a marshy meadow about a half mile east of our camp site (see sketch in itinerary of same date). This small meadow is most likely used by an elk as there was a small pool of water, a bed-ed down spot, and firs, all too large for deer. The meadow was on a gentle slope and most of the surface of the ground had a small amount of water running towards the creek. The grass growth was between 12 and 18 inches deep. <sup>and along a log (1' in diameter),</sup> Along the upper edge of this meadow, I caught one specimen of this species in a "museum special" mouse trap that was baited with a mixture of "Quaker" oats and peanut butter mixed together. The specimen was caught across the mid-region with its nose near the treadle, apparently attracted by the bait. An examination of the region around the traps seemed to indicate the specimen was killed instantly as there was no evident thrashing around.





W. H. Munster  
1939

Mustela frenata

July 21

Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

In a pile of driftwood, along the Snake River, saw a weasel of this species. As I came along the path, it ran into the pile at a spot about 20 feet from the water's edge. It immediately stuck its head out again as if looking for me or trying to get a scent. It blinked repeatedly as if the light was too strong for its eyes. Twitching of the nose as if trying to localize the scent was visible. It disappeared into the pile in a few minutes. Trapping until July 25 did not catch the specimen <sup>or near</sup> in the pile.

July 25

7 mi. E & 4 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Saw a weasel run into a pile of branches just as I got out of the truck here. Was unable to collect it. The animal moved deliberately, moving slowly to the bottom & thicker part of the pile.





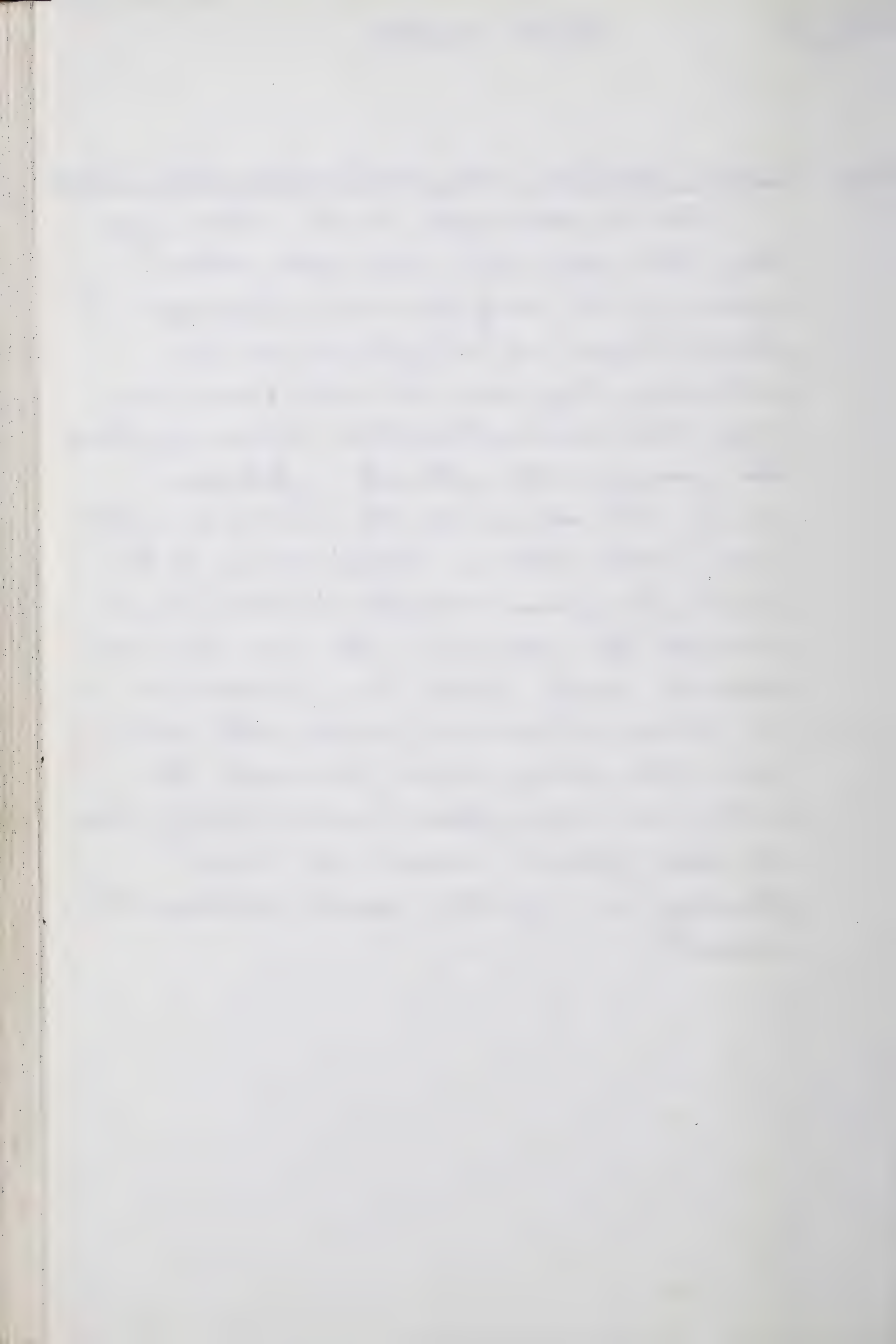
Hoffmeister  
1939

Mephitis mephitis

July 23

Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Set 3 steel traps, no. 1½, last night along the edge of a wood pile where members of the party had seen Marmota. I had the traps set slightly under the protruding logs and in well-beaten runways. On examination this morning, found this young male skunk. Johnson carried the skunk on the end of a 7 foot pole (while still in trap) down to the Snake River (about 50 feet distance) and drowned the specimen. This one did not drown easily. While being carried down to the stream, it exuded considerable scent, and after being held beneath the water, an oily film (most likely from the anal glands) could be seen floating on top the water around the animal.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Citellus beecheyi

July 2

Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.

This species is relatively numerous around here, and I caught one in a steel "O" trap set in a runway between two large basaltic boulders about 75 feet from the Deschutes River. I was unable to collect this specimen by gun as it took full advantage afforded by the large boulders in this otherwise open country.

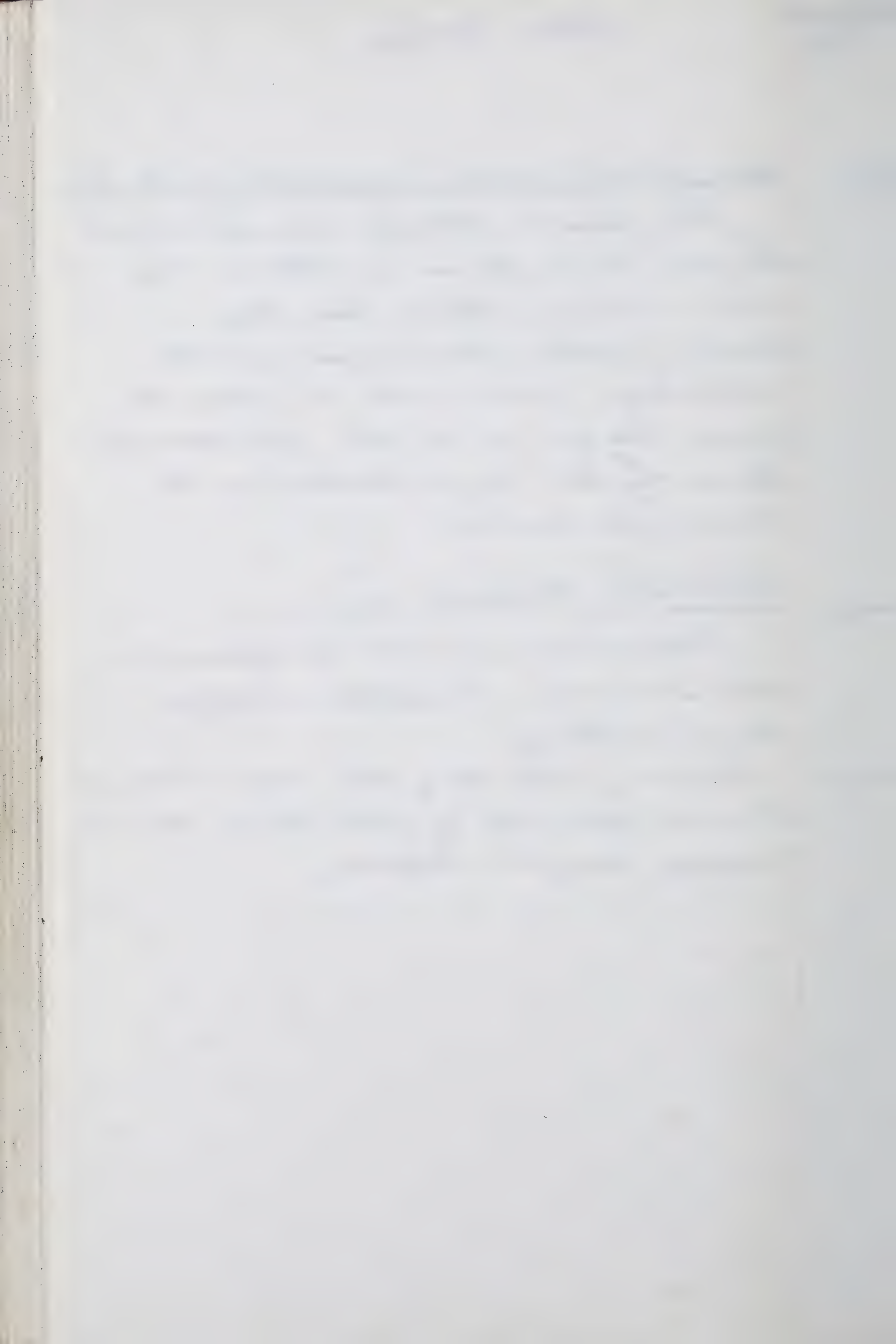
July 9

White Salmon, Klickitat Co., Wash.  
~~Ice Caves, 5 mi.~~

About a half mile north (by highway) of White Salmon, saw 6± Citellus beecheyi along the highway.

July 13

Continuing back along this road at about the same spot north of White Salmon, saw 3± C. beecheyi along the highway.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Citellus beldingi

June 30

Crooked R., 3600 ft., 3 mi. E mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

I did not see any of these ground squirrels anywhere else in the Crooked River canyon except here this morning at the Gibson ranch. About 7:00 A.M., 4 were seen along the road that borders <sup>the</sup> alfalfa and irrigated lands of Mr. Gibson. Along the roadway in the drier part of the canyon, I had seen Eutamias minimus but no Citellus beldingi. The animals were not especially wary, as they remained at their holes when the car passed within 20 ft., and immediately after passing by, they <sup>(1 pair)</sup> moved out on to the roadway. It appeared as though their burrows were not actually in the cultivated fields but between the fields and the roadway. I collected 2 of these, and they seemed to be not fully adults and not exceedingly fat.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Citellus lateralis

July 6

Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood R. Co., Oregon

Caught an adult female in a rat trap placed near a burrow leading under the cabin we are occupying here in the meadow. The specimen was caught sometime between 6:00 and 7:30 A.M.

Later in the afternoon I saw a young Callo running thru the sparse grass about 20 feet behind the cabin. I chased the young animal a short distance and caught it under my hat.

July 7

The dog in the party caught 2 young Callos yesterday about 10 feet from the cabin.

Apparently there was a nest of several young animals under the house as at least 2 and perhaps 3 young were seen (the 2 caught by the dog being killed by her). I have not found these forms to be very abundant in the forest.

July 10

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2 1/2 mi. SW Steamboat Min., Skamania Co., Wash

This evening while driving along a road, I shot a "callo" sitting on a stump about 4 feet above the ground. The animal was eating when shot, and when picked up still had the food held tightly in its mouth. Upon examination, it proved to be fungus similar to that found growing on the sides of large old conifers.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Citellus lateralis

Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2 1/2 mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

The specimen was a female with the mammary glands highly developed, and was apparently nursing.

She was not especially fat but excessively blotted and an examination of the digestive tract showed gaseous blot but little or no waste material.

July 12

Caught 2 specimens in 6 rat traps I had set during the day, a short distance from camp. One was an adult and one considerably younger. This species is relatively wary at this locality and difficult to collect by shooting. This area has been burned over and there is not an abundance of fallen logs or brush, but mostly young conifers and tall grass.

Consequently, these squirrels must move around a great deal in open grass country, and they thus readily run through the grass to their burrow system and remain hidden for long periods.

July 13

Caught 2 C. lateralis in 3 rat traps in about 2 hours time this a.m., in settings in the thicker conifer covering north of camp. The specimens were caught on straight oats bait.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Eutamias amoenus

July 12 Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2 1/2 mi. SW Steamboat Mtn, Skamania Co., Wash.

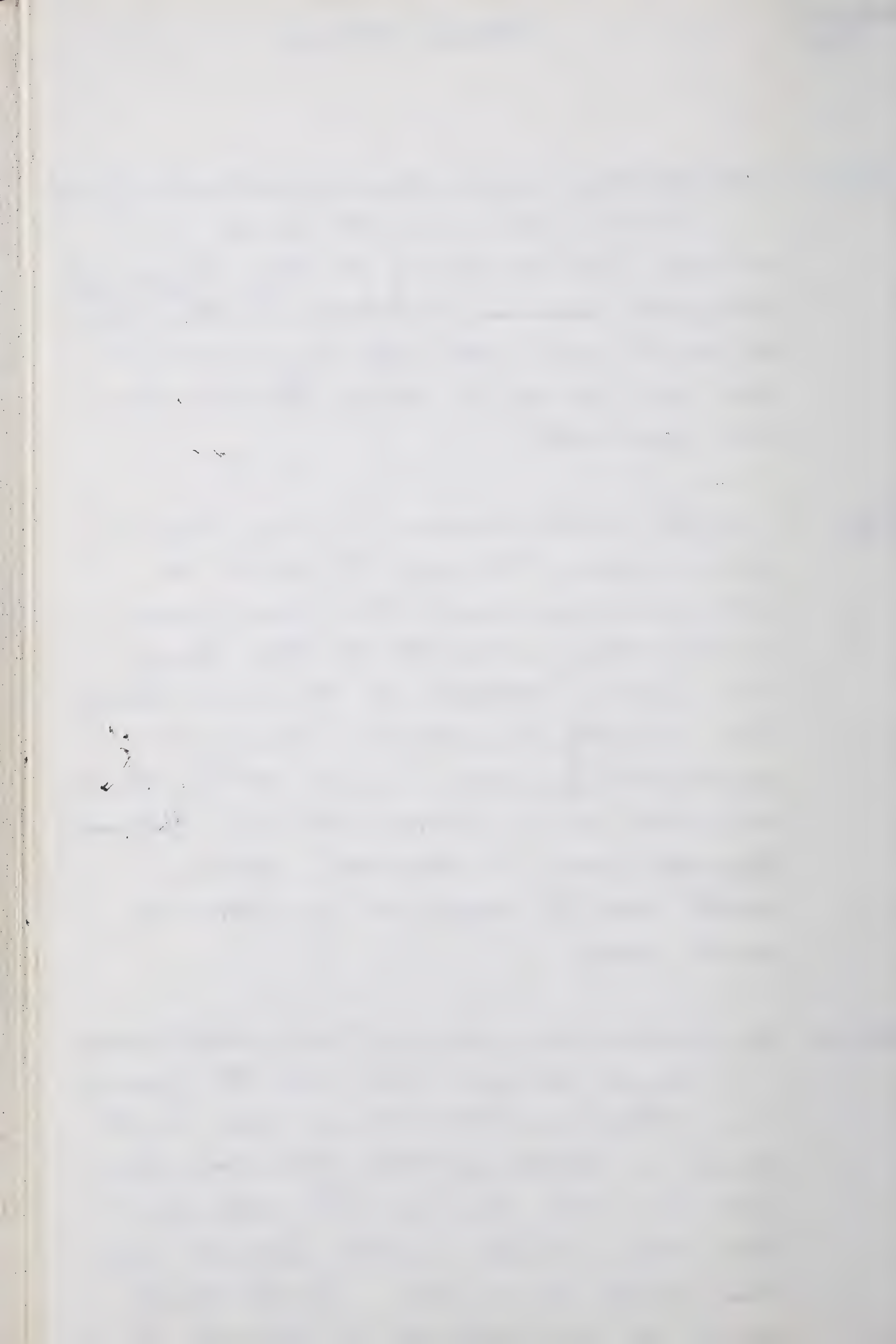
Caught 1 specimen of this species in rat traps I set out during the day. Previous to catching this chipmunk, I watched it <sup>from 20 ft. distance</sup> and it gave its single note at the base of a pine and then ran up into the thicker branches when closer approached.

July 13

Caught another specimen in 3 rat traps I left out during the day. This species is relatively more numerous here than it was at Brooks Meadow, 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Oregon, a fact which I attribute to this area having been recently burned over, leaving now considerable open area, and not as thick and dense as at Brooks Meadow. Eutamias townsendii seem to dominate dense growth; and E. amoenus are found in open areas.

July 26 7 mi. E and 5 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Caught 2 and shot 3 of this species here. Four were taken in an area 150 ft. square in which all the trees had been fell but not removed. The other was taken along a trail, a short distance from dense growth of conifers. In the cheek pouch of one animal, I found 1





Hoffmeister  
1939

Eutamias amoenus

July 26

1 mi. E and 5 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.  
Seed which I take to be of a watermelon. The specimen was taken near a campsite which I know has recently been used. I can not match this seed with any gourd as I've seen none in this region, although there may be some.

July 29

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

Caught 2 adult females in my traps (Museum special) set along the trail leading down the creek. Visited traps about 5:45 A.M. and already had these specimens. Dr. Hall pointed out a sexual difference or stage of molt in the pelage of this species.



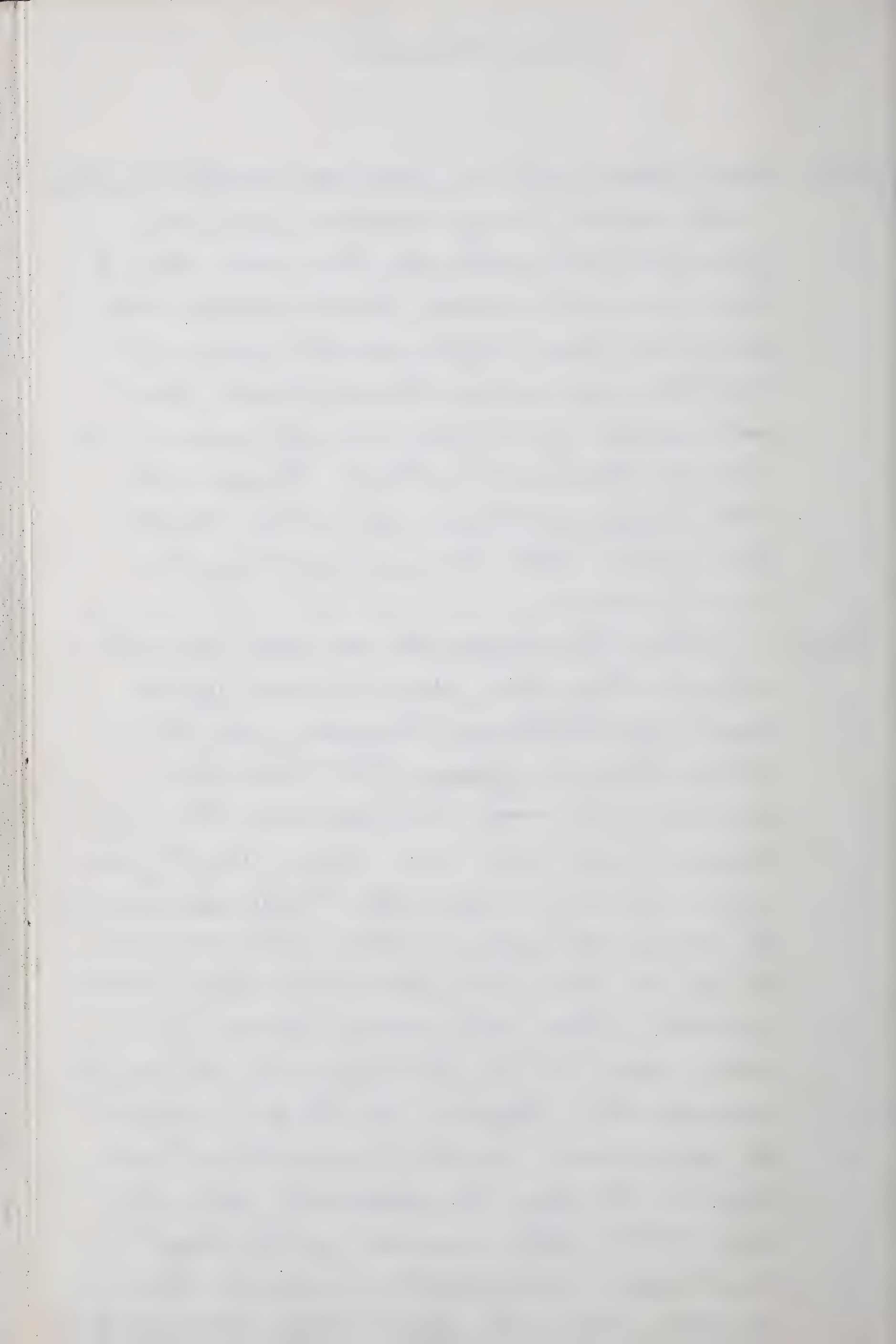


Eutamias townsendii

July 6 Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood River Co., Oregon

This species is very abundant among the fallen logs of the spruce-fir forest stand here. I have seen them around uprooted stumps, rotted and fallen logs, 2 feet up in a service berry bush that was not in the dense forest stand, but several feet from it, and around the bases of trees of various kinds. They give their bark singly, doubly, or in a trill. At this time of year, there are many young ones running about.

July 8 One of these chipmunks was seen from about 10 feet distance climb about 12 inches up the trunk of a Pseudotsuga taxifolia with the skinned body of a Zapus which had been discarded from camp. The spot where the chipmunk was seen was some 150 ft. from camp. The animal proceeded to chew away at the rump of the Zapus carcass, & hesitated once to "eye-me over" but resumed its biting in about 3 minutes. Some other person passed by within about 25 ft., the chipmunk dropped the carcass (which lodged in the bark) & hid in the underbrush. Within 2 minutes it was back at the body. It apparently ate only the thicker glutens muscles of the thigh region but occasionally I could hear it cracking bone. The Zapus body appeared to be





Eutamias townsendii

July 8 Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt Hood, Hood R. Co., Oregon  
that of a nearly adult animal. The animal had eaten only a small amount when a second Eutamias townsendii appeared, and attempted, it appeared, to copulate with the first. The one eating immediately and unhesitatingly dropped the carcass, and ran slowly off through the underbrush with the second chipmunk following. I remained a few minutes & no chipmunks returned to the carcass which no longer was lodged in the bark of the tree but lay now at the base. I was impressed that the first chipmunk should so immediately return to the Zapus body after being frightened away by a human passer-by, yet unhesitatingly leave it for an apparent sexual reaction or behavior.

Set out 2 rat traps baited with English walnut where I had seen some E. townsendii and re-visited traps within 1 hour and found I had 2 E. townsendii in traps.

July 12 Twin Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

Caught one specimen in traps set out during the day. This species is not as numerous here as in similar areas which have not been burned over as recently as this.

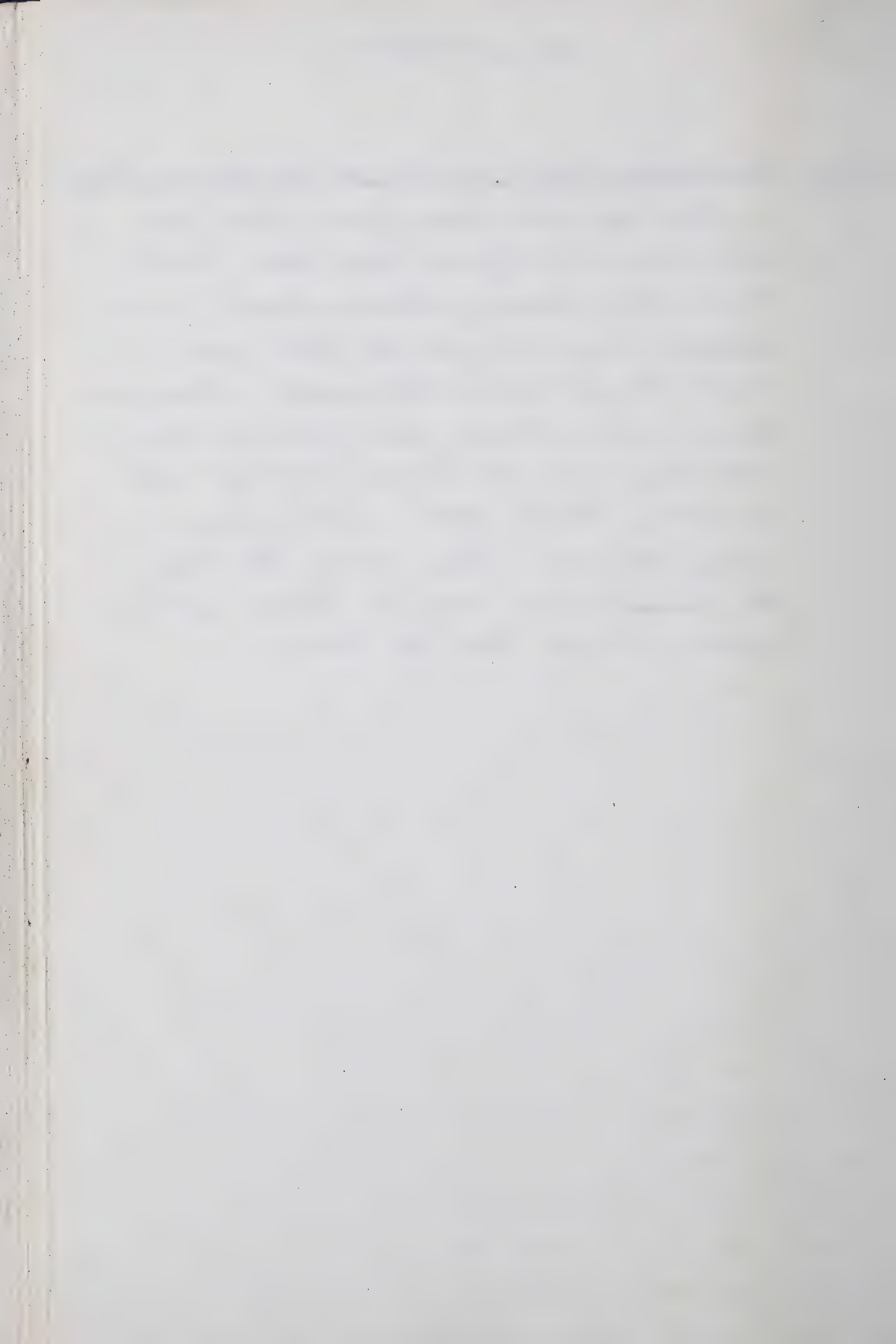




Scurius douglasii

July 6 Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood R. Co., Oregon

These squirrels ~~and~~ <sup>I</sup> find & hear are abundant in the forest stand here. I saw several this morning between 6 and 7 A.M., collecting one in a fir tree that was about 30 feet above the ground. These forms remain in the thicker part of the timber where they can be heard calling with a rolling loud bark. I have very infrequently seen them along the edge of the meadow or along the roads which make a break thru the timber.





Hopfenster  
1939

Sciurus hudsonicus

July 27

Stayawile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

About 7:00 P.M. while walking thru the woods near camp, had the opportunity to observe the eye-shine in this species. It is a relatively dull orange-golden combination and appears quite large. The specimen was a young one, and was not collected.

July 28

Johnson and myself collected this nearly(?) adult specimen. I shot at the male first with a #10 shell "12 load", and then a 16 gauge "10 load", apparently slightly hitting the individual each time. Johnson then fired a .38 half load shot when the specimen ran half way up a tree. It was still alive altho considerably injured, and was necessary to shake the tree to unlodge the specimen & then finish the slaughter. The animals seem to be very tenacious, for this one had a broken hind leg besides many other shots in the body, altho he was still alive and kicking.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Thomomys talpoides

July 2

Columbia R., 300 ft. at mouth of Deschutes R., Sherman Co., Ore.

Made some gopher sets in the now abandoned fields (but formerly garden-truck) of a ranch across the river from the base camp. On going over the traps <sup>immediately after setting</sup>, found I had caught 1 ♂ specimen already.

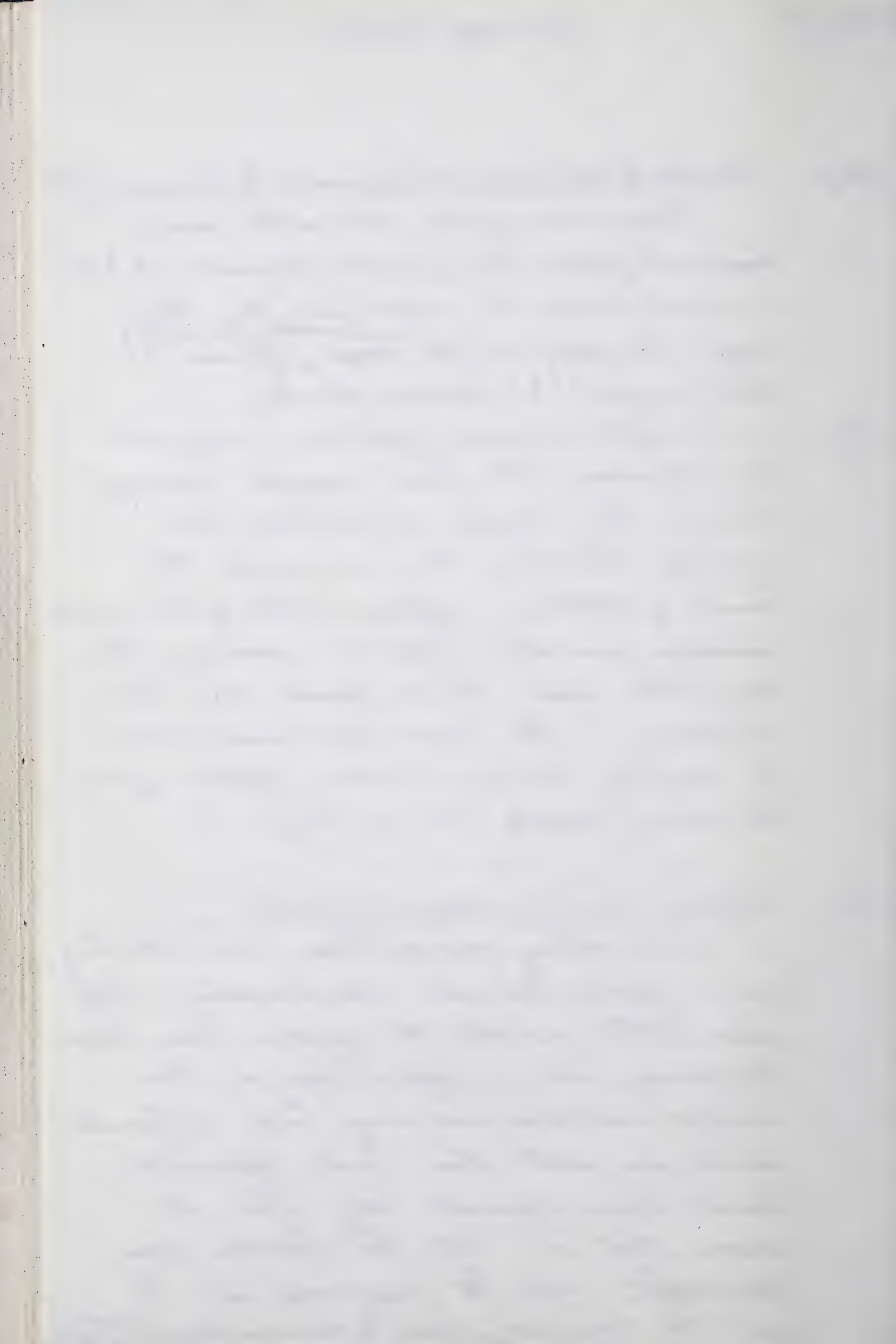
July 3

Caught 2 more gophers in my sets this morning. It had rained enough during the night to moisten the ground. I believe this increased the chance of catching gophers in this field, as the moisture probably aided in moving this clay-like soil which packs very hard on drying. The traps were reset and by evening had 2 more gophers from the same locality as of July 2.

July 18

Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Wash.

While setting mouse traps last P.M. dug open a gopher burrow. On returning a half hour later, noticed the gopher had filled the opening. Set a gopher trap in this burrow and this morning had a female, which was still alive and apparently hadn't been caught long. Thus it seems that it left the burrow open all night, after ~~it~~ reopened it to set the trap. Prior, it closed the opening immediately <sup>during</sup> (daylight).





Hoffmeister  
1939

Thomomys talpoides

July 26 1 mi. E & 5 mi. S Dixie, 4300 ft., Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Made several sets in the small grass covered clearing at the campsite, but only caught this one large, adult female. The burrow was very large in diameter, having no difficulty to move the trap well back, and more nearly the size of a "Callo" burrow.





Perognathus parvus

June 29

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Ore.

Caught 6 of this species last night on the juniper studded slopes of the small hills at this locality. This genus was nearly as abundant as Peromyscus maniculatus, catching 6 of the former, 7 of the latter. The pocket mice were caught on the barren ground beneath junipers, in rock piles, and in open slopes.

June 30

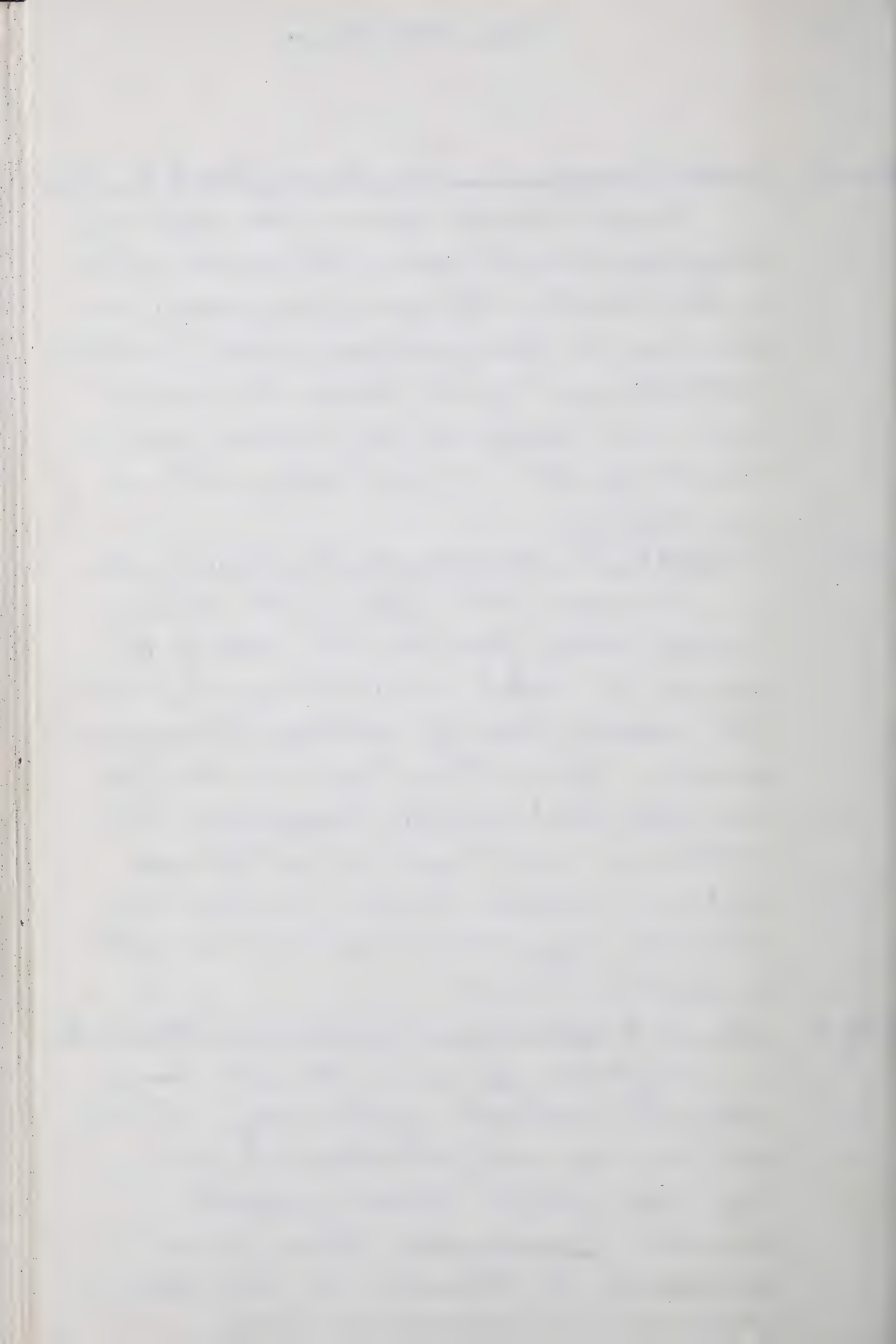
Crooked R., <sup>3100 ft.</sup> 4 mi. W mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Ore.

Set traps last night in the extensive basaltic slides that line the walls of the gorge of the Crooked river at this point, with the especial hopes of catching Peromyscus crinitus. However, these traps in these cliffs and slides had chiefly Perognathus. Some of these mice were trapped out on the slides with no vegetation within 20 feet, and there only a small amount with no visible Perognathus burrows.

July 4

Columbia R., 200 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.

Caught one specimen in the fine sand along the railroad right-away. Pocket mice are not overly abundant in this dry area which should support numerous Perognathus. There is an abundance of Artemisia and cheat grass, (which are in the greatest abundance).





Perognathus parvus

July 15

1 mi. NE Maryhill, 400 ft., Klickitat Co., Washington

Caught one specimen on the table land where it rises to the highest point above the Columbia river. The individual was trapped along the edge of an old alfalfa field which had grown up with weeds. There was abundant sign but apparently some of this was old.

July 17

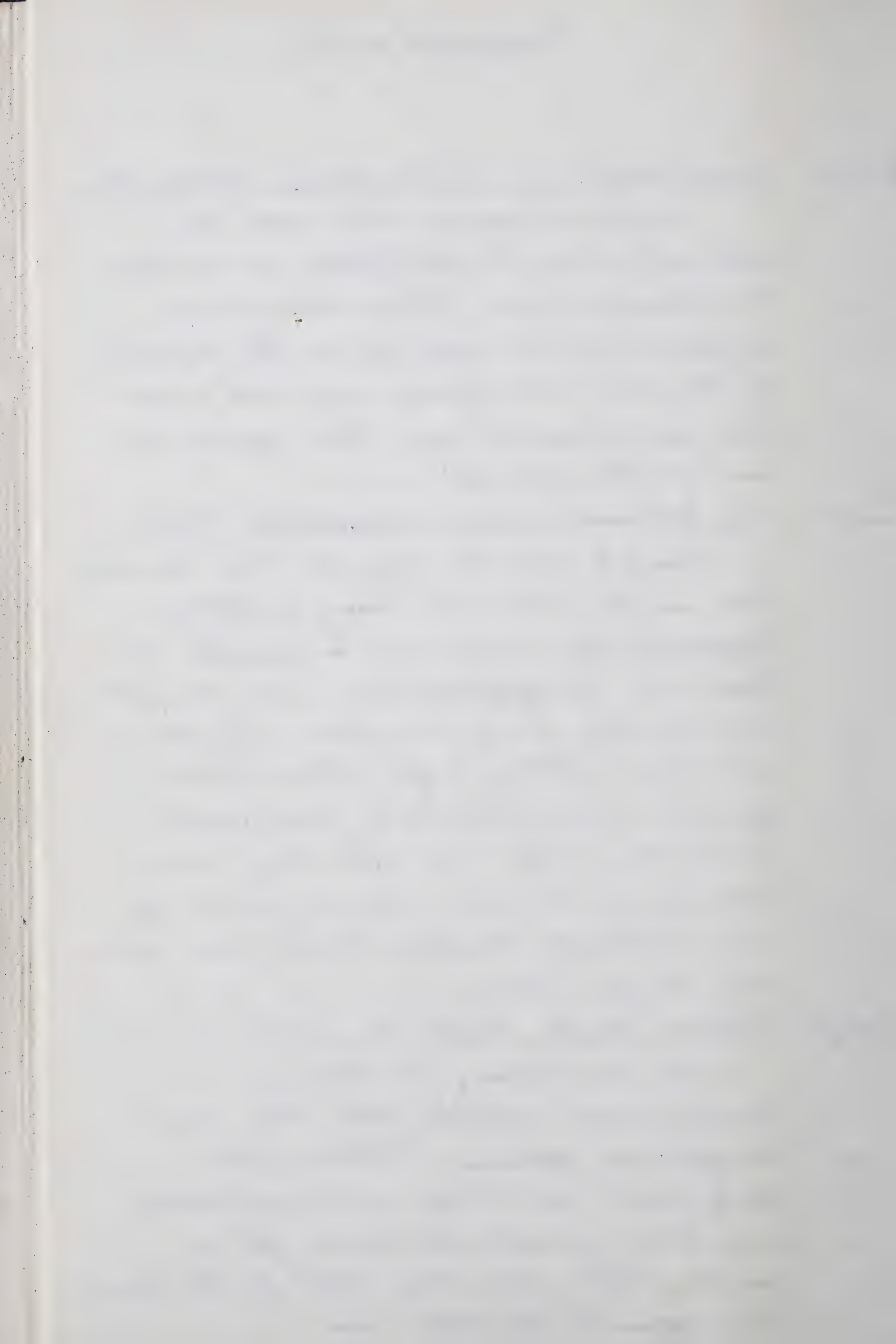
4 mi. NE Roosevelt, 200 ft. Klickitat Co., Wash.

Camped and set traps at this locality last night with the hopes of getting Dipodomys ordii and some Perognathus. Of these two, Perognathus only were caught, but in very large numbers by all members setting traps. Most of the specimens were juveniles or young adults. The country is the low flat dry river bottom of the Columbia, and is grown up with Artemisia, Purshia, cheat grass, etc., and a very few willows.

July 18

Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Wash.

Set several along the edge of a freshly mown alfalfa patch here and caught one specimen. Others of the party who set traps in the sand dunes and drier uncultivated areas got a much higher percentage catch of this species. It is apparently abundant here.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Perognathus parvus

July 19 Glade Cr., 250 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. N Columbia R., Benton Co., Wash.

Set traps along this swampy creek last night, and of these 4 or 5 were set along the sandy banks. These traps caught 2 Perognathus, and by other sign, I would say they are extremely abundant in this canyon.

July 20 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. SW Irrigon, 300 ft., Morrow Co., Oregon

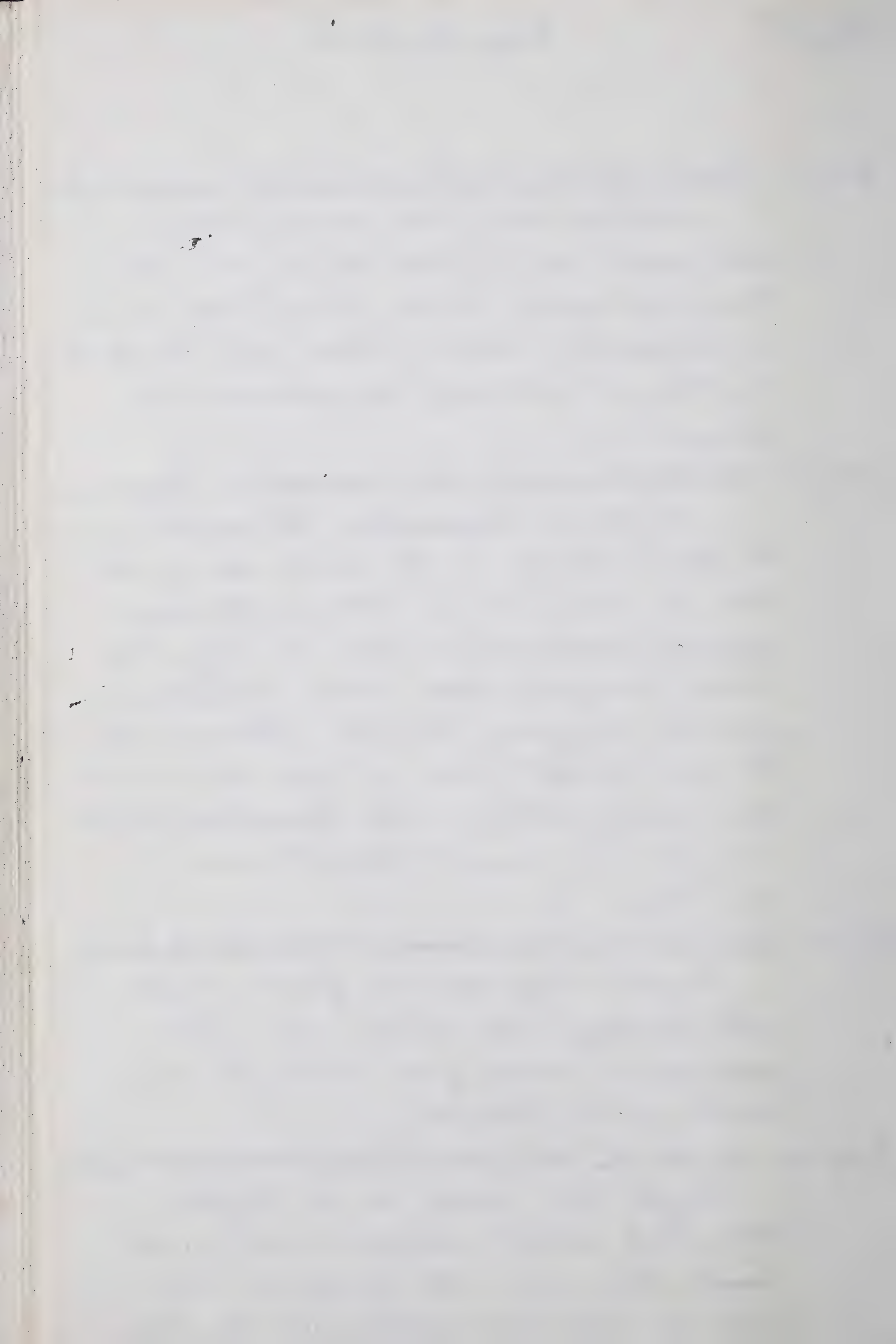
Caught 10 Perognathus last night in the plains country on the south side of the Columbia river here. There is abundant sign of Perognathus in this country but those caught were again chiefly juveniles or young adults. Almost all the ones caught were in traps set in the open country between the Purshia bushes, and few were caught beneath any shrubbery.

July 22 2 mi. SSE and 4 mi. E Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Caught a large number of these together with Dipodomys ordii in traps set in the sandy areas south of the Snake R., but north of the Columbia.

July 24 Touchet R., 850 ft., 1 mi. W Lamar, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Caught this species on the higher table land which extends south of the Snake River here. The specimens were eaten by ants before gotten out of the traps.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Perognathus parvus

July 25

5 1/2 mi. N Pasco, 500 ft., Franklin Co., Wash.

Set traps north of the Snake River at this locality in Artemisia, cheat grass, and junctum vine, with a sandy soil, and caught a large number of Perognathus parvus, most of which were subadults, rather than the most being juveniles as in previous trapping were considerable were caught at this time of year. This may indicate that at this locality which is more northerly and easterly <sup>than</sup> of the other localities I've caught Perognathus parvus in large series, the breeding season is earlier.



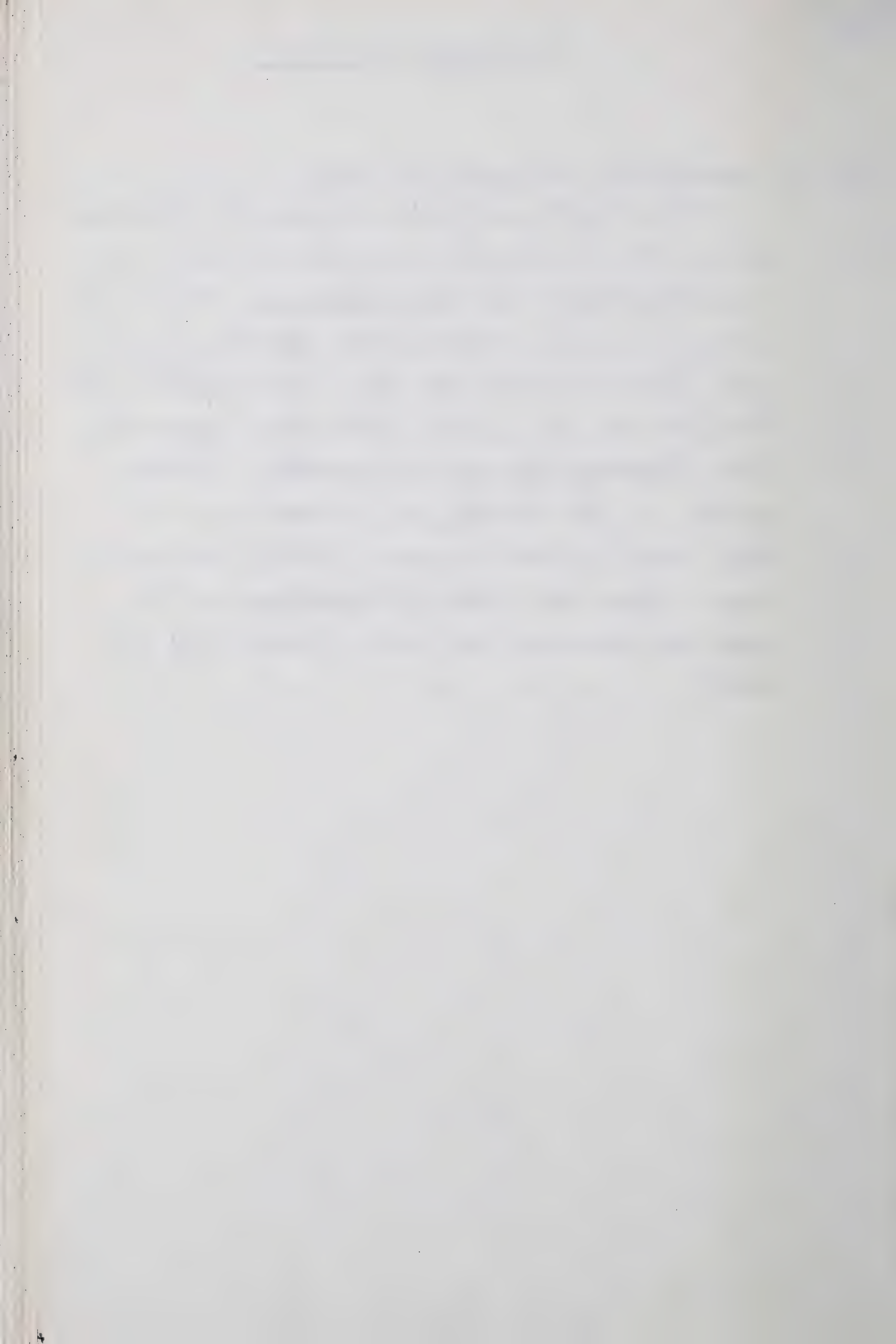


J. Hoffmeister  
1939

Dipodomys heermanni

June 28 11 mi. NE Weed, Siskiyou Co., Calif.

About 9:30<sup>PM</sup> I and Wm. Longhurst heard something in the brush, which upon investigation with a flashlight proved to be a Dipodomys. This one was not wary, as a few kicks at the opposite side of the bush forced it back into the beam of the light. This specimen is much lighter colored apparently than Dipodomys heermanni saxatilis. Burrow systems in this country are in about a 6 inch deep sand, which covers a hard subsurface layer. Signs and tracks of Dipodomys in this region are numerous, as was bore out by the catch.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Dipodomys ordii

July 20

2 1/2 mi. SW Irigon, 300 ft., Morrow Co., Oregon

Set out 55 traps last night, and out of these caught only one of this species, although the country seemed to be ideal Dipodomys country. Trapping in similar habitats on the Washington side of the Columbia river has yielded none of this species. However, a few specimens have been taken by the party on Blalock Island in the Columbia river.

The region this specimen of D. ordii was taken in was the plains area which extends south of the Columbia in this region to the mountains several miles to the south, and is covered with Purshia, a type of cheat grass, and a low nearly leafless bush, with no trees or high bushes.

July 22

4 mi. E Burbank, 500 ft., + 2 mi. SSE Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Caught Dipodomys at these 2 localities which are north of the bend of the Columbia but south of the Snake. Caught them in the soft sandy foothills rising up from the old Columbia River bed. Covered with dry grass, <sup>+ little shrubbery</sup>

July 31

N.E. edge Alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

I had 55 traps set last night in this alkali flat region especially for Microdipodops but caught quite a series of Dipodomys ordii. I was impressed by the reddish





Hoffmeister  
1939

Dipodomys ordii

N.E. edge alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

coloration of the dorsum and dorsal band of the tail, and even the reddish color of the pencil of the tail. Caught 7 specimens (3♂, 4♀).

Aug. 1

1 mi. E Vinton, 4900 ft., Plumas Co., Calif.

Caught a series of Dipodomys ordii in this region, which consists of Artemisia, greasewood, a type of puncture vine, and soft sand to a depth of from 4 to 6 inches. This series does not have the reddish color of those caught on the alkali flat area.





D. F. Hoffmeister  
1939

Microdipodops megacephalus

July 31

N.E. edge Alkali Lake, 4200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon

Set out 56 traps last night with the particular aim of taking this genus. Caught 5 of this species, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, apparently all adults. The total catch was 23 of the 3 genera, Dipodomys<sup>7</sup>, Peromyscus<sup>11</sup>, Microdipodops<sup>5</sup>. I take this to be a fair catch for this area on a fully moon<sup>lit</sup>(lighted) night.

Caught this species in the soft sand bordering this dry Alkali Lake, near or at several feet distance from any visible burrows. The animals do not seem to be as tenacious as Perognathus as one was still "partly" alive in the trap, and was quickly killed. The cheek pouches were empty in all specimens except for a very small amount of brush of some undeterminable kind.





Onychomys leucogaster

July 20 2½ mi. SW Irrigon, 300 ft., Morrow Co., Oregon

Caught my first specimen of this genus in the trap line I had set chiefly for Dipodomys and Perognathus in the plains country south of the Columbia river covered with Purshia and cheat grass, with little close water supply. One specimen of Perognathus parvus in a trap about 35 feet away from where the Onychomys was caught, was de-viscerated and even a small part of the base of the brain eaten.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Reithrodontomys megalotis

July 2 Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore

This species seems to be relatively common around this region. I have caught it in the damp undergrowth near the river as well as at a distance above the stream, in the dry Artemisia covered hills.

July 18 Paterson, 250 ft., Benton Co., Wash.

This species occurs commonly together with Mus musculus in the 100 acre pear orchard in which we are en-camped. I have caught them in the grass along the irrigation ditches, and in the drier areas.

July 20 2½ mi. SW Irigon, 300 ft., Morrow Co., Oregon

At this locality, nearly opposite Paterson, I caught this species in the dry plains which are covered with Purshia, wild barley, etc.

July 24 Toucheet R., 850 ft., 1 mi. W Lamar, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Caught a large series along the eastern bank of this river last night, but all the specimens were eaten somewhat by ants when the traps were taken up.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Peromyscus truei

June 29

Crooked R., 3400 ft., at mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

Last night, I set traps in habitats I thought most suitable to catch this species.

The locality was the hills behind camp which are covered with basaltic rocks of varying size and a sparse growth of Juniperus occidentalis.

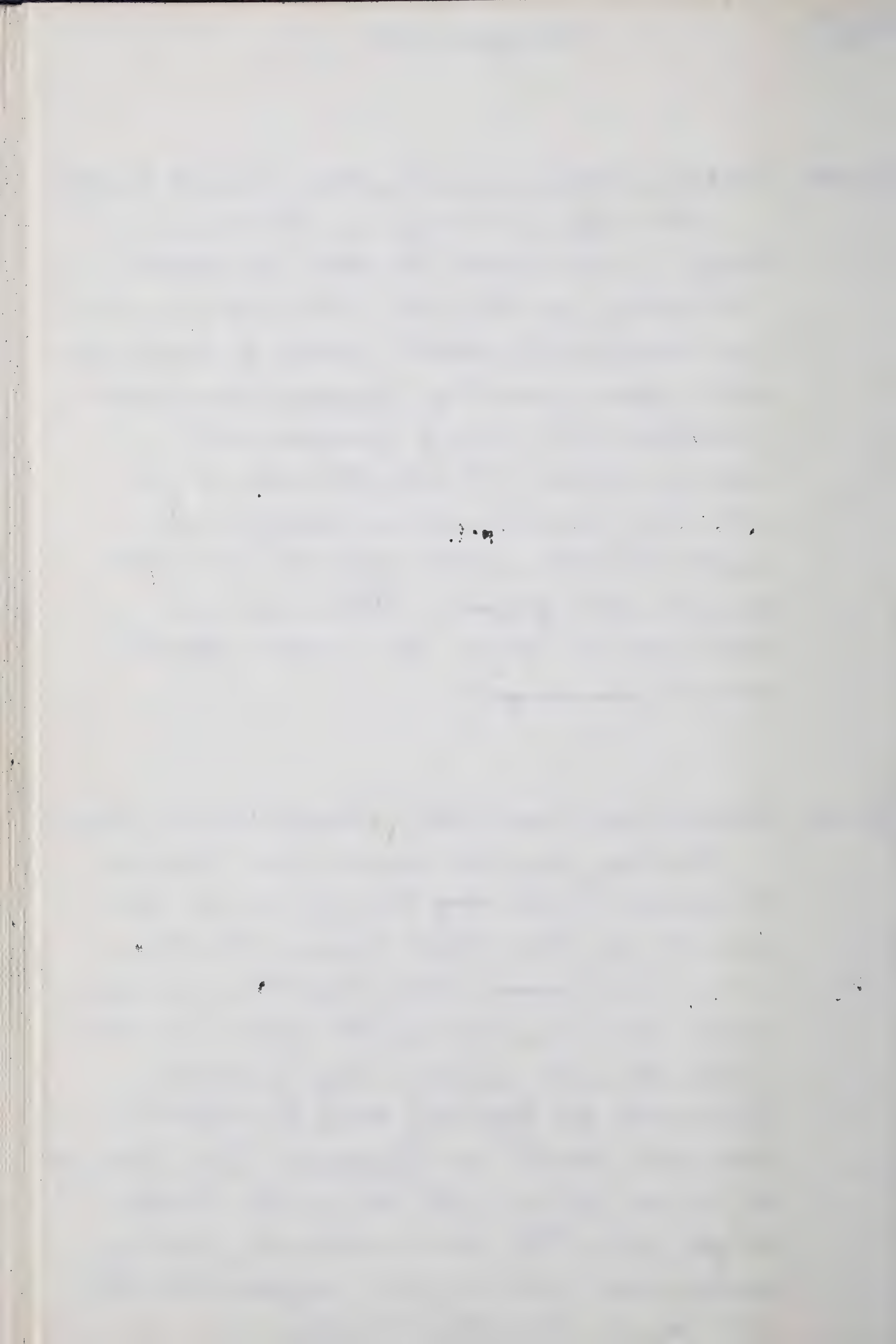
I set traps at the base of junipers and among rocks. The only specimen I got was in a small ravine among some small basaltic rocks and was at least 20 feet from junipers. There was no cover around except for rocks where this specimen was caught.

June 30

Crooked R., 3100 ft., 4 mi. W Mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

Set traps along the basaltic slides that line the stream banks along this gorge at this point, and also set fewer traps closer to the stream where a few junipers grow along the dry bordering stream bed. Caught one of this species in these traps set in the junipers along the stream.

Johnson also set traps only along the basaltic slides and caught no Peromyscus truei. Apparently they are not found at the base of these basaltic outcrops where they occur extensively, but on sandy areas with a few junipers and ~~an~~ fewer but larger basaltic boulders.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Neotoma cinerea

July 5 Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Wasco Co., Ore.

I found one specimen caught by the hind foot in a steel no. 1 1/2 trap that Johnson had set in a culvert beneath the railroad tracks. <sup>(and 1 front foot was gone & healed over, "a peg-leg".)</sup> The specimen had a large sore on its back.

Glade Cr., 250 ft., 1/2 mi. N Columbia R., Benton Co., Wash.

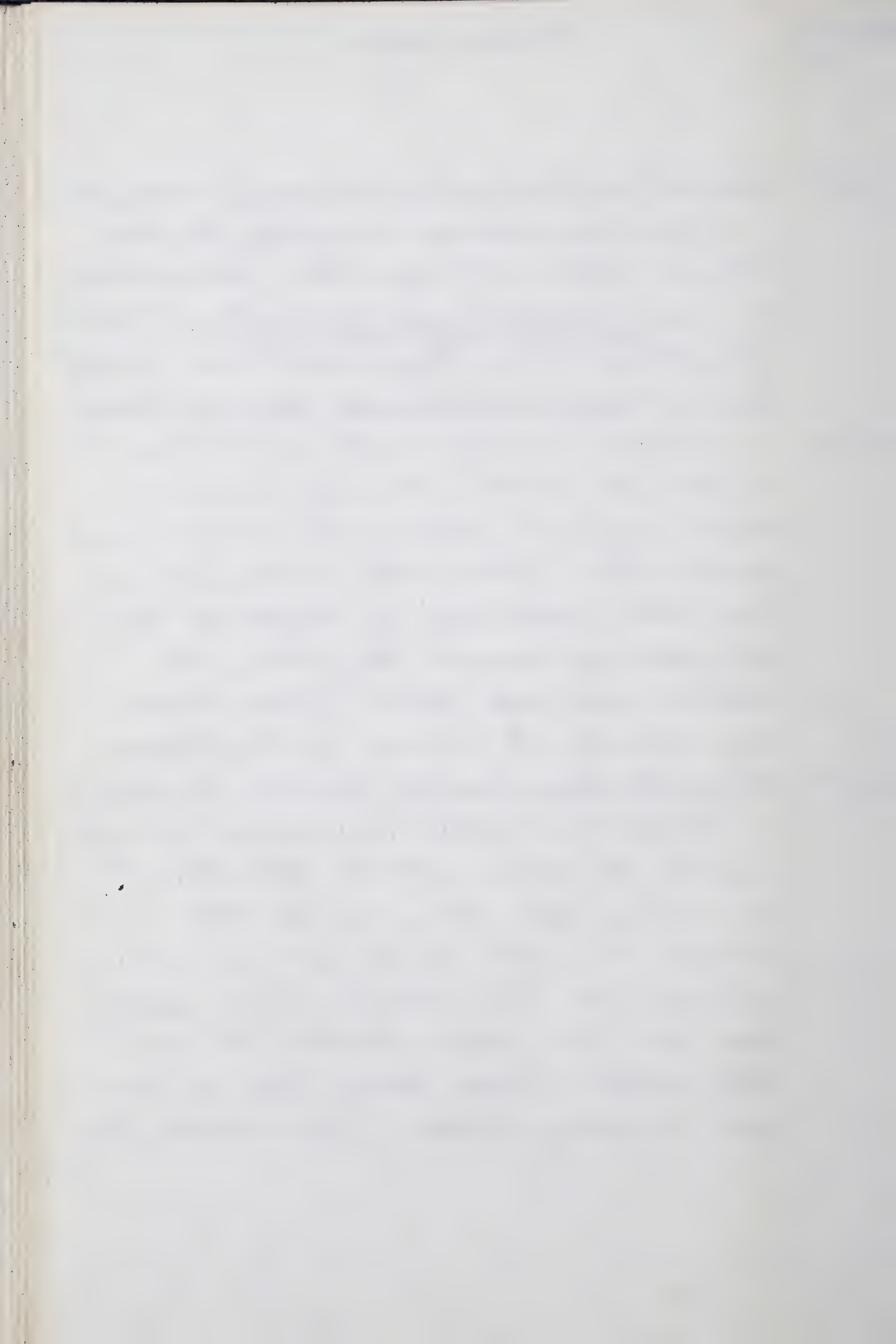
July 19

Caught 2 adult males in rat traps I set near the creek. Wood-rat signs is present everywhere among the willows and grasses here. These bushy-tailed wood rats have "taken advantage" of driftwood that has piled up around the base of the willows and use these <sup>piles</sup> for homes, very similar to homes of N. fuscipes.

July 27

Stayamhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

Caught an adult and juvenile female beneath the cabin at this locality. The mammary glands were greatly developed as well as 3 embryos in the adult female. This is much higher zonally than at the two previous localities, the cabin being situated in a dense stand of Pinus monticola, Larix, Pseudotsuga taxifolia, Abies amabilis, Picea.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Clethrionomys gapperi

July 16

1 mi. SW Satus Pass, 3200 ft., Klickitat Co., Wash.

Caught 2 male specimens in traps set along the small stream in this Transitional Zone area. There was a rather heavy brush growth along the stream.

July 27

Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

Caught 2 specimens in traps set near the creek here. Vegetation and fallen logs are thick along the stream. This is in Canadian Zone. Caught 1 specimen about 75 feet from the stream.

July 28

Caught 1 specimen along the trail at some distance from the stream.

July 29

Caught 1 specimen in a marshy meadow that was not very close to the stream, but had an abundance of tall grass. Apparently, a moist, relatively dense cover with a soft soil covering is suitable for this species.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Microtus montanus

June 30

Crooked R., 3600 ft., 3 mi. E mouth of Bear Cr., Crook Co., Oregon

Last evening, set some traps along and in an old alfalfa field on the Gibson ranch, at the above locality. The alfalfa has grown up with weeds to a considerable extent, and has not been irrigated or cared for recently. The area of grass is green however, and caught the Microtus in the center of this area.

the first of these was the discovery of the  
fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere  
but is flattened at the poles and bulged out  
at the equator. This discovery was made  
by the French astronomer Jean Picard in  
1669. He measured the length of a degree of  
latitude at different places and found that  
it was not the same everywhere. This  
discovery was of great importance in  
the history of astronomy and geography.



Hoffmeister  
1939

Microtus richardsonii

July 29

Stayawhile Spg. 5150ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

Caught a young male of this species in a trap that I had out the previous night and day. The trap was set in sparse, green grass near a log which had fallen across the small stream here. I had many other traps set in similar situations, but only caught this one Microtus.

The first of the month of the year 1877  
was a very fine day, and the weather  
was very pleasant. The sun was  
very bright, and the wind was  
very fresh. The water was very  
clear, and the fish were very  
plentiful. The birds were very  
loud, and the insects were very  
active. The day was very  
pleasant, and the weather was  
very fine.



Hoffmeister  
1939

Zapus

July 8

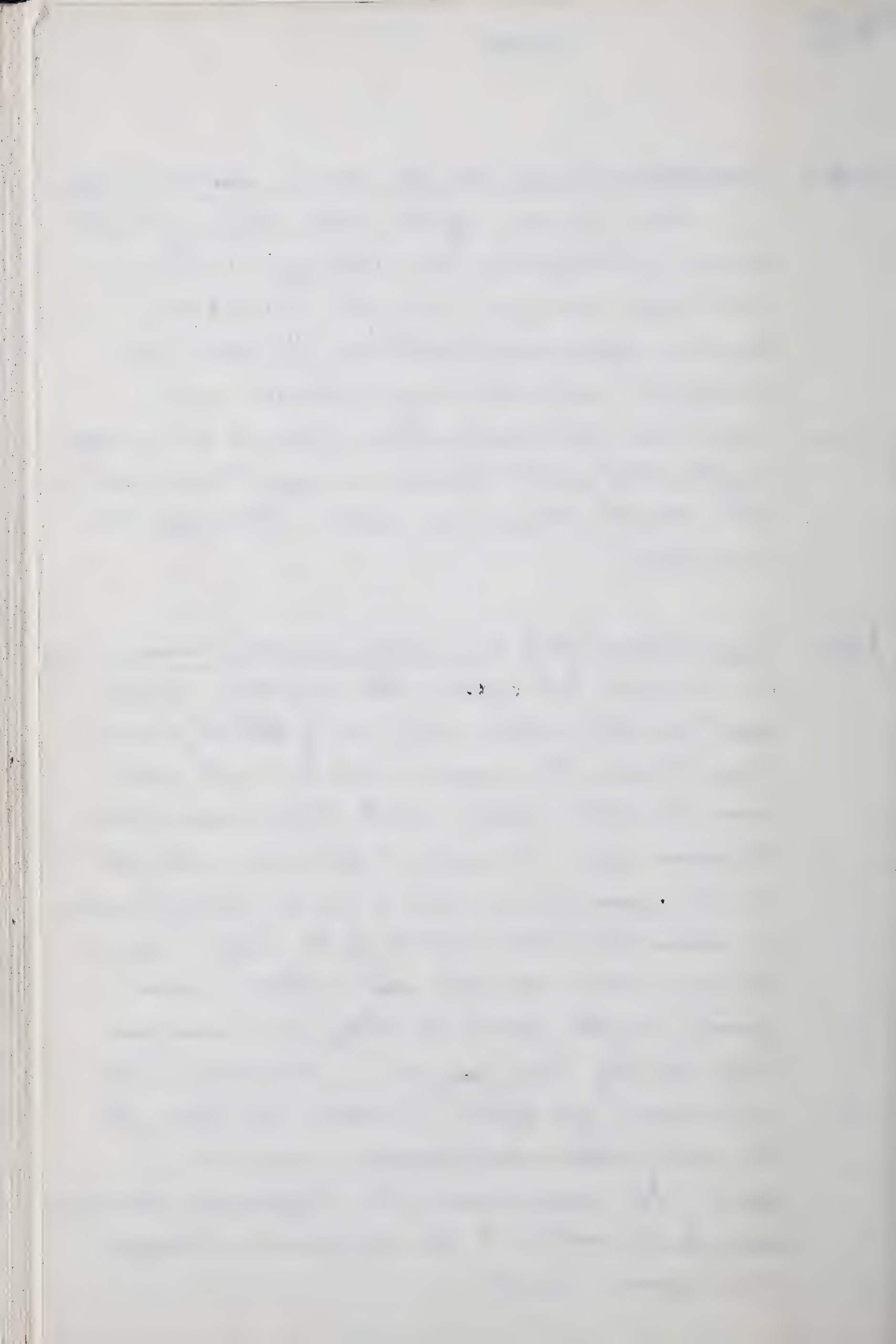
Brooks Meadow, 4300 ft., 9 mi. ENE Mt. Hood, Hood R. Co., Oregon

Other members of the party have collected several of this genus, but although I have set traps now for 3 nights in what I consider appropriate habitat, I have been unable to collect any of these mice until this morning when I found one caught by the tail (still alive) in my traps along the small stream of water through the meadow.

July 11

Cayuse Meadow, 3800 ft., 3½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn., Skamania Co., Wash.

Set traps last night in this completely isolated small meadow, which is only part of ~~several~~ <sup>several</sup> forming Cayuse Meadow. The meadow is about a mile walk from the nearest road. A small stream runs thru one corner of it. I caught 4 specimens in the tall mixed grasses (none of which I could identify) where it bordered the willow thickets of the edge. Two of the specimens were still alive & these 2 were firmly caught across the body, so I imagine they had only been caught a short time. There was no sun yet when I visited the traps, for the whole meadow was concealed in mist or a cloud. In measurements, these 4 specimens externally seem fairly similar to the one specimen I caught at the above locality.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Zapus

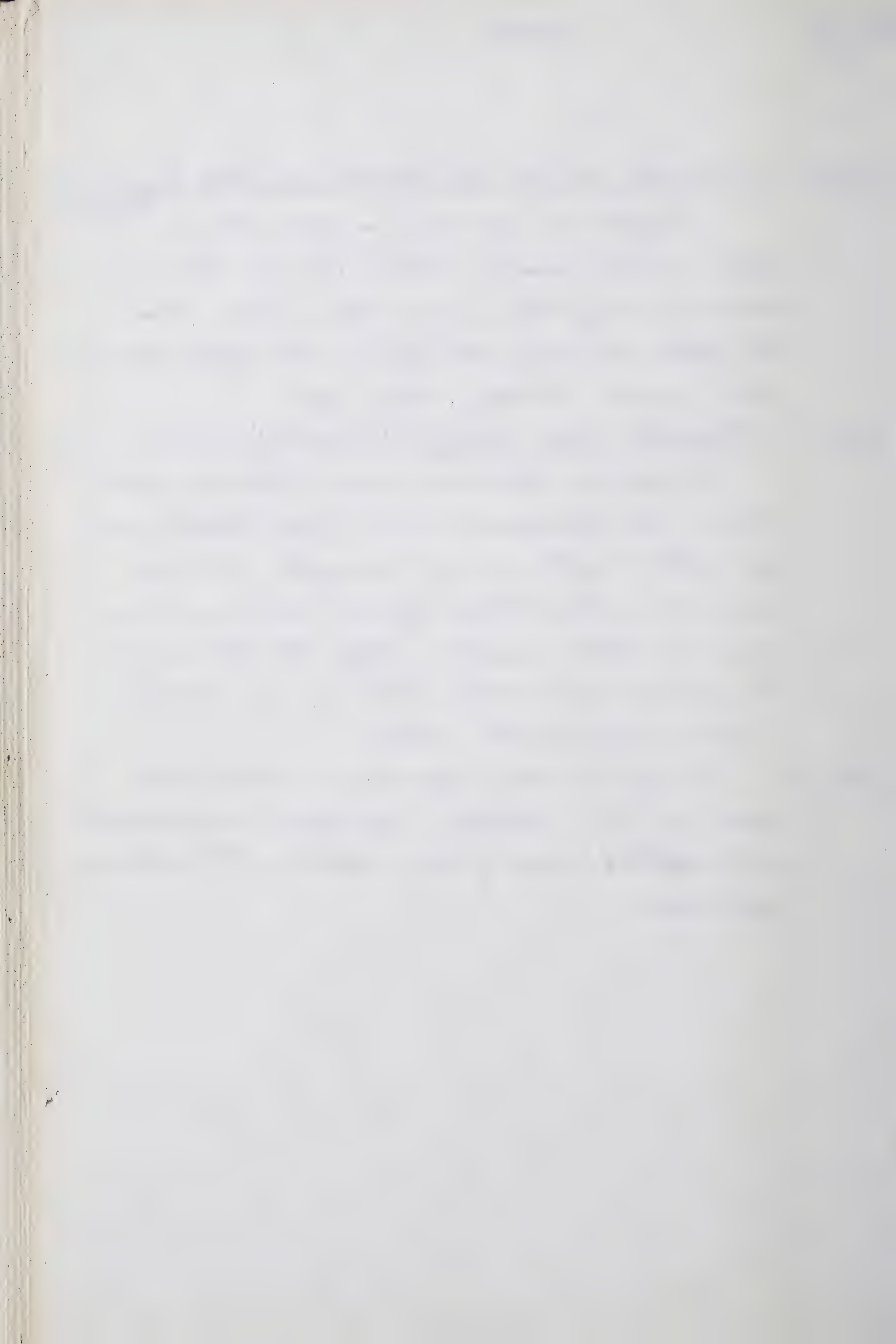
July 12 Iron Buttes, 4300 ft., 2½ mi. SW Steamboat Mtn; Skamania Co., Wash.

Caught one specimen in the thick grass near camp. There is no stream running anywhere near this area, and the grass is only wet from the early morning dew, which readily dries up.

July 28 Stayawhile Spg., 5150 ft., Columbia Co., Wash.

Caught one specimen near the edge of the stream, the specimen and trap falling into the water after being caught. The trap was set in the thick grass where it came down to the water's edge at this spot. The specimen (D.F.H. 303) had several leeches on it from being in the water.

July 29 Caught another specimen in the thick grass of the "marshy meadow" as indicated on the ~~sketched~~ map of this area in the itinerary of this date.







Hoffmeister  
1939

Ochotona princeps

July 13

1 mi. SE Sawtooth Mtn., 4200 ft., Skamania Co., Wash.

The party stopped for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours (12:30-2:00 P.M.) here where there are extensive rock slides above and below the road (to Mosquito Lake and Twin Buttes). Ochotona were numerous in the slides, as could be determined by their calling. The weather was cool, Cloudy, and with a few drops of rain. Shot one specimen that sat up on the rocks about 25 feet from me, using a 16 gauge 10 load shell as I had no .410 auxillary barrel in the gun. The shot completely destroyed the head <sup>of the animal.</sup> Small bunches of grass around the edge of the slide, and also within it, show where I think Ochotona have been eating. Apparently they prefer the young ends of the grass stems, as these were eaten off. The bunches of grass were cut thus: , giving an effect like this . I could find no places where the grass had been stored in piles.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Sylvilagus nuttallii

July 2 Columbia R., 300 ft., at mouth of Deschutes R., Sherman Co., Ore.

Chattin and I both simultaneously shot at this rabbit as we were entering the ranch at this spot. It had just run across the road and a short way up into the Artemisia covered slopes.

July 23 Snake R., 350 ft., 1 mi. N Burbank, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

Shot this specimen along the edge of an alfalfa field which is about 50 feet from the Snake River. The specimen was a large female with 6 embryos x 50 m.m.).





Hoffmeister, D. F.

Miscellaneous, 1939-1941

Catalog #334-518

Itinerary

Species accounts





Catalog of specimens  
#334-518





Catalog

Filed 5/17/42

5 1/2 mi. N San Bernardino, 1750 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Aug. 9, 1939

- |     |   |                         |                 |   |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 334 | ♀ | <i>Dipodomys agilis</i> | 300-181-42-17.5 | — |
|     |   | 2 emb. x 10 mm.         |                 |   |
| 335 | ♀ | " "                     | 281-167-42-17   | — |

1/2 mi. NE San Bernardino, 1100 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

- |     |   |                        |             |   |
|-----|---|------------------------|-------------|---|
| 336 | ♀ | <i>Thomomys bottae</i> | 206-71-28-7 | — |
| 337 | ♀ | " "                    | 225-80-30-6 | — |

Aug. 10, 1939

- |     |   |                        |             |   |
|-----|---|------------------------|-------------|---|
| 338 | ♀ | <i>Thomomys bottae</i> | 277-99-34-8 | — |
| 339 | ♂ | " "                    | 252-87-33-8 | — |
| 340 | ♀ | " "                    | 283-95-34-8 | — |

3 mi. N San Bernardino, 1250 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Aug. 8, 1939

- |     |             |
|-----|-------------|
| 341 | <i>Bufo</i> |
|-----|-------------|

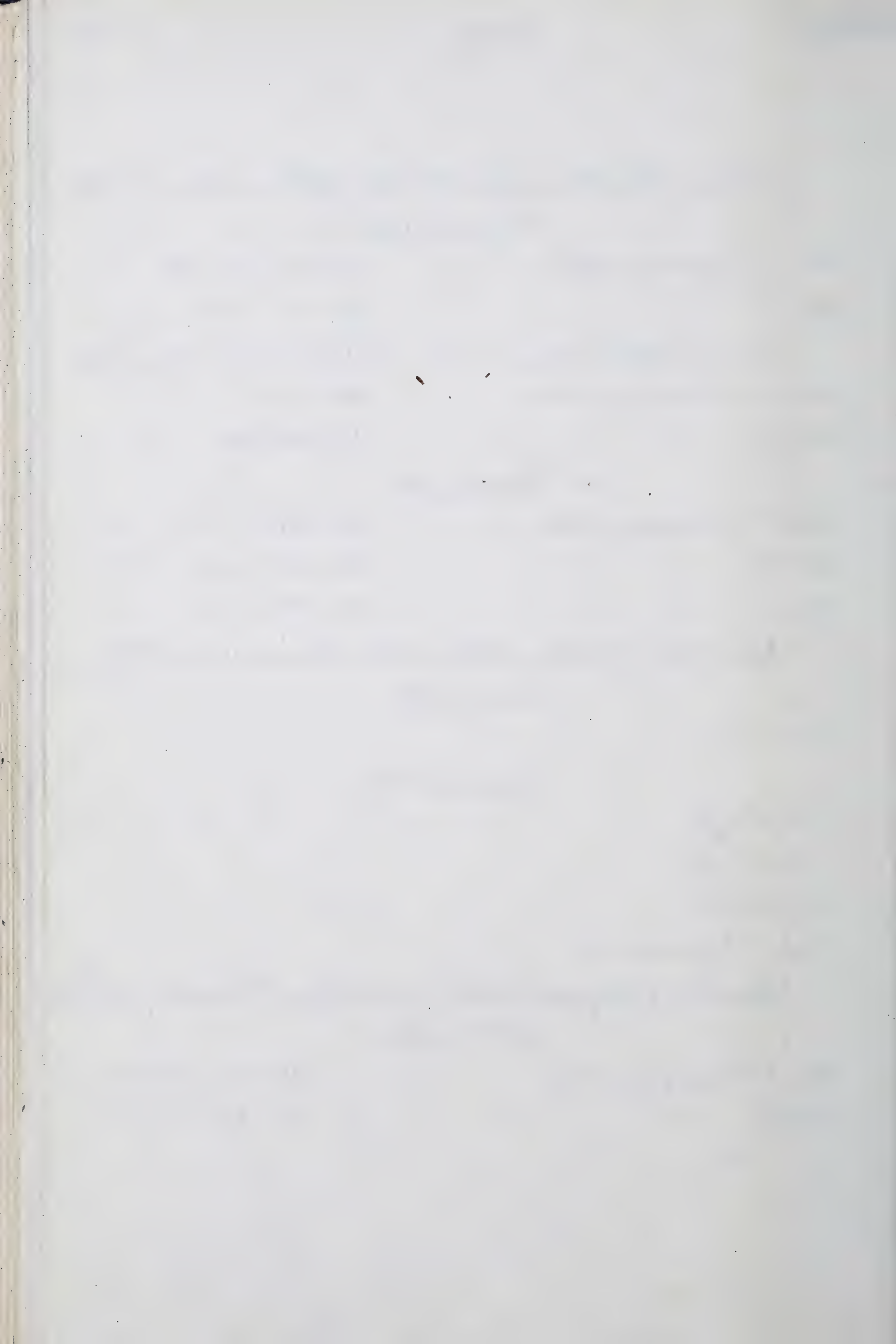
Aug. 12, 1939

- |     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| 342 | <i>Bufo</i>       |
| 343 | <i>Bufo</i>       |
| 344 | <i>Bufo</i>       |
| 345 | <i>Phrynosoma</i> |

Strawberry Canyon, near Pool, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Oct. 22, 1939

- |     |   |                         |                |
|-----|---|-------------------------|----------------|
| 346 | ♀ | <i>Peromyscus truei</i> | 176-79-23.5-20 |
| 347 | ♂ | " "                     | 185-93-24-20   |





Hoffmeister  
1940

Catalog

Old Canyon Road, S. side Strawberry Pool, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Feb. 12, 1940

skel. only	348. ♂	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	testis 13 mm. 207-102-23-21.5
skel. only	349. ♂	" "	191-96-23-20
skel. only	350 ♂	" "	testis 17 mm. 204-99-23-20
skel. only	351 ♂	" <i>californicus</i>	232-115-28.5-25
skel. only	352 ♀	" "	2 emb. x 6 mm. in right horn 254-122-29-24

4 mi. SSE Monticello, Napa Co., California

Feb. 19, 1940

353 ♂	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	196-95-22-22 = 27.0 g.
354 ♂	" "	205-103-23-23 = 30.1 "
355 ♂	" "	203-100-22-23 = 32.0 "
356 ♂	" "	201-101-22-22.5 = 28.3 "
357 ♂	" "	202-99-23-23 = 29.0 "
358 ♂	" "	201-99-22-22 = 27.3 "
359 ♂	" "	205-100-22.5-24 = 28.5 "
<u>5 mi. NW Napa, Napa Co., California</u>		
360 ♂	" "	205-103-22-23 = 28.3 "
<u>4 mi. SSE Monticello, Napa Co., California</u>		
361 ♀	" "	203-99-21.5-21.5 = 25.0 "
skull only	362 ♀	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>
		156-81-17-14 = 11.3 "

see 6122  
coll. by W. Loughurst

2 mi. W Lafayette, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

March 5, 1940

363. ♂	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	(coll. J.R. Alcorn) 178-86-23-21
--------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------

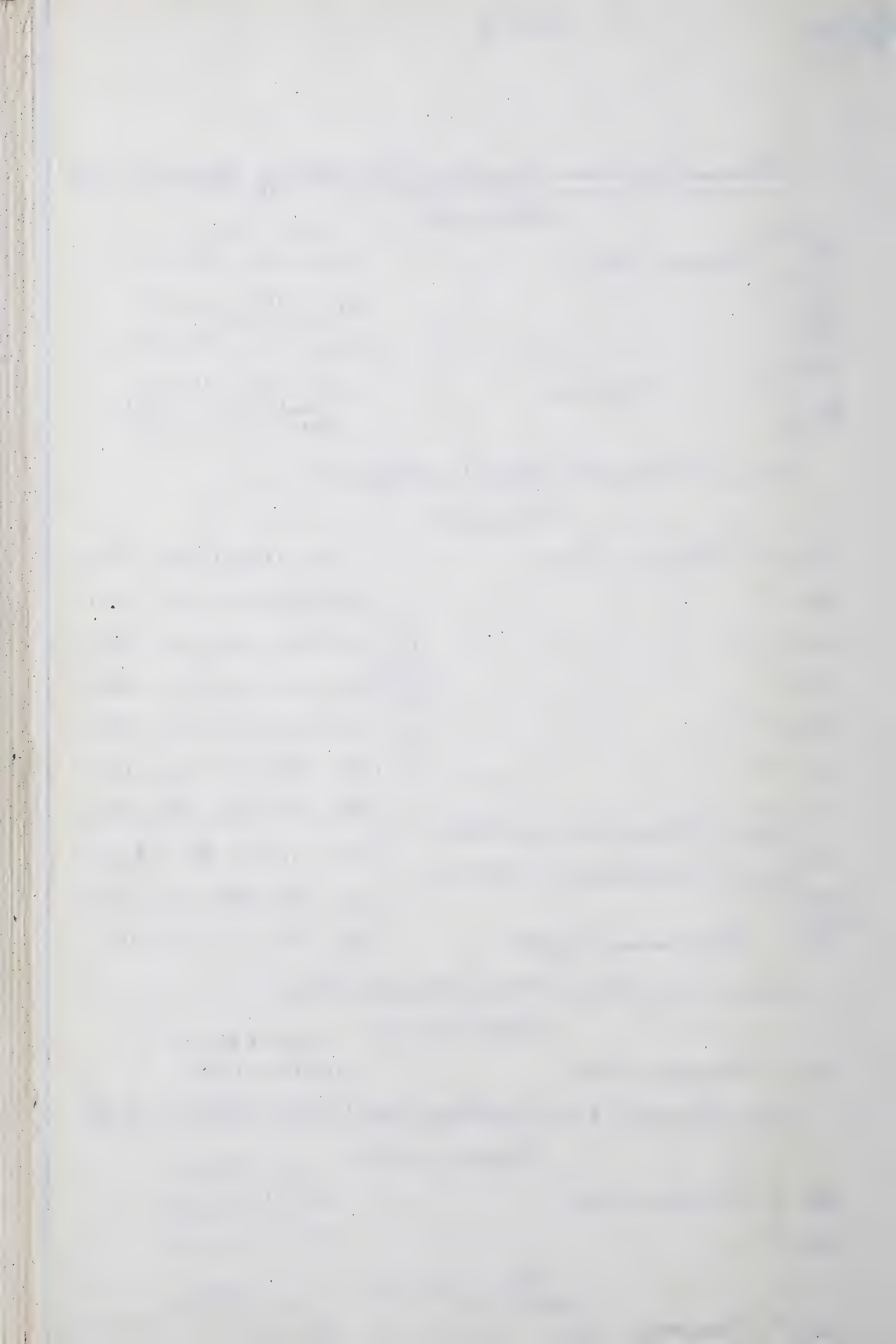
1 mi. E Orinda (= 6 mi. W Walnut Creek), Contra Costa Co., Calif.

March 13, 1940

364. ♀	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	coll. J.R. Alcorn 211-109-24-22
365. ♂	" "	coll. J.R. Alcorn 190-93-24-23

March 14, 1940

366 ♂	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	testis 10 m.m. coll. J.R. Alcorn 211-104-24-22 = 35.9
-------	-------------------------	---





Hoffmeister  
1940

# Catalog

Hotel,  
Sand dunes, 2 mi. E Stove Pipe Wells, Death Valley, Inyo Co., Calif.

March 23, 1940

367. ♀? *Perognathus*

(coll. T. Kelley)

179-97-22-7

(coll. T. Kelley)

368. ♀? "

182-103-23-7

1 mi. S Orinda, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

April 10, 1940

369 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

testis 12 mm.

208-109-24-22

370 ♂ " "

testis 11 mm.

212-106-24-22

371 ♀ " "

uterus slightly enlarged

205-104-24-23

J.R. Alcorn

1 mi. E Orinda, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

April 17, 1940

372 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

testis 11 mm.

coll. J.R. Alcorn 18

(188-90)-24-20

3509 Broadway, Oakland, Alameda Co., Calif. Collected by W.I. Follett

Picked up alive May 15, 1940 at above address

Put up May 16, 1940

373. ♂ *Lasiurus borealis*

tragus 6

101-43-8-11- $\frac{1}{2}$  = 8.0g.

Meadow, east of Parkview Bowling Alleys, <sup>7600 ft.</sup> Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Larimer Co., Colo.

Feb. 3, 1940

(coll. F.M. Packard & G. Young)

skull +  
cervical vert.

374. ♀ *Cervus*

80"-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ "-8"

375. ♀ " (fetus)

[From ♀ 375] 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "-4"-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Mill Creek, 8200 ft.,

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Larimer Co., Colo.

Feb. 20, 1940

(coll. F.M. Packard no. 1024)

Antlers only

376 ♂ *Odocoileus hemionus*

antlers only

377 ♂

"

no. 1025

antlers only

378 ♂

"

no. 1023





Hoffmeister  
1940

Catalog

Mill Cr., 8200 ft., Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Larimer Co., Colo.

April 21, 1940

(coll. F. M. Packard no. 1021)

1046

379. ♂ *Odocoileus hemionus* (foetus)

14  $\frac{1}{4}$ " - 1" - 4  $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 2  $\frac{1}{8}$ "

From original labels and David H. Canfield's letter (park superintendent) including F. M. Packard's attached autopsy: The ♀ *Cervus* was 1 of 50 seen grazing in the meadow (above locality for no. 374) on Feb. 2. That night several shots were heard. The next morning the band had gone, except one cow that was lying near the fence, unable to rise. "Shot by poacher," Packard's label. Mr. Grady Young shot her [on Feb. 3, 1940.] through the head. Packard inspected carcass. Original injury was due to a bullet wound penetrating upper part alimentary tract, liver, & probably the aorta. The external measurements are those of F. M. Packard. The viscera was in a healthy condition, with no parasites in lungs, liver, intestine, or throat. Uterus contained 4 embryos. Unopened womb weighed 13 pounds. Foetus weighed 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.

The 3 pairs of *Odocoileus* antlers were picked up <sup>by</sup> and F. M. Packard apparently whose original numbers accompany them. They are referred to as "dropped antlers." The *Odocoileus* foetus, no. 379, has the following <sup>additional</sup> data on the original label: Removed from doe [Packard's no. 1020]: that died of severe gastro-enteritis on April 21, 1940. 3 months old.





Hoffmeister  
1940

Catalog

Acc. 6233

Cabin Spring(s), Desert Game Range, Clark Co., Nevada

April 16, 1940

(coll. Goodyear)

no measurements  
(coll. Goodyear)

skull only

380. ♀ *Lynx rufus*

skull only

381. ♂ " "

These 2 skulls were sent in by Mr. Clarke C. Allen on May 18, 1940. One orig. label said Cabin Spring; the other, Cabin Springs.

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Acc. no. 6229

May 19, 1939

alcoholic

382.

*Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*

coll. by Harvey I. Fisher

Visitation Valley, San Francisco Co., Calif.

May 18, 1940

(R. Lyons coll.)

+ skel.

383.

♀ *Mustela frenata*

333-107-38-24-14 = 149g.

This weasel was received thru Gus Nordquist on May 21, 1940, who had kept it frozen since May 18, 1940, after receiving it from Mr. R. Lyons, of 455 Peninsula Ave, San Francisco. It was collected by the latter at Visitation Valley (which according to topo sheets is just on the S.F. - San Mateo County line, Nordquist indicated San Francisco County, so that has been employed here. The stomach was full of hair, 4 or 5 bone fragment, and several claws. No embryos.





Hoffmeister  
1940

Catalog

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

June 1, 1940 (in captivity for 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> months)  
(coll. J. Chatterin)

384. ♂ *Perognathus*

220-118-28-12

2 mi. S Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Calif. elev. 150 feet

July 6, 1940

385. ♂ *Peromyscus*  
(mam. developed) (3 emb. x 4 mm)

193-88-22-18

386. ♀ "

176-83-20-17

2 mi. SW Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Calif., 150 ft.

387. ♂ *Peromyscus*  
(4 emb. x 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mm.)

197-96-22.5-18.5

388. ♀ "

182-83-21-18

389. ♂

174-79-20-17.5

1 mi. W Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Calif., 50 ft.

390. ♂ *Peromyscus*

172-78-21-18

2 mi. S Guerneville, 200 ft., Sonoma Co., Calif.

391. *Thamnophilis*

July 7, 1940

+ body skeleton

392. ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

(testis 24 mm)

223-113-26-23.5 = 36.0 gm.

393. ♂ "

181-82-21-18

394. ♂ *Neotoma fuscipes*

327-155-37-26

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Aug. 18, 1940

coll. J. T. Marshall

395. ♀? *Lagotis leucurus* (yg. of the year)

Near Silver Springs, Marion County, Florida

August 20, 1940

Acc. 6320 396. *Urocyon c.*

hind foot 117 mm; ear, <sup>from notch</sup> 64 mm

Although the fox was not sexed, the external genitalia appeared that of a ♀. Caught by David Boyer, August 20, and





Hoffmeister  
1940

Catalog

received from Ross Allen, Ocala, Florida, at M.V.Z. August 26.  
The skin was salted down and was skinned out except  
for the feet and tip of the nose.

Treasure Island (So. Elephant Tower I), San Francisco Co., Calif.

about Sept. 6, 1940  
Found August 30, 1940

397. *Lasiurus veliotis*

102-45-9-12-tr 6 = 8.2 gm.

This bat was brought to Chas. Miller by Paul Kraemer on Sept. 7, &  
given to me dead Sept. 8. Prepared Sept. 9, 1940. Miller found out  
through Kraemer that ~~some~~ person, not known at present to Kraemer,  
found the bat on Treasure Island, presumably in the south  
Elephant Tower. Kraemer told Miller he would send him additional  
data as to the collector, exact locality, and date animal died.  
It was collected (alive or dead?) <sup>"one or two days before"</sup> ~~on Aug. 30, 1940~~ Sept. 8, 1940.  
Collected by Leavitt Baker. (See correspondence: <sup>W.F. Norton to C. Miller</sup>).

Halfway Canyon (branch of Farmington Canyon) <sup>7250 ft.</sup> E of Farmington, Davis Co., Utah

(testes? 10 x 4 mm.)

Aug. 21, 1940

(coll. by Keith Barron)

398. ♂ *Lasiurus cinereus*

140-75-14-19 <sup>ear to notch</sup> <sup>ant. notch</sup>  
<sup>35?</sup> 14

Bat sent in by Keith Barron [= Barron?], Wasatch Branch, Forest  
Service, Farmington, Utah, & rec'd M.V.Z. Sept. 12. Data accompanying  
bat were the above measurements as given. I don't know what  
the (35?) refers to. Collected at 10:30 A.M., hanging head down in  
a *Quercus gambelii* that was 18' high. The bat was 6' above ground.  
See back of <sup>this</sup> page for data sheet. In Barron's ~~of~~ letter of  
Sept. 12, he says the only preservative used was salt  
and soap powder.

P. Smith  
V. 1918

N 3

Bot

E. 21-40 10:30 AM

Hop. 1st level down

Quartz sandstone - 12' thick

Bot. 6' above ground

Area 51% South

Low cover Q. gambell

Acacia grandifolia 10' high

Elevation 7250-10

Location

which is

Hoffrey Canyon - Branch

of Farming 10th Canyon

E. of Farmington

Davis Co., Utah

Measurements

estimated

0.140 - 75 - 14 -

19

(35%)

estimated

17

Testes section

10X 4 mm



ffmeister  
1940

Catalog

Berkeley, Alameda Co., California (see notes below)

+ body skel (body embalmed) Oct. 1, 1940

399. ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

186-85-23-22 = 24 gms.

Born in captivity Feb. 27, 1939. Mother caught Feb. 18, 1939 at the reservoir at mouth of Strawberry Canyon. ♀ died on Mar. 29, & this ♂ and another was raised by hand feeding. The other young died about June or July of 1939. No. 399 seemed to have a partial paralysis of the hind legs. No cause of death known. Although given plenty of food, it didn't weigh much. The body, after skinning was embalmed for possible later dissection work.

Near Cove Fort [20 mi. S Fillmore], Millard Co., Utah

October 25, 1940

(coll. by C.C. Weiss)

skull only

400.

♀ *Odocoileus h.*

This deer was given to M.V.Z. by Gus Nordquist, who had gotten it from the collector, C.C. Weiss, 2134 Fruitvale Ave., Oakland. He said it was from Southern Utah, collected about October 25. The head was not roughed out. Additional data is to be sent in.

Zoology Animal Room, Berkeley, Calif.

Nov. 8, 1940

(no measurements)

skel. only

401.

♀? *Rattus*

Feather River Meadows, 5400 ft., Plumas Co., Calif.

Nov. 27, 1940

skull only

402.

♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis*

(no measurements)

This ♀ is at least 2 years old, for she has been in captivity at the home of Chas. Miller since Aug. 5, 1938. She gave birth to 5 young between Aug. 13-15, 1938. The ♀ was with one of these now fully grown young when I found the mother dead in the cage, & being eaten by the young. The tail had been severed, by biting, at the base and 2/3 of the skull had been consumed. The young continued its cannibalism in my presence and attacked the skull in a characteristic manner of skulls of





Hoffmeister

1940

and

1941

# Catalog

partially eaten in trap lines. The stomach of the mother seemed to not be empty, & the cause of death was not ascertained.

(Feather River Meadows, 5400 ft. Plumas Co., Calif.), actually born in Oakland, but both parents from above locality.

Nov. 29, 1940

(born between Aug. 13-15, 1938)  
and in captivity since then (coll. C. Miller)  
173-76-19.5-17.5

403 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

This is the offspring of ♀ D.F.H. no. 402.

Old Canyon Road, E end Strawberry Pool, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

caught October 22, 1938; chloroformed Jan. 10, 1940

formalin

404 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus gambelii* 174-80-21-18

Potholes, Imperial Co., Calif. (collected alive, Feb. 26, 1940); in captivity at Heeper Foundation, San Francisco, Calif.

(probably coll. by Chaffin & Longhurst  
received thru F.C. Evans)

killed about Dec. 20, 1940

preserved in formalin  
for dissection

405 ♀ *Sigmodon hispidus*

406 ♀ " "

407 ♀ " "

408 ♀ " "

409 ♀ " "

410 ♀ " "

1941

Strawberry Pool, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

January 27, 1941

411. ♀ *Peromyscus californicus*

(227)-(113)-26-23.5 embs.

412. ♀ *Peromyscus truei*

205-102-23.5-21





Hoffmeister  
1941

Catalog

Mouth Devils Canyon, 5 mi. NW San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

April 14, 1941

413 ♀ *Dipodomys* 288-166-44-15

414 ♂ " 290-171-42-17

415 ♂ *Peromyscus m.* 164-69-20-16

Formalin {  
416 ♂ "  
417 ♂ "  
418 ♂ "  
419 ♂ *Dipodomys*

Truckee River, 4 3/5 mi. E Sparks, Washoe Co., Nevada

April 16, 1941

420 ♀ *Marmota f.* 552-158-76-30

Dillon Beach, Marin Co., Calif.

May 19, 1941

421 ♂ *Thomomys bottae* 244-60-31-7

Mouth Tomales Bay, 1 mi. SSE Dillon Beach, Marin Co., Calif.

May 24, 1941

422 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 181-88-21-19.5

423 ♂ " " 165-74-21-18.5

424 *Hyla regilla*

425 " "

426 " "

Dillon Beach, Marin Co., Calif.

June 8, 1941

427 *Hyla regilla*

428 " "





Hoffmeister  
1941

Catalog

Avalis Beach, 150 ft, 1 mi. SE Tomales Bluff, Tomales Point, Marin Co., Cal.

June 10

429. ♀(?) *Sorex vagrans*

95-37-11.5-7

1/8 mi. N Botanical Garden, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

July 16

430 ♂ *Perognathus californicus*

176-95-24.5-10

431 ♀ " "

184-99-24-10.5

432 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

147-73-16.5-13

formalin 433 ♀ *Peromyscus truei*

177-84-23.5-19

Aug. 2

(Born May 27, 1941; kept in captivity)

434 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

168-87-22-18 = 14.5 gms.

Point Mugu, Ventura Co., Calif. (at sea-level in Salicornia marsh)

Aug. 5, 1941

Collected alive by James F. Ashley about July 15, 1941

435 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

128-55-19-13.5

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text in the upper middle section of the page.

Handwritten text in the middle section of the page, appearing to be a list or series of entries.

Handwritten text in the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten text in the bottom section of the page, possibly a conclusion or signature area.



Hoffmeister  
1941

# Catalog

5 mi. NNE Point Reyes Lighthouse, Marin Co., Calif.

Aug. 9, 1941

436	♀	<i>Sorex townsendii</i>	115-50-13-9
437	♀	<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i>	110-39-17-
438	♀	<i>Zapus orarius</i>	204-120-31-13
439	♀	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	133-72-16-13
440	♂	" "	130-68-17.5-12
441	♂	<i>Microtus californicus</i>	162-47-21.5-14
442	♂	" "	173-48-23-14
443	♂	" "	168-44-21-14
		lactating (5 emb. x 24)	
444	♀	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	188-88-22-19
445	♀	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	220-69-28-6





Hoffmeister  
1941

## Catalog

4 mi. W Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada

August, 1941

Skull only

446.

sex ? Lepus

coll. by Vernon Mills

This skull was sent in by Ray Alcorn on August 16, with the following data on a correspondence ~~dated~~ <sup>received</sup> Aug. 15: "Vernon Mills gave me the head... shot near his place [4 mi. W Fallon, & presumably shortly before Aug. 15 (D.F.H.)]. He was of the opinion it was a cross between a jackrabbit & a domestic rabbit because the fur was of a light color... also... that both kinds [jacks & domestics] were running wild at this place...."

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. (from laboratory stock)

August 22 (born about May 15, 1941)

- |                 |     |   |                                 |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|---------------------------------|---|
| in spirits      | 447 | ♂ | Cricetus (Mesocricetus) auratus | (Partial embalmed & then put in emb. fluid) |
| "               | 448 | ♂ | " " "                           | " " & then put in formalin)                 |
| "               | 449 | ♂ | " " "                           | " " " " " "                                 |
| skelet only     | 450 | ♂ | " " "                           |   |
| body in spirits | 451 | ♂ | " " "                           | 141-14-20- $\frac{13}{17}$                  |

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Aug. 25 1941 (born June 19, 1941)

452 ♀ Peromyscus truei

168-86-22-20

Near Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Michigan

Sept. 12, 1941

(coll. by W.H. Burt)

453. ? Citellus tridecemlineatus

(204)-(30)-34-9

Collected by W.H. Burt about Sept. 5, 1941, and sent to Dr. Harold Kirby, who examined (& killed) the animal for protozoa.

Received of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the



Hoffmeister  
1941

Catalog

Waddell Cr., 1/2 mi. below forks, 100 ft., 1/4 mi. E & 1 mi. N Año Nuevo Pt., Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Sept. 14

med {

- 454. *Neurotrichus gibbsii* 112-35-16.5
- 455. *Peromyscus californicus*
- 456. " "

Strawberry Canyon, nr. Forest Experimental Plot, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

Sept. 21, 1941

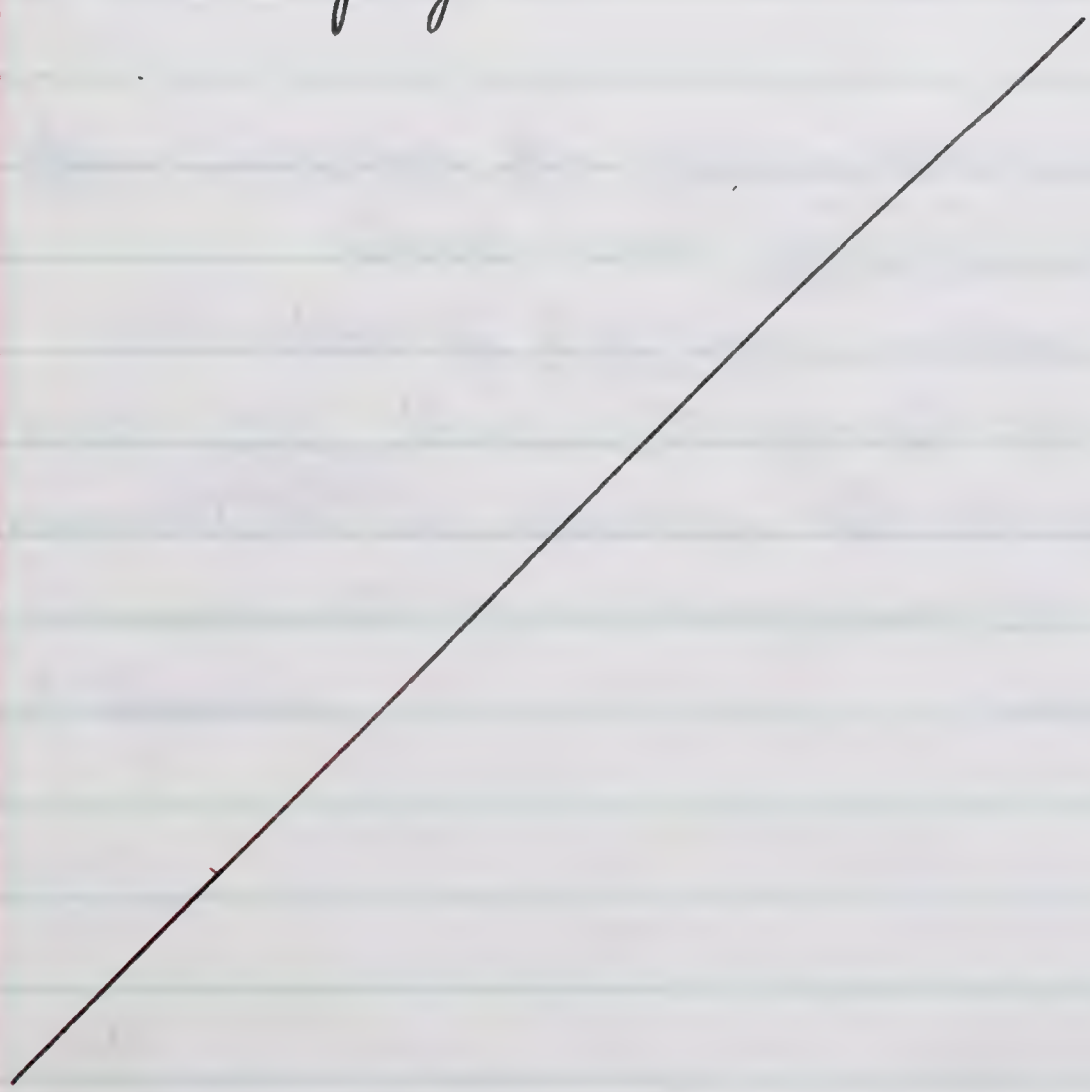
skinned for section {

- 457. ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 159-76-22-19
- 458. " "
- 459. " "
- 460. " *californicus*
- 461. *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

Oct. 16, 1941

Alc.

- 462. ♂ *Peromyscus californicus* 194-102-25-20.5
- 463. *Reithrodontomys megalotis*







Hoffmeister  
1941

Catalog

near Dow City, Crawford Co., Iowa

Sept. 27, 1941

(coll. George L. Wiseman)

acc. no. 6681.

alcoholic

464.

*Citellus franklinii*

Sent in, as preserved specimen, Oct. 18, 1941, by Geo. L. Wiseman. The specimen is to be used by M.D. Bryant for dissection purpose and is then to be kept as an alcoholic.

Feather River Meadows, 5400 ft., Plumas Co., Calif.

born bet. August 13-15, 1938; died Nov. 25, 1941

465. ? *Peromyscus maniculatus*

171-75-17.5-20

(See separate notes on this specimen while in captivity.)

Oakland (3501 Broadway, in house), Alameda Co., Calif.

Dec. 12, 1941

(Wm. I. Follett)

acc. 6722

466.

uterine plug

♀ *Peromyscus truei*

207-103-24-22

acc. 6715.

Squaw Butte Range, 36 mi. W Burns, Harney Co., Oregon

Collected between June 9-28, 1941

All collected by A. W. Moore, and sent in by him as a gift to M. V. Z. Moore, in litt. says that the largest individual measured of *Lagurus*, but not included in this lot, measured ♀, 141-29-16.

No measurements or sex accompanied the skulls.

467. ? *Lagurus*

(no measurements)

468

469

470

471

472





Hoffmeister  
1941

Catalog

(cont.)

Squaw Butte Range, 36 mi. W Burns, Harney Co., Oregon

473 sex? *Lagurus*

(no measurements)

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486 ? *Peromyscus m.*

acc. 6733

2 mi. W Zinc, Boone Co., Arkansas

Dec. 17, 1941

(coll. B. G. Roberts)<sup>#2</sup>

487. ♀ *Spilogale interrupta*

"Total length - 22 inches; tail - 10 in.; hind foot -  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in."

3 mi. N Olvey, Boone Co., Arkansas

Dec. 15, 1941

(coll. B. G. Roberts)<sup>#1</sup>

488. ♂ *Spilogale interrupta*

"Total length -  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in.; tail -  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.; hind foot -  $1\frac{9}{16}$  in."

The above 2 spotted skunks were purchased from and collected by Mr. B. G. Roberts of Harrison, Arkansas. The measurements, in inches, are those sent in and taken by Roberts. The specimens were skinned out when received.  
(=Annum Lake,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E Nespelem)

acc. 6734

Buffalo Lake, Colville Indian Reservation, Okanogan Co., Washington

about Dec. 15, 1941 by Indian boy

skull + part of skel.

489. sex? *Myocastor*

no measurements.

Sent in by Lowell Adams as skin and part skeleton for identification (skin to be returned). "Rumored there are more" in the vicinity of this species.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

acc. 6749 Sleepy Hollow, Orinda, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

skull only  
490. sex? *Lynx rufus*

Jan. 16, 1942

(Coll. Mr. Bales)  
(no measurements)

Sent in by Jua Nordquist.

Strawberry Canyon, 1/4 mi. E Poultry Station, Alameda Co., Calif.

March 9, 1942

491 ♀ *Thomomys bottae*

154-45-24-5

492 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

107-38-16-13

Golconda, Humboldt County, Nevada

acc. 6799

March 15, 1942

skull only

493. ? *Ondatra zibethica*

(coll. by M. C. Bander)  
no measurements

skull only

494. ?

"

"

"

Mr. Bander, in letter, states these "were taken" right here at Golconda, in an old canal that is fed by a Hot Spring." He says they were not fully grown.

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

April 4, 1942

495. *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

496. " "

497. " "

498. " "

499. " "

500. *Triturus torosus*

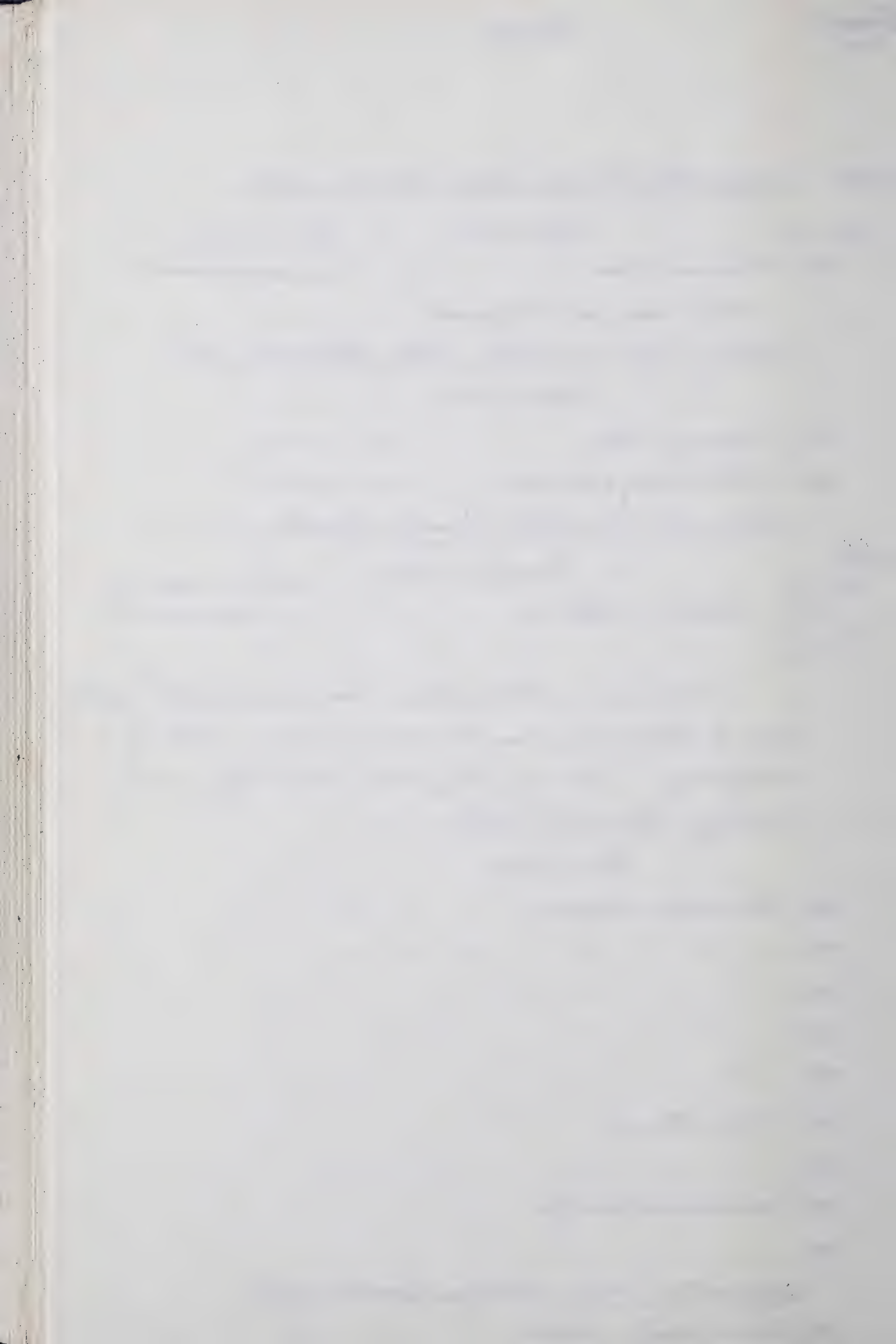
501. " "

502. *Ensatina eschscholtzii*

503. " "

West end U.C. Campus, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

504. *Aneides lugubris lugubris*





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

acc. 6812

Bishop, Mono County, California

Feb. 27, 1942

coll. by H. V. Hague

alcoholic

505. ♂ *Mustela frenata*

Above weasel sent in by trapper Hague to Tillotson, Calif. Div. Fish & Game, as part of a shipment of material to have the stomach analyzed. Tillotson gave it to M.V.Z. April 16, 1942 after removing the stomach.

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

April 25, 1942

(coll. A. H. Miller)

+ skel.

506. ♂ *Sylvilagus bachmani*

142-20-37-26 = 75.5 gm.

Picked up dead along trail on hill south of Strawberry Pool by Dr. Miller & Zoo. 113 group about 10:30 a.m. ♂, and another group, had come along this same trail 15 minutes earlier and the rabbit was not there then. Apparently it had been killed by some carnivore, which struck it on the head & apparently right behind the ear. When Dr. Miller got to it, the rabbit was still warm and bleeding around the head. An examination of the stomach revealed that it was completely filled with curdled milk, with a small amount of fur (hairs), and ~~some~~ trace green grass. The tail length was measured from the carcass after skinning.

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. (Original stock from Syria)

April 27, 1942

Born Oct. 2, 1941

skel. only

507

♂ *Mesocricetus auratus*

(no measurements)

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

May 2, 1942

(coll. W. Dalquest)

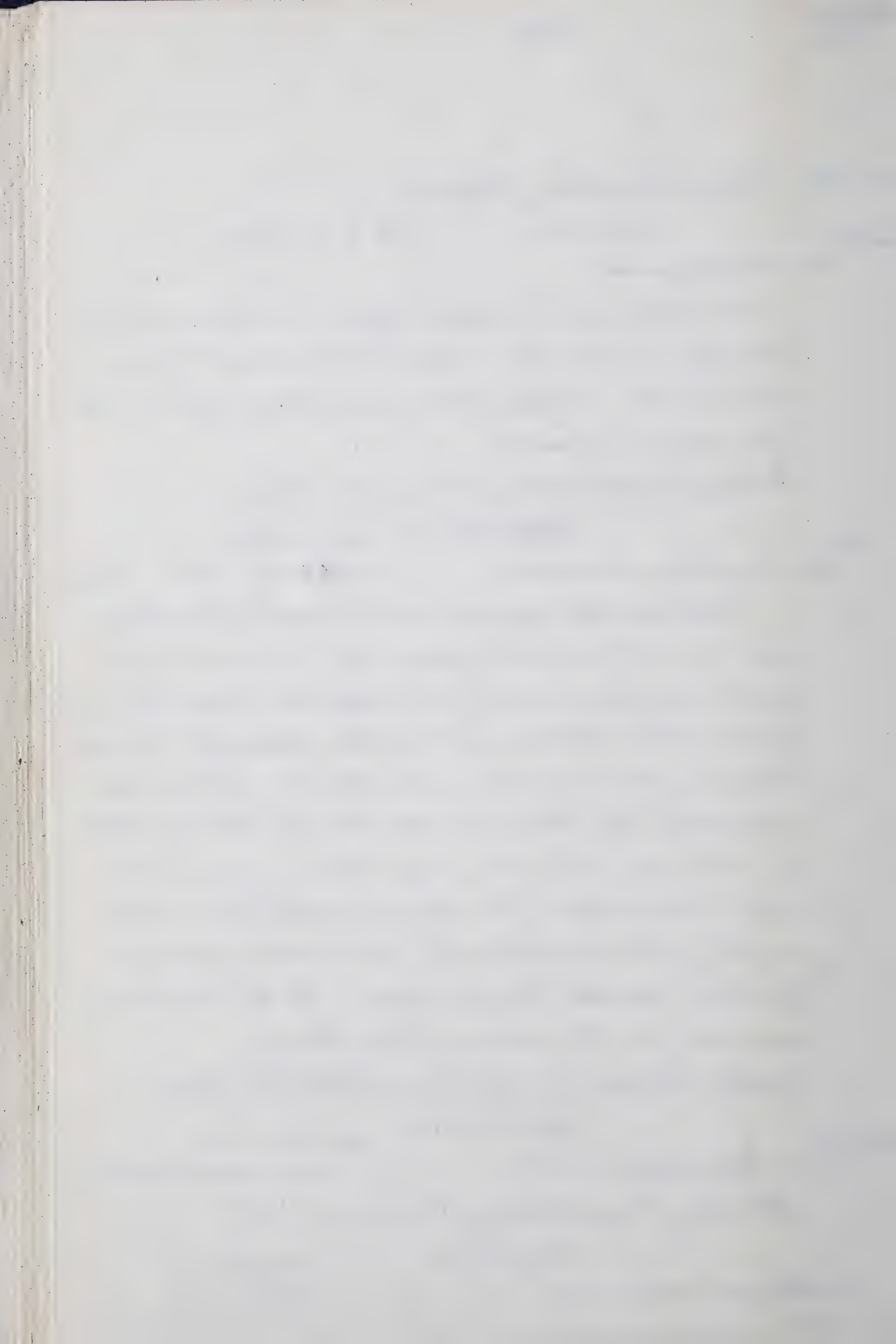
508. ♂ *Microtus californicus*

173-48-22-14

(coll. W. Dalquest)

509. ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

160-71-20-16





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif

May 3, 1942

- 510 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 204-103-24-20.5  
511 ♂ *Microtus californicus* 155-46-21-15  
(no embs) lactating - vaginal plug  
512 ♀ *Peromyscus californicus* 246-123-27.5-23.5  
(no embs) lactating  
513 ♀ " *maniculatus* 178-82-20-18  
514 ♂ " " 161-74-20-16  
515 ♂ *Thomomys bottae* 210-68-30-6  
516 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 202-97-24-21  
Skel. only (7 embs)  
517 ♀ " *maniculatus* 183-80-20-17

acc. 6838 11 mi. E Los Banos, Merced Co., Calif.

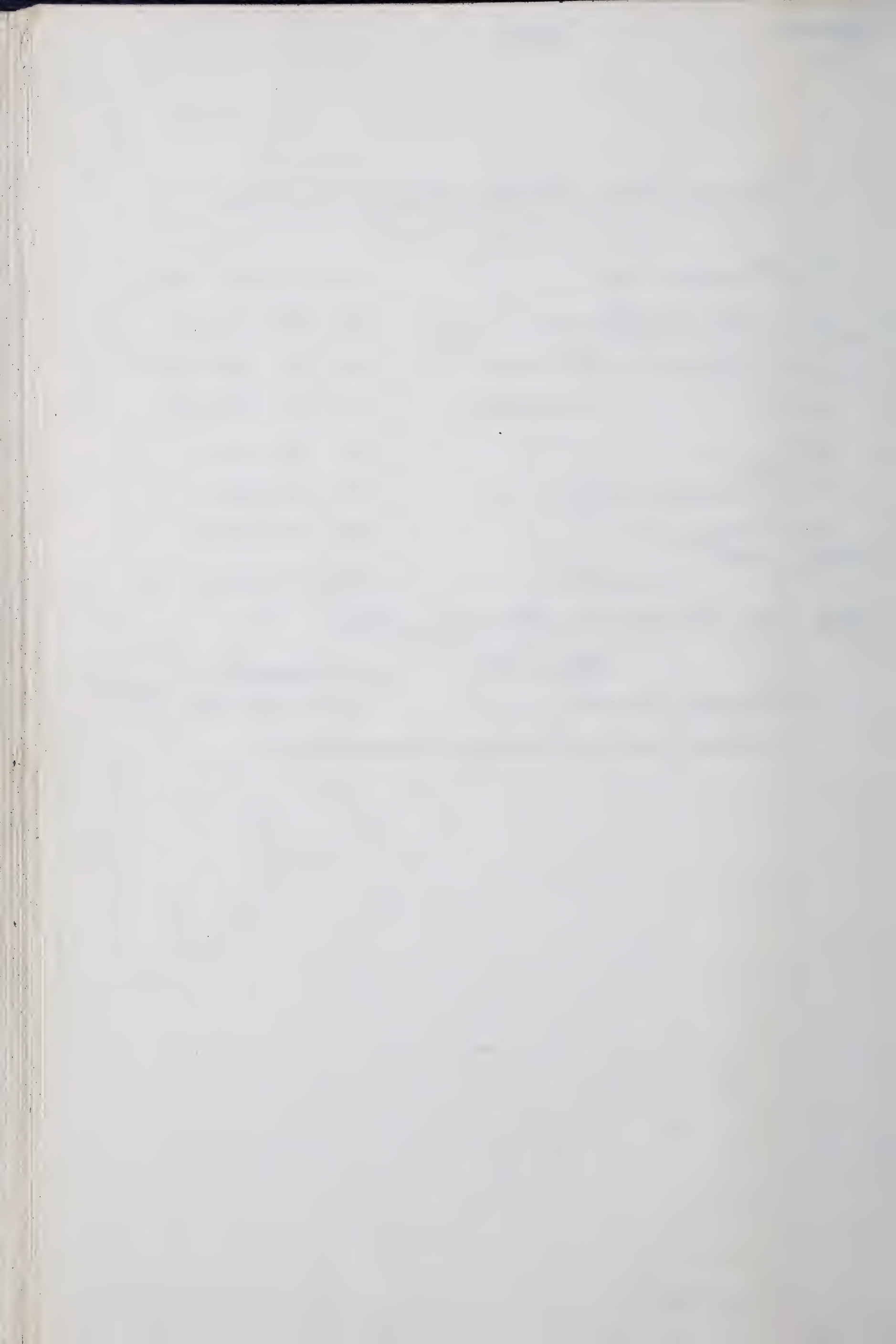
May 7, 1942

518. ♂ *Mustela frenata*

(coll. Carl B. Koford)

409-146-45-25<sup>(notch)</sup>

Killed by car on highway at midday.





*Itinerary*





Hoffmeister  
1929

Itinerary

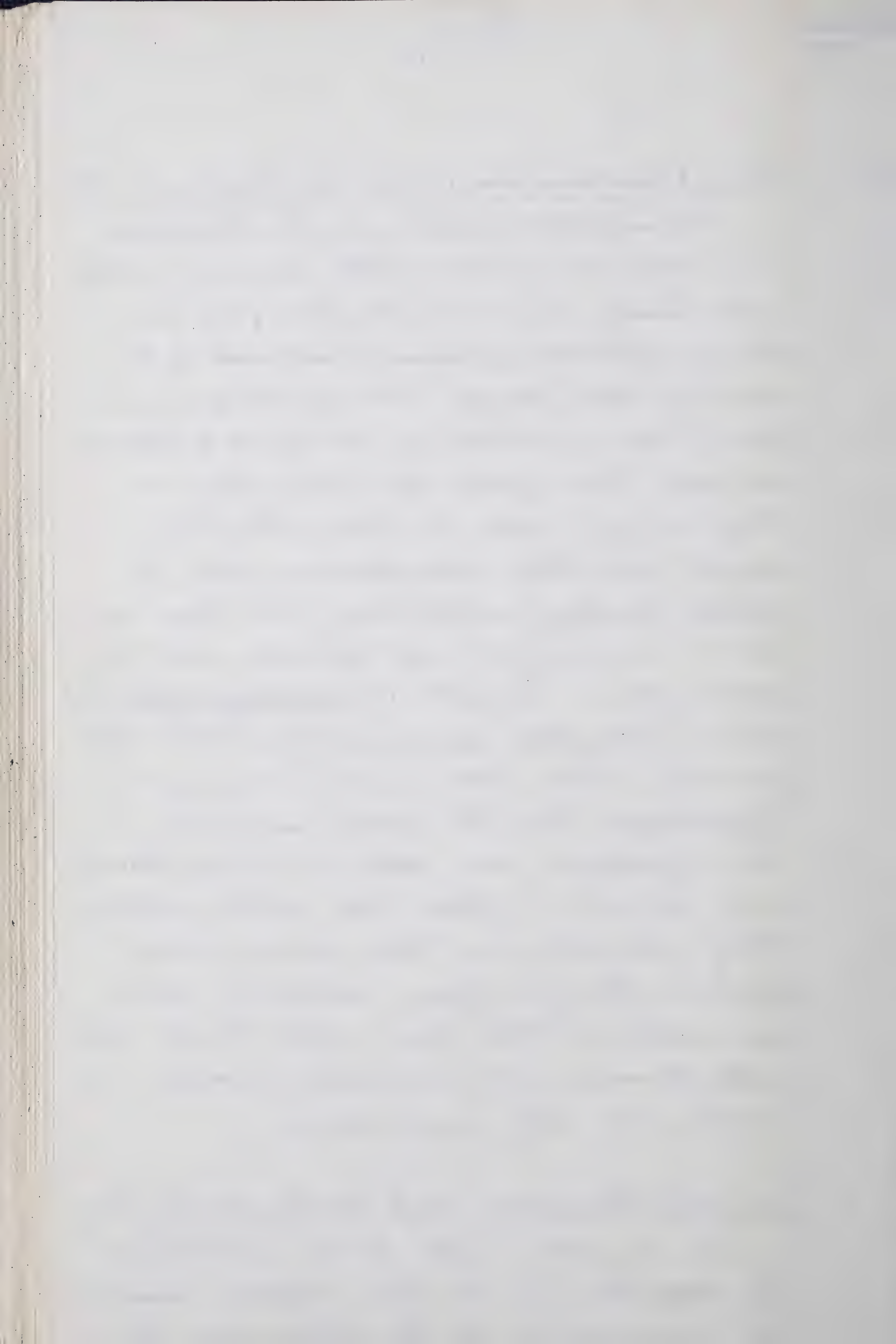
Aug. 9

5½ mi. N San Bernardino, 1750 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Last night, drove north from San Bernardino on "E" street across Shandin Hills, continuing north to this locality which is at the base of the San Bernardino foothills and about ½ mile east of the mouth of Devil's Canyon. Set out 40 museum special traps in a habitat of wild mustard, Artemisia, and cacti. Also a portion of the trap line ran along an area where tin cans had been dumped, and there was numerous sign of Citellus beecheyi in this area. The traps were placed in an east-west direction, 10 to 20 paces apart. Caught 2 Dipodomys agilis (♀♀) and 2 Peromyscus maniculatus (1♂, 1♀; both juveniles). There was more sign of Dipodomys than the catch indicated. One Dipodomys was taken in a trap placed in a burrow I broke into while walking along. The other was taken under a bush about 3½ ft. high (genus unknown), which was rather isolated from thick brush. Both of the specimens were undergoing a molt. The weather was dry and warm.

½ mi. NE San Bernardino, 1100 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Set 8 gopher traps at this locality (with the cooperation of Mr. Lewis Stones) which is the premises of the San Bernardino City





Hoffmeister  
1939

## Itinerary

$\frac{1}{2}$  mi. NE San Bernardino, 1100 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.  
Cemetery, located at 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Sierra Way.  
Caught 2 Thomomys bottae (♀♀). The habitat is level ground covered with a well watered lawn, with a soil consisting of blackish clay and sand (to a small degree).

Aug. 10 Made 10 settings (20 traps) for gophers at the above locality and caught 3 adult Thomomys bottae (2♀, 1♂). Workings are relatively numerous on the cemetery grounds, and Mr. Lewis Stokes tells me that he has caught about 140 ± Thomomys off this area (about a quarter mile square) during the past year. I also saw one very large Scapanus working, but had no traps. I was told that several of these also had been caught.

Aug. 12 3 mi. N San Bernardino, 1250 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Previously, on Aug. 8, I picked up a large Bufo at this locality, which is more exactly, "3130 Stoddard Ave". On this date I caught 3 Bufo and 1 Phrynosoma. Bufo are exceedingly numerous around the yard at this locality, and can be heard and seen among the shrubbery at night, especially when lights are






Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

3 mi. N San Bernardino, 1250 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.  
turned on outside, which immediately attracts  
a large "bug supply" during these warm  
months. Also at this locality, there is a gold-  
fish pond which these toads frequent.  
The horned toad has reportedly been  
around this yard for several years.







Hoffmeister  
1939

Itinerary

Oct. 22

Strawberry Canyon, nr. Pool, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Set 17 snap traps along old canyon road + along the fence south of the Pool. Caught 2 juv. Peromyscus truei, 1 Peromyscus californicus, + 2 Peromyscus maniculatus. Two of the traps were lost. The truei were caught in a thicket of leafless shrubs beneath a Quercus.





Hoffmeister  
1940

## Itinerary

July 6

1 mi. W Guerneville, Sonoma County, California

Drove from Berkeley via Santa Rosa to Guerneville, then to Armstrong Redwood State Park, 3 mi. north " , and on to present site which is actually Guernewood Park, along Hulbert Creek, 1 mi. W Guerneville. From here last night, drove  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 miles respectively from here towards Monte Rio, and set traps at both places along north side of Russian River. This whole area is in the Transition Life-zone with a good growth of young redwoods, Arbutus, and also some Baccharis, Umbellularia, blackberry, and plenty of poison oak. Set out the following traps at the above localities which are best designated thus:

1 mi. W Guernewood, 8 mouse and 2 rat traps caught 2 Peromyscus <sup>maniculatus</sup> (1 ad. juv.); 2 mi. SW Guerneville, 25 mouse and 2 rat traps, Peromyscus truei Peromyscus maniculatus, 7 ; and 1 mi. S Guerneville, 3 Peromyscus maniculatus (2 ♂, 1 ad + 1 juv.; 1 ♀ ad(?)). All were caught in small gullies, tributaries to the Russian River, grown with blackberry, poison oak, redwood, Arbutus, Lithocarpus, Umbellularia, Trilium, ferns (sparsely) and few other vines (not known). During day, 3 mouse traps were set to catch birds, as can't shoot here, but the results were that two disappeared in about 4 hrs. Obtained the <sup>garter</sup> snake when went to set out traps this evening 2 1/2 mi. S Guerneville. Two snakes were seen less than a foot apart. Only 1 was ~~got~~ captured. The snake coiled in a fashion and held its head as if to strike when I tried to get it out of a rock crevice. Birds heard and

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the  
Board of Directors to the shareholders. It is dated the 1st of January  
1900. The letter is addressed to the shareholders of the  
company and is signed by the Secretary. The letter is  
written in a formal and business-like style. It contains  
information about the company's affairs and the  
shareholders' interests. The letter is written in  
English and is in the first person singular.  
The letter is written in a formal and business-like style.  
It contains information about the company's affairs and the  
shareholders' interests. The letter is written in  
English and is in the first person singular.



Hoffmeister  
1940

## Itinerary

1 mi. W Guerneville, Sonoma County, Calif.

seen around 1 mi. W Guerneville include Mourning Dove, Russet-backed Thrush, Cliff Swallow, Oriole (kind?), Jay, Lutescent warbler, Brown Towhee, Spotted Towhee, Song Sparrow, Robin, Western flycatcher, Grosbeak (V).

Last evening also saw a Sciurus (young). Have seen no chipmunks at all. Saw 1 bat (Myotis?) last night about 7:45 p.m. (not dark yet) and heard another about 9:15 p.m.

July 7, 1940

Set 35 traps (including 2 rat traps) at two localities, both of which may be designated as 2 mi. S Guerneville. The traps were set in 2 gullies about 400<sup>+</sup> yds. apart, 200 ft. above the Russian River (15 in one and 20 in the other). Traps held 1 Neotoma fuscipes ♂ caught by an old, badly weathered "house", 1 Peromyscus truei ♂ caught in gully bottom covered with dry leaves, green vines, and a small amount of fern, <sup>among redwoods</sup> and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus ♂ caught on slope from gully with no low cover, but higher redwoods and Lithocarpus. Saw a cottontail along road when went after traps and last night saw a bat circling over the opening at Guernewood Park (at dusk) where they hold the evening programs. Drove to Berkeley via Sebastopol early this morning arriving a little after 10 am. Trip uneventful.





Hoffmeister  
1941

Itinerary

April 14

Mouth Devils Canyon, 5 mi. NW San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

Set 30 mouse traps and 2 rat traps at the above locality. It rained considerably during the night, but not enough to spring any traps. Caught 7 Peromyscus maniculatus and 3 Dipodomys agilis(?). One Dipodomys had freshly cut green twigs in its cheek pouches; one was lactating but without embryos. The male Peromyscus had the testes enlarged and protruding.

April 15

Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

Left San Bernardino and drove to Barstow, thence north 7 mi., turning thence west towards the Barstow fossil beds in search of "Rodent Hill." Went out this road about 2 mi. & turned north on a road marked "Rainbow Basin" - 2 miles and "Sager Butte" - 2 miles (Sager may be misspelled because the 3<sup>rd</sup> letter was poorly discernible upon the mutilated sign<sup>post</sup>). 4 mi. up this latter road led to the base of some hills. From here on the road bed was washed out due to recent rains, in which a stream had flown down the road. My wife & I walked a distance up the roadway, noting many places in which there was bluish clay seemingly suitable for fossil deposits. We searched only for a short while, returning to the car without finding, to our knowledge, "Rodent Hill." Returned to Barstow, drove to Baker, San Bernardino County, northward via Shoshone to Death Valley Junction. Drove into Death Valley along Furnace Creek, & out of the Valley by way of Towne's Pass, across the Panamints, dropping down into Panamint Valley, thence over the Argus Range into Keeler,





Hoffmeister  
1941

Itinerary

April 15 Lone Pine, Inyo County, Calif.

along Owens Lake, to Lone Pine. The wild flowers were blooming in profusion across the Mohave Desert as well as in the Panamint region. The Amargosa River was full, and overflowing on the road, <sup>in</sup> many places between Shoshone and Death Valley Junction.

April 16 Left Lone Pine at 5:15 a.m., drove north to Bishop, thence by way of Laws, and Benton Station across Montgomery Pass (at the north end of the White Mts.) into Nevada. This pass has a good representation of piñons and junipers, and looked like good country for Peromyscus truei. Drove along the Columbus Salt Marsh, turning north at Coaldale Junction, continuing via Hawthorne, <sup>west side of Walker Lake,</sup> and Schurz to Fallon. Between Schurz + Fallon, I saw either a Perognathus or Dipodomys run across the highway and dart in its hole upon approach of the car. This was about noon-time. Incidentally, red-tailed hawks were abundant during this time in this region. At Fallon, turned west, and along highway toward Reno saw numerous Pinte ground squirrels out (Citellus mollis). It started snowing lightly 5 mi. west of Wadsworth, & continued this through Reno and well up the pass towards Truckee. At a spot along the highway by the Truckee River, 4 3/5 mi E of Sparks, I picked up a Marmota run over on the road. Before the Donner Summit was reached, it began to snow hard, & continued doing this for about 10 1/2 miles. Continued on to Berkeley via Auburn and Sacramento, arriving about 10 p.m.





Hoffmeister  
1941

Itinerary

Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Calaveras County, Calif.

July 17-19 Left Berkeley with Mrs. Hoffmeister and drove via Lodi and San Andreas to Angeles Camp and then to Calaveras "Big Trees," arriving about 1 p.m. (on the 17<sup>th</sup>). We camped in the park proper until the early morning of the 19<sup>th</sup>. Mammals seen in the park were Citellus beecheyi (numerous young and some adults, but wary), Sciurus douglasii (abundant, with most of them appearing to be young), 2 Sciurus griseus. In conversation with a park assistant, I learned that 2 brown bears visit the park nearly every night "but they intend to get rid of them <sup>from the park</sup> with guns" and that Odocoileus hemionus are common. A few mt. lions have been in parts of the park at times. The park assistant said the gray squirrel had only recently (within the last 2 years) invaded the park. I was impressed with the occurrence of Beechey ground squirrels and Chickarees in the same area, with the two, when on the ground, both covering the same territory. One young C. beecheyi came within 5 feet of us while we were eating but otherwise young and especially adults were shy. On the whole, the ground squirrels were in more open situations, as along the banking of the road, along the cleared ski jump, or in openings with fallen stumps, but very often they went into the denser





Heffmeister  
1941

## Itinerary

Calaveras Big Trees State Park, Calaveras Co., Calif.

forested areas to forage, in the same places were the Sciurus douglasii were foraging previously.

Within a 300 yd. radius of our campsite, I would estimate the number of chickarees at 8. Two were seen eating fungus. One was scared away from a piece it was holding on the ground. Another was watched eating a piece for 10 minutes in a tree, after which time it lodged the fungus in a crotch of the tree near the ground. I obtained this piece. The fungus eaten had a sour-sweet odor that was anything but pleasant. The same type of fungus grew on several of the yellow pines. On removal of this fungus, I could detect no foul odor. Perhaps it is only after a length of time, or after the fungus is dead, that it becomes palatable to the chickaree.

We returned on the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> via Angels Camp, Sonora, & Manteca.

Twelve traps placed at the southern boundary of the park caught nothing.





Hoffmeister  
1941

## Itinerary

Aug. 9 5 mi. NNE Point Reyes Lighthouse, Marin Co., Calif.

Yesterday noon, I left in company with Seth Benson, Edwin Miller, and Prestan Hendrickson for Point Reyes Lighthouse & the Grinnell Club field trip. Crossing the Richmond-San Rafael Ferry, saw a Phocaena phocaena in the Bay. Continued via San Rafael & Olema to Inverness & then to the Pt. Reyes Lighthouse. Enroute saw a ♀ Odocoileus hemionus with 2 fawns, California Quail, & other smaller birds along the road. At the Lighthouse, we met other members of the Grinnell Club, and all proceeded to the rocks below the lighthouse to view the Murre, California & Western Gulls, Brandt and Baird Cormorants, Brown Pelicans, Pigeon Guillemots, & Ravens. There were about 75 sea lions on the close off-shore rocks. Returned to the above locality, which is a short ways west of the main road, & about  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile from the ocean. Set 52 museum special & 2 rat traps <sup>baited with black walnut</sup> in 3 different gulleys that were grown with thick, high bunch grass, blackberry, other grasses, occasional fern, etc. Ran trap line at 5:50 am. Heavy mist fell during nite. Caught:

1 Neotrichus gibbsii

3 Peromyscus maniculatus

1 Sorex townsendii

2 Reithrodontomys megalotis

1 Zapus orarius

Other animals caught in the same gully in trap line run by S.B. Benson included Microtus californicus & Sorex vagrans. Also found a skeleton in trap previously set by Benson of what appeared to be Sorex pacificus.





Heffmeister  
1941

Itinerary

Aug 9 (cont.)

5 mi. NNE Pt. Reyes Lighthouse, Marin Co., Cal.

Also saw 1 Lepus californicus and 1 Sylvilagus bachmani. I also caught a Thomomys bottae right at camp. At about 8:30 a.m., the gopher stuck its head out of a hole, & proceeded to gradually expose more at intervals, until on several occasions its entire body protruded above ground. Set 2 traps & caught the ♀ (with mammae well-developed) by 10:30 a.m. Was impressed with the rapidity with which the animals, particularly the shrews, "slip" in this cool climate. The S. townsendii, put up first, was already slipping.

Broke camp about 1 p.m., stopping at Murphy's Ranch, about 4<sup>+</sup> mi. W of Inverness, & inspected habitats & burrows where Hendrickson, Benson, & John Chatter had taken mt. beaver, Aplodontia. Reached Berkeley about 5 p.m. via San Francisco.

Sept. 14

Waddell Cr. 1/2 mi. below fks. 100, 4 mi. E & 1 mi. N Año Nuevo Pt., Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Rode to this locality with members of the Grinnell Naturalists Society. Set out about 25 mouse traps and 8 rat traps last night. The above locality is on the Rancho del Oso, estate of Theodore Hoover. I set the 8 rat traps around large & small wood-rat nests but caught nothing. I set the mouse traps along the northwest side of main Waddell Creek. The majority of traps were set among poison oak,





Hoffmeister  
1941

## Itinerary

Sept. 14 (cont.) Waddell Creek, Santa Cruz Co., Calif.

bracken, California bay, and a few Douglas fir. A few traps were set up the redwood grown canyon in habitat in which I expected to catch Peromyscus truei. The catch was Peromyscus californicus 1 ♀, 1 ♂, and 1 Neurotrichus. The shrew mole was caught in an oatmeal baited trap placed alongside a fallen, decayed redwood log, which laid among bracken, and poison oak. The animal was caught across the back and was apparently attracted by the bait. In examining the stomach, I found considerable, much "ground-up", unidentifiable food material. On the evening of Sept. 13 and also during the day of the 14<sup>th</sup> I heard a few Eutamias merriami but saw none.

Sept. 21

Strawberry Canyon, nr. Forest Exp. Plot, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Set out 19 museum specials and 5 rat traps last night, among blackberry, poison oak, etc. Lost 1 trap and caught a Neotoma fuscipes by foot in rat trap, but when I attempted to remove the trap & animal from the runway of the house, the wood-rat (still alive) pulled out & got away. In the 18 museum specials found, caught

1 Reithrodontomys 1 ♂

3 Peromyscus truei 1 ♂, 2 ♀

5 Peromyscus californicus 1 ♂, 4 ♀





*Species accounts*





Hoffmeister  
1941

Scapanus latimanus

March 1 Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

On Feb 25, 1941 (4 days ago), the brother of Dr. Paul A. Harvey brought in a live mole collected the afternoon of Feb. 25 at their residency (Dr. P.A. Harvey) on San Rafael Street in San Leandro, Calif. I placed the mole in a large-mouthed <sup>mouthed</sup> gallon jar, with about 3 inches of dirty. That evening, fed the mole about 40 or 50 mealy worms (larvae and imagoes). Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> fed about 60 or more mealy worms. Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> fed mealy worms and also 3 earthworms, which it ate with more relish. Feb. 28<sup>th</sup> didn't feed many worms <sup>yesterday</sup>, only about 25. Today, Mar. 1, fed it about 30 mealy worms at 9 a.m. At 1:30 p.m., fed it about 15 medium-sized earthworms. Just before feeding the earthworms, I "fed" the mole 5 droppers full of water, and after feeding <sup>the worms</sup> another dropper full. Later I measured 6 droppers-full of water and this equalled 6 c.c. I don't think the thirst was because of the drier diet of mealy worms, for it drank readily after eating the earthworms. At 9 p.m., this evening (Mar. 1), I fed it 61 (by actual count) mealy worms (about equal nos. of larvae and imagoes) and it ate all of these. Also, one adult <sup>Tenebrio</sup> was included in this 61. Previously it had refused to eat adults, smelling them and then turning away, as if they were known to be distasteful. I don't think the mole will eat "cellar" or "sow bugs" for one has been in the cage since the beginning and has remained untouched. Most of the time the animal sleeps on the surface of the dirt, not underneath. No sound made by it has been heard at any time, even when greatly disturbed.





Hoffmeister  
1941

Scapanus latimanus

Mar. 2

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Fed mole at 9 p.m. 32 mealworms, all of which were eaten.  
Also, mole drank about 2 droppers full of water.





Hoffmeister  
1941

Sorex vagrans

Avalis Beach, Tomales Point, Marin Co., Calif.

June 10. A specimen (D.F.H. no 429) was taken (caught by hand) about 250<sup>±</sup> yards up the hill from Avalis Beach this morning about 6 a.m. It was apparently frightened from its nest when the zoology class (about 30 individuals) went up the trail. It jumped in bewildered fashion across the trail just in front of me, and I caught it in the grass. These hills, in this immediate vicinity, have no trees or high or dense shrubs. As a matter of fact, the vegetation is of a dry chaparral type. The plants where the shrew was caught were: Stipa, Rumex, Bromus, and a large yellow Lupinus. The lupine was the largest shrub in the immediate vicinity.





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Oct. 11

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

At 5:50 p.m., at the corner of Dana Street and Channing Way, I counted 112 bats fly out from 2 small openings about 5 feet apart on the southwest end of the Berkeley Presbyterian Church during a 5 minute period. These openings are below a 1 foot band of ornamental metal on the church, about  $25 \pm$  feet above the Dana Street sidewalk. As I approached just prior to 5:50 p.m.,  $20 \pm$  more flew out. Also, from openings higher up on the main steeple (a different part than the above described locality) apparently as many flew out as I had counted at this lower 2 spots. However, I was unable to effectively count the bats from both regions as they left.

I first saw bats flying around the church here on September 10, 1939 at about 8:30 p.m. They were flying around large floodlights that had been installed on nearby telephone poles to illuminate the church. I saw them again Oct. 7, 1939 at 6:10 p.m. when they were flying around at dusk. Oct. 10, 1939 I saw them at 5:55 p.m., as well as again tonight when I located 2 of the places that they came out.

I have gone by this church twice





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Oct. 11 (cont.)

Berkeley, Calif.

a day (to and from the Museum) nearly every day since Aug. 20, 1938. In this period of over a year, my attention has never been attracted by the sight of bats around the church previous to Sept. 10, 1939, but nearly every time, as I recall, I have heard a squeaking, shrill noise during the day or at night. At first, I thought it was the sound of young Anna Hummingbirds. <sup>They</sup> ~~which~~ are numerous in this area, & ~~which~~ I thought perhaps they were nesting on the sides of the church, which are covered for the majority of the months with thick ivy vines.

11:10 P.M. Saw no bats flying around the street light in front of the church but heard one or two "squeaks". In all this time, I have never seen bats flying around the street lights, although on the one occasion, I saw about 10± flying around the flood light, which are lighted only on Sundays, & sometimes, once or twice during the week.

Oct. 12

7:55 A.M. Saw or heard no bats.

5:55 P.M. Counted only 31 bats during a 5 minute period while as the emerged from





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Oct. 12 (cont.) Berkeley, Calif.

the same holes I saw 112 last night. I think this is explainable by the fact that they left earlier tonight as by the time the 31st had departed, there was very little squeaking at these holes which always seems to accompany their departure. However,

from the locality higher up on the steeple, I heard increasing squeaks but saw no bats until 5:58 P.M.

when they began to come out so thickly that I was totally unable to count them but can guess about 50  $\pm$  came out in about 2 minutes; until 6:00 P.M. After this they began to come out more slowly.

On the steeple, <sup>at this spot,</sup> they seem to drop out from beneath a board & between 5 & 10 will come down & out all at once and then break up & fly away.

8:30 P.M. From at a distance, saw no bats flying around the street light in front of the church. saw or heard no bats

Oct. 13

8:10 A.M. Saw no bats but heard quite a bit of squeaking from the colony higher up on the steeple.

5:40 P.M. Arrived at the church but saw no bats flying around as yet but heard very loud squeaking from the locality high





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Berkeley, Calif.

Oct. 13 (cont.) on the steeple. There was no sound from the lower place where I previously counted the 112. The squeaking increased in volume but was not constant, but varied considerably. At 5:47, 1st bat flew out from steeple. In about  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute, I heard a squeak begin at the lower spot and at 5:48, 1 bat flew out of here. No more squeaking came from lower locality. It wasn't until 5:52, that 3 more bats next flew out of the steeple, + from then on (5:52) until 6:00, I counted  $249 \pm$  bats fly out of three or 4 opens on the steeple. They came so fast at times I could not count them all, + at other times I may have counted 1 twice. I was unable to count the number that flew from the lower spot, but wouldn't estimate more than between 20 or 30.

7:15 P.M. No bats seen or heard.

11:50 P.M. " " " " " "

Oct. 14 8:30 A.M. " " " but slight squeaking.

5:52 P.M. Arrived here and apparently already some bats had left for 2 blocks before I got here, I saw one bat flying about 20 ft. above the street (presumably from the church). There was much squeaking but only a few bats left, but they





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Berkeley, Calif.

Oct. 14 (cont.)

rapidly about 5:55, and by 6:00 I had counted  $135 \pm$ . All of these were from the higher part of the steeple, & only between 5-10 were seen coming from the lower place.

8:40 P.M. None seen nor heard.

11:40 P.M. " " but " one or 2 squeaks.

Oct. 15

10:55 A.M. Saw or heard none.

6:05 P.M. By this time, I saw no bats flying out from the church at any place or heard none. They apparently had all left.

Oct. 16

1:00 A.M. Saw or heard no bats. Cold + clear weather.

8:30 A.M. " " " " " " Cool. Sunny.

5:55 P.M. Counted only 16 bats between this time and 5:58 (3 minutes). I think most had left but not all, as at 5:58 a few were still squeaking.

Some fellow picked up a bat lying in the parking lot adjacent to the church, brought it in to the Museum. (to Dr. Benson) & it was prepared by C. Sibley. It was an Antrozous.

Oct. 17

7:00 A.M. Saw or heard no bats.

Oct. 18

5:45 P.M. Arriving at this time, & leaving.

immediately, I saw or heard no bats. I do not think any had left yet at this time & it was still quite light.

Oct. 19

5:49 P.M. Arrived at this time & bats were rapidly leaving the upper part of the steeple & I think the larger





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

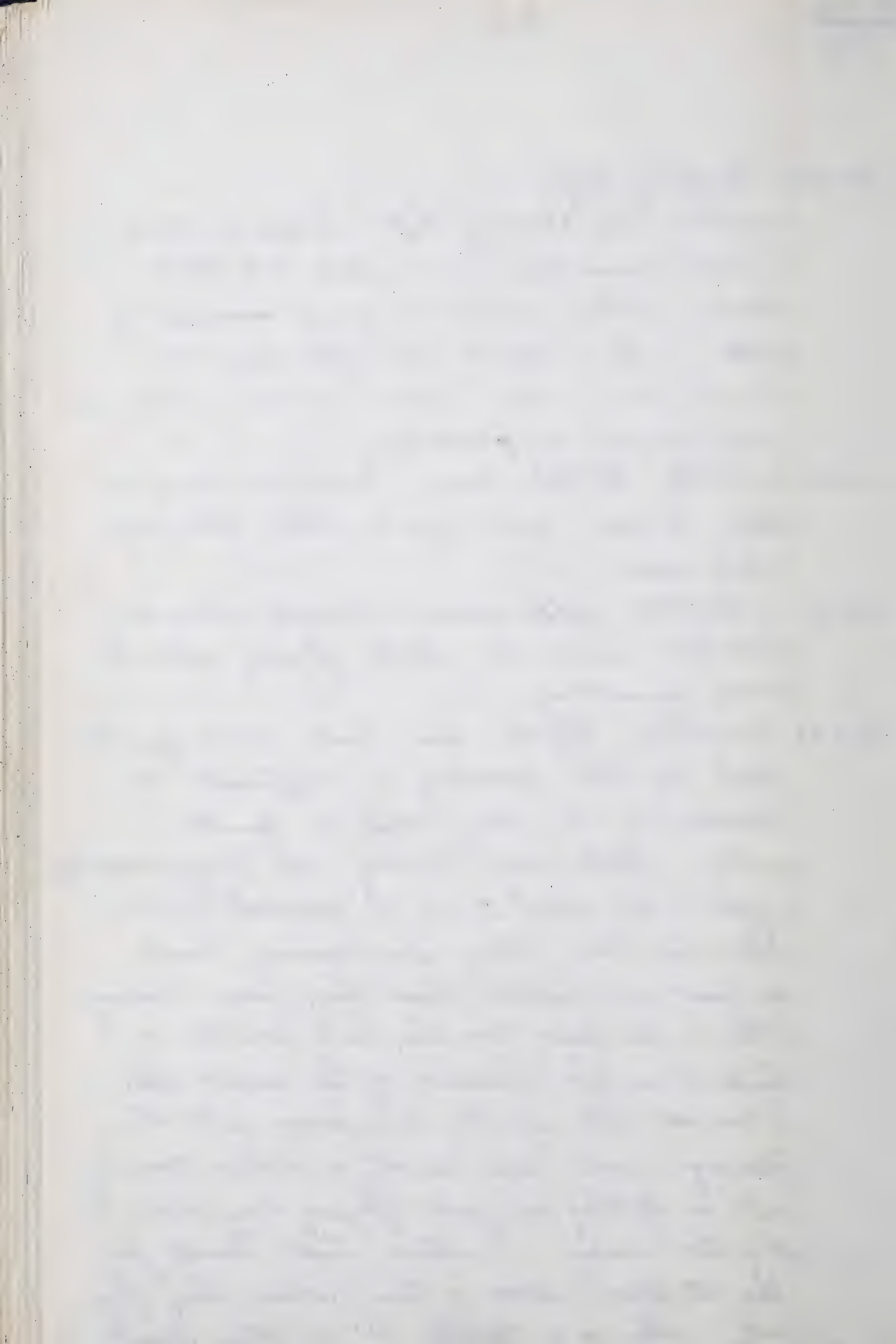
Oct. 19 (cont.) Berkeley, Calif.

number had already left. From 5:49 to 5:52 (3 minutes), I counted 32 bats leave. They made a great amount of noise. It is about as light now at 5:50 as it was Oct. 7 at 6:10 P.M., is my general impression.

Oct. 20 6:07 P.M. At this time, I heard or saw no bats. It was quite dark altho there was a half moon.

Oct. 22 6:40 P.M. Lights around church were on but there were no bats flying around or no squeaking.

Oct. 23 5:43 P.M. By this time tonight it is quite dark so that counting is difficult & besides it is very cold & quite windy. Bats were leaving as I approached & from 5:43 until 5:50 I counted  $45 \pm$ . After this time, they were coming back as fast or faster than they were leaving. This is the first time they have done this & I think it maybe because of the wind & cold. I can not tell if they are going into the openings & into the roost & others coming out, or if they are just flying very near to it & then away. I notice that tonight for the 1st time, some of them when they fly out, fly in a circle as if they aren't





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Oct. 23 (cont.) Berkeley, Calif.

sure of the direction. Generally, they fly off in one direct line or only make a partial circle & then fly off, as if this partial circle had oriented them as to the proper direction.

8:30 P.M. Could see no bats flying out, <sup>or back</sup> but there was much squeaking & this is the most I've heard this early in the evening. Apparently some have not gone out due to the cold, or are not out at this time for some reason.

Oct. 27 Yesterday, Seth Benson went with a Zool. 116 student up into the tower of the Presbyterian church to obtain bats but were unable to get any. The student had obtained 3 live Tadarida mexicana the day before from the tower & gave one to Seth Benson, who is keeping it alive in a cage with a Corynorhinus. He feeds them young mealworm larvae.

Oct. 30 5:30 P.M. Walking home at this early time I already saw bats (the earliest yet) flying away from the church. On closer approach I saw they were flying not out of the roosting places higher on the steeple but from the holes on the more southern round





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Oct. 30(cont.) Berkeley, Calif.

part of the church on Dana Street, where I had counted some 100 before. As I slowly walked by (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute), I counted  $43 \pm$  come out of one opening (only 1 of the 2 or 3 possible openings this time). I think possibly (but it is only an assumption for I am not sure) that the colony at this end of the church is Antrozous, for they fly differently from the Tadarida higher up in the steeple, & to wit at least, they have left earlier & independently of the others.

Oct. 31 5:30 P.M. Heard much noise from the lower opening on the Southern part of the church as if these bats were about to come out. I haven't heard this much "pre-exit" noise for some time. There was no noise from the spot higher on the church.

Nov. 6 5:30 P.M. Heard much noise from the upper opening on the tower or steeple but no bats were coming out yet. The sun had set but it was still quite light.

Nov. 24 5:15 P.M. At this time it is as dark as it was at 6:07 P.M. on Oct. 20 (as my memory serves me). It was quite cool & some-





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Nov. 24 (cont.) Berkeley, Calif.

what overcast. Bats in the high tower were making some squeaking noise at this time. I remained until 5:25 + the squeaking continued all this time, louder at some times than others. No bats that I am positive of flew out during this time. I thought 1 possibly flew out from the north side of the tower, but I was not in a sufficiently advantageous position to be sure of this.

On Nov. 18 at 5:20 P.M. I also <sup>heard</sup> ~~saw~~ bats in the high tower but saw none fly out. It was lighter at this time a week ago. It is getting darker earlier + more rapidly these days, partly due to the overcast condition on many evenings.

I have heard no bats or seen <sup>none</sup> either from the lower part of the southwest corner of the church (where I thought possibly the Antrozous colony might be.)

I have gone by the church every night since Nov. 6 at about 6:00 P.M. (it being dark at this time) + during this time at this hour I have never heard any squeaking. This makes me believe that this squeaking tonite (Nov. 24) is prior to their departure, or else they quit squeaking by around 6:00 P.M. when it is darker.

Dec. 3 5:15 P.M. Saw or heard no bats altho at about this





Hoffmeister  
1939

Bats

Dec. 3 (cont.) Berkeley, Calif.

time with regard to darkness, I would expect them to begin making a noise.

Dec. 5 5:40 P.M. Heard no bats + it was too dark at this time to see any but ~~any~~ quite sure none were flying out.

Dec. 6 5:20 P.M. Saw or heard no bats. It has sprinkled some during the day.

Dec. 8 ~~5:15~~ 6:15 P.M. Thought I heard a bat as did Fred Test also 1 block north (Durant + Dana) of the church were the bats roost. Heard none at the church.

Dec. 10 5:15 P.M. Was quite sure I heard some bats squeaking in the tower at this time, but when stopped + listened for about 3 minutes with Fred Test + my wife heard no further sound. It has been raining all day, is cold, + very windy.

August 2, 1891

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I am also well and hope this letter finds you the same. I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are still as active as ever. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you. I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are still as active as ever. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you. I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are still as active as ever. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write you.



Hoffmeister  
1940

Bats

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Jan. 26

8 p.m. Along the Dana street - side of the Presbyterian church, saw 5<sup>+</sup> bats flying around the southernmost floodlight used to illuminate the side of the building. The bats flew practically only within the limits of the range of light and none of them flew away to any great distance, but soon returned to the lighted area. All the bats were flying around the southwest corner of the church near that part of the building I counted some 100<sup>±</sup> come out some months ago. They flew up against the stone building & would alight for a second, crawl from 2" to 6" up the stone, & then fly again. Occasionally they would alight just below the opening (where I saw the 100<sup>+</sup> come out) & then crawl into it. Sometimes one would come back out immediately or remain for a period. At various times (from 8 to 8:13 p.m.), 3 or 4 bats were often seen at 1 time in the rays of the light. Some of them were definitely Antrozous, but one or 2 may have been a Tadarida, for <sup>they appeared</sup> ~~it was~~ smaller & of different flight (can not be positive about this though). There were at least 5, and possibly 2 or 3 more. By 8:13 p.m., they all had gone beneath the piece of material on the building. The weather is clear & warmer tonight following an all day rain yesterday and part of today (morning).





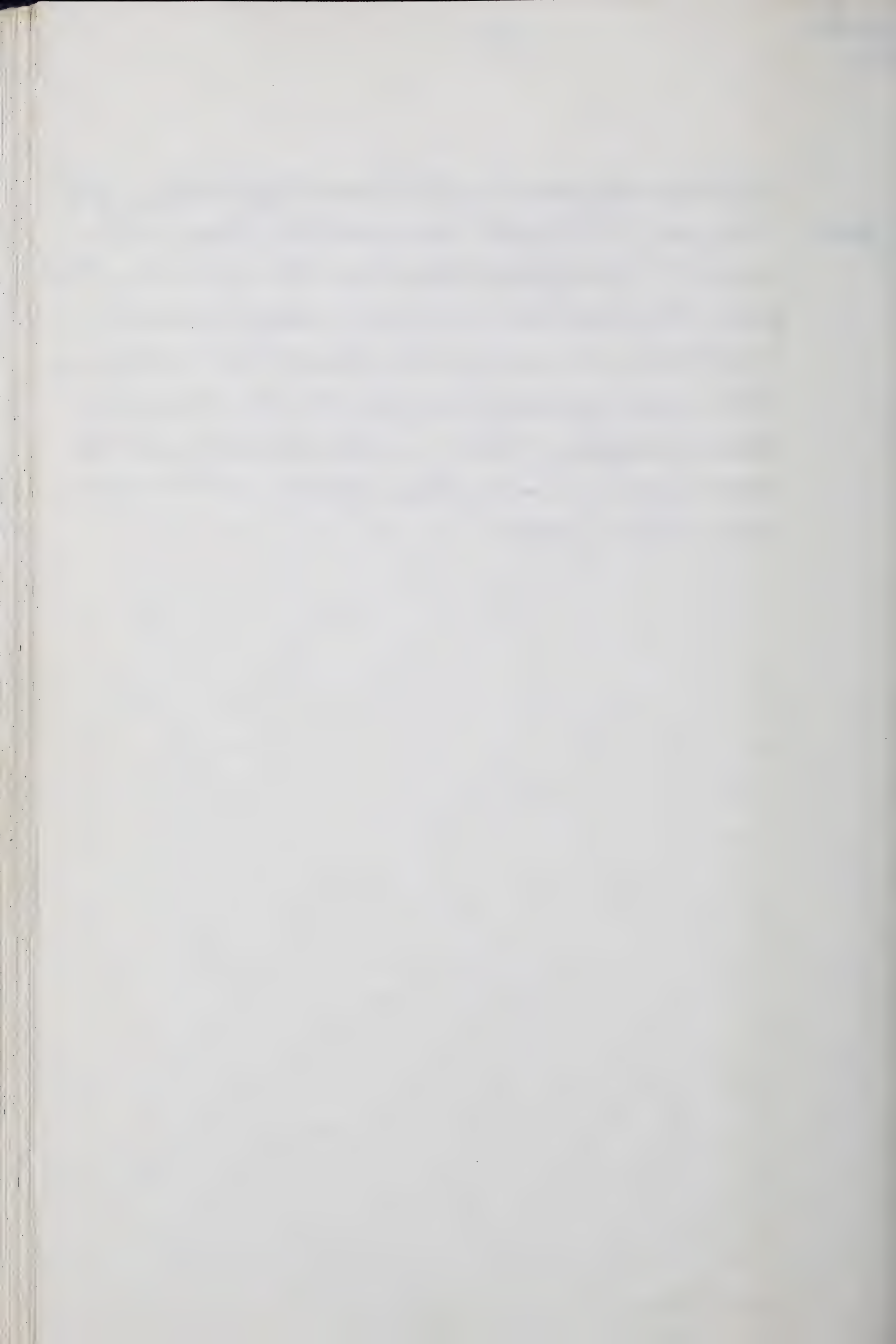
Offmeister  
1942

Bats

U.C. Campus, at circle NW of Life Sciences Bldg, Berkeley, Calif.

Jan. 9.

5:55 p.m. Still "twilight" and saw a bat flying at the edge of the Eucalyptus trees. Wind blowing in very strong gusts. Bat flew about 15' high & swooped down to road twice. On rising once, flew about 2' above my head. Flew apparently in or near the edge of the dense Eucalyptus grove. I have seen bats at this same "opening" many times before in the last two or three years.





Hoffmeister  
1944

Mustela frenata

April 13 4 mi. NW San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Calif.

Saw an adult long-tailed weasel slowly run across Highland Avenue (a main thoroughfare) just east of Mount Vernon Avenue in the above city at about 9 a.m., on a bright, sunny morning. It ran from a weedy grape vineyard across the road and stopped at the edge of a cultivated, bare field. It held its head high and looked about as I drove by in the car and remained this way until I could no longer see it. It appeared especially bold to me.

History

The history of the world is a long and varied one, filled with many interesting events and people. It is a story that has been told for thousands of years, and it continues to be told today. The history of the world is a story of growth, change, and progress. It is a story that shows how we have come to be the people we are today, and how we have shaped the world around us. The history of the world is a story that is full of many lessons, and it is a story that we can all learn from. The history of the world is a story that is full of many interesting events and people, and it is a story that we can all enjoy.



Hoffmeister  
1941

Mephitis mephitis

300 yds. N Botanical Garden, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley,  
Alameda Co., Calif.

June 15. At 7:10 p.m., I saw a striped skunk foraging in the dry, sparse oats beneath eucalyptus trees that grow in such a dense stand, north of the Botanical Garden. At this time it was still very light for the sun had not set & the day was clear. Mrs. Hoffmeister & I approached to within 20 feet of the animal and stopped. If it heard us, it ~~made~~<sup>gave</sup> no reaction & continued to forage. It did this for 10 minutes without any notice of us, keeping its nose very close to the ground, rooting up piles of leaves and debris. During this time it found nothing to eat, and continued to move ~~up~~<sup>(at times)</sup> constantly. It came to within 15 feet of us. My shrill whistle caused no reaction by the skunk. Clapping my hands and shouting only caused a very temporary startle, with the tail raised vertically for a few seconds. At no time was any scent detected. Throwing small rocks in the grass near the animal caused the animal to react to the noise they made on landing as if they might be prey, with a pounce in that direction. Upon my approach, and with some clapping, the skunk very slowly moved off, with the tail occasionally held erect, at which time a bare, white area, presumably around the anus and scent glands, could be seen. However, no scent was exuded as far as could be detected. The animal appeared not fully adult.





Hoffmeister  
1941

Marmota flaviventris

April 16 Along Truckee River, on highway,  $4\frac{3}{5}$  mi. E Sparks, Washoe Co., Nev.  
Found an adult ♀ marmot run over on the highway. This is at the base of some "cliffs" and rock slides which come down to the roadway. I saw at least 2 more marmots running around in the rock slide, about 200 feet above the road, when I stopped to pick the dead animal off the highway. This was at about 3 p.m. and it had been snow<sup>ing</sup> lightly (not enough to cover the ground). The marmots were apparently active regardless of the cold weather. The stomach of the dead animal was filled with green material (plant). The mammae were very large, indicating the ♀ was nursing young already in April.





Hoffmeister  
1940

Peromyscus truei

- Feb. 12 Old Canyon Road, S. side Strawberry Pool, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.  
Set 11 snap traps last night along the south side of this road, among the thick growth of blackberries and nettles. Placed traps between 15' and 30' apart. Caught 3 ♂♂ Peromyscus truei and 2 P. californicus (1 ♂, 1 ♀).  
♀ had 2 embryos in the right horn of uterus.
- Feb. 19 4 mi. SSE Monticello, Napa Co., Calif (Coll. by W. Longhurst and locality data according to W. Longhurst):  
Plants Adnastoma, Pinus sabiniana, yerba stana, Rhamnus californicus, Coenothus (white thorn)?, Quercus agrifolia, Aesculus calif.  
[For trapping record, see W. Longhurst's notes].  
5 mi. NW Napa, Napa Co., Calif. (Coll. by W. Longhurst and locality data by him): Plants (belt between chaparral and oaks) with chaparral of Adnastoma, Arctostaphylos. Oaks: Quercus agrifolia  
[For trapping record, see W. Longhurst's notes].
- Mar. 5 2 mi. W Lafayette, Contra Costa Co., Calif.  
According to J. R. Alcorn, who collected specimen, my no. 363, the truei was caught in Baccharis pilularis growing along the highway, 2 mi. W (by road) Lafayette. The Baccharis grew thick on the slope, according to Alcorn.

Wednesday, July 2nd, 1880. Arrived at 10 AM. The weather was very hot and the sun was shining brightly. We went to the beach and swam for an hour. The water was very warm and the sand was very soft. We also had a picnic on the beach. The food was very good and the view was very beautiful. We then went to the hotel and had a very comfortable night's sleep.

Thursday, July 3rd, 1880. The weather was still very hot and the sun was shining brightly. We went to the beach and swam for an hour. The water was very warm and the sand was very soft. We also had a picnic on the beach. The food was very good and the view was very beautiful. We then went to the hotel and had a very comfortable night's sleep.

Friday, July 4th, 1880. The weather was still very hot and the sun was shining brightly. We went to the beach and swam for an hour. The water was very warm and the sand was very soft. We also had a picnic on the beach. The food was very good and the view was very beautiful. We then went to the hotel and had a very comfortable night's sleep.



Hoffmeister  
1940

Peromyscus truei

July 7

2 mi. S Guerneville, 200 ft., Sonoma Co., Calif.

Caught an adult ♂ male in the gully bottom leading down to the Russian River. The gully did not, at any place, have a very dense undercover of bushes and vines and little or no poison oak. The taller trees shading (although not completely) the gully were redwoods, Umbellularia, Alnus, one or two Pseudotsuga taxifolia. There was some Lithocarpus and poison oak along the edge of the gully. The ground was not thickly covered with leaves or leaf-mold. Immediate vicinity of trap with P. truei was a fern 2 ft. high, small pile (10<sup>4</sup>) of sticks, and a small vine. Animal was infested with fleas 10<sup>+</sup>, mites (numerous), and 1 tick (only the latter was saved). The testes were "down" and very large, measuring 24 mm. The animal was not overly fat, but apparently these animals are naturally large, the specimen weighing 36 grams. This habitat seems to be no different than the other I have (unsuccessfully) tried to catch truei in around here.





Peromyscus truei, etc

(Specimens examined for embryo counts, etc.)

Old Road along Pool, Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.

June 17, 1940

4 Peromyscus in 8 traps.

♀ (ad) Peromyscus truei

mammæ greatly enlarged  
3 emb. 2 in rt.; 1 in left. (14 mm.)

36.5 g.

♂ " " "

testis 13 mm

33.0 g.

♂ Peromyscus californicus

testis 8 mm

46.0 g.

♂ juv. " "

17.5 g.



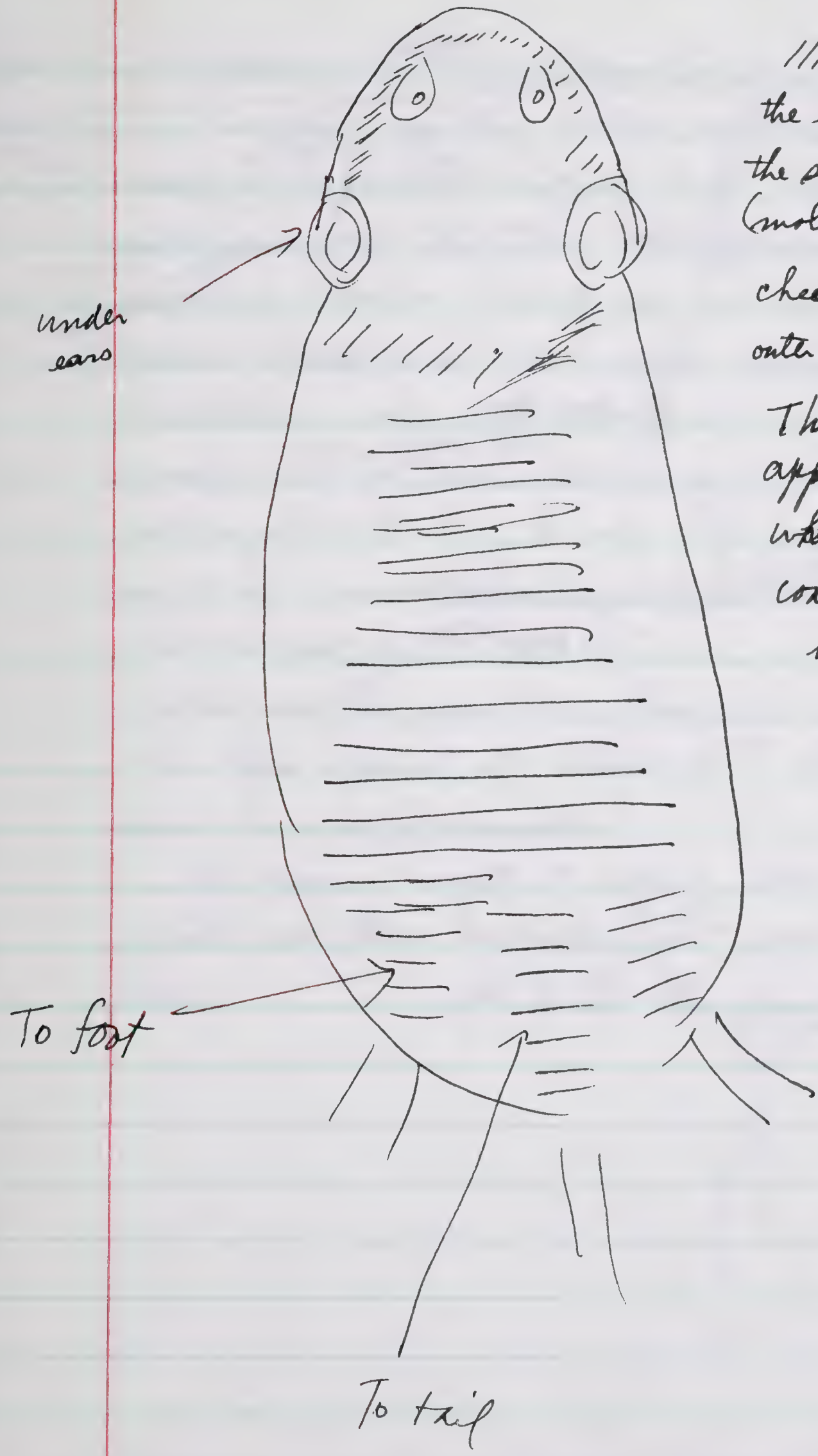


DFH #462

Peromyscus californicus

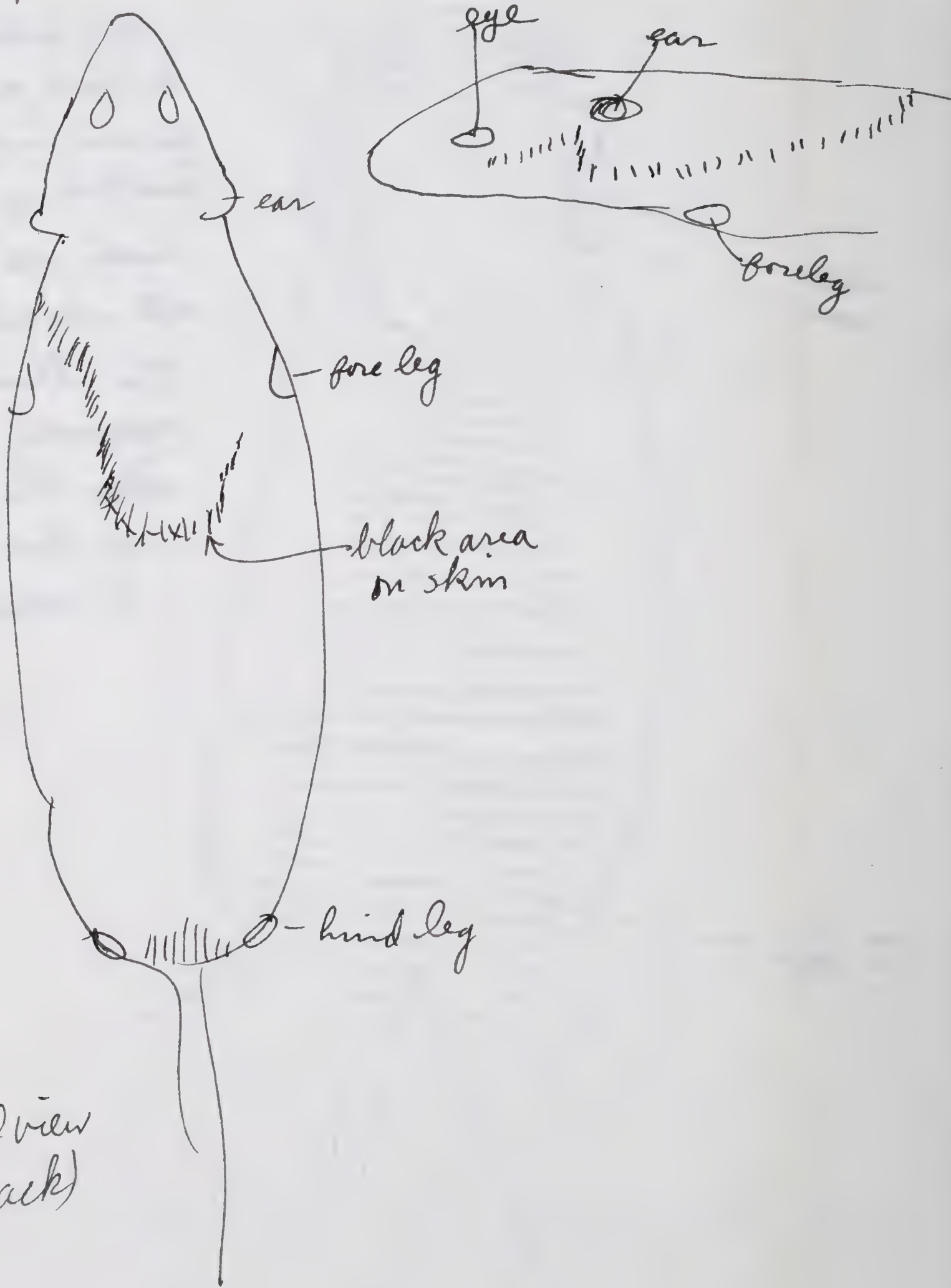
View of the dorsal surface of the skin turned inside out (when freshly skinned out).

//// = hatch represents the black area of the skin indicating (molt) change. This checks with the outer side, which see. This black area apparently represents where the juvenile coat has still be retained.



(SEE OVER)

*P. truci gilberti* #466 DFT  
Molt pattern on inside skin.



Dorsal view  
(back)



Hoffmeister  
1940

Neotoma fuscipes

July 7

2 mi. S Guerneville, 200 ft., Sonoma County, Calif

Caught a yg ♂ in rat trap set near a badly weathered <sup>wood rat</sup> house that was only 2 ft. high, had no fresh cuttings or sign, and had all appearance of being abandoned. However, I could see no other nest anywhere around. Located on a  $45^\circ \pm$  slope among redwood and Umbellularia with no underbrush in the immediate vicinity. The tail <sup>(of the rat)</sup> was bare in one spot, altho it was not caught in the trap. It may have gotten caught in one of the mouse traps or perhaps some other animal had eaten part of the skin off.

I saw another wood rat house, this one built about 4 ft. high against the stump of a dead redwood. This was at 2 mi. SW Guerneville.

The specimen caught at 2 mi S<sub>x</sub> was heavily infested with fleas and mites but none of these were saved.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The script is cursive and somewhat faded.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or footer.



Hoffmeister  
1942

Microtus californicus

March 6

Strawberry Canyon, 1/4 mi. E Poultry Station, along road Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.  
From 4:16 to 4:27 p.m. (war time) I watched 1 M. californicus at this locality, along the <sup>"south"</sup> road above the forks to the Botanical Garden. Along the embankment (on about a 45° angle), there was a fair stand 6"± high barley, etc., growing. Numerous openings were visible. The embankment thus covered & with openings was of a size about 25' x 35'. I saw 3 Microtus in this area and heard a good many more. I believe there were at least 8 in this space. The one I watched darted down a hole at 4:16, but I could still see its tail. I stood with my head 1 1/2 feet away from the opening. In about 2 minutes the mouse showed its nose; in another 3 minutes it poked its nose out; 3 minutes later it was out as far as its shoulders. It only came out slightly farther than this. (During this time I did not move, except ~~except~~ to blink a few times & swallow once). It was <sup>the microtus</sup> nearly 10 minutes after I first started watching that ~~it~~ first started eating a blade of grass. It ate only the green part & dropped the dry end. It manipulated the blades with the forefeet. Several flies flew around the entrance to the opening (some actual in, and within less than 1/2 inch of the nose of the animal at times), but the animal did not react. There was no fear shown by the animal when the wind violently bent and rustled the grass. However, when I finally straightened up (~~in my posture~~, from <sup>my</sup> bent posture), the mouse hesitated but did not retreat into the opening. Earlier, I saw 2 Microtus chasing each other in the grass of this plot.





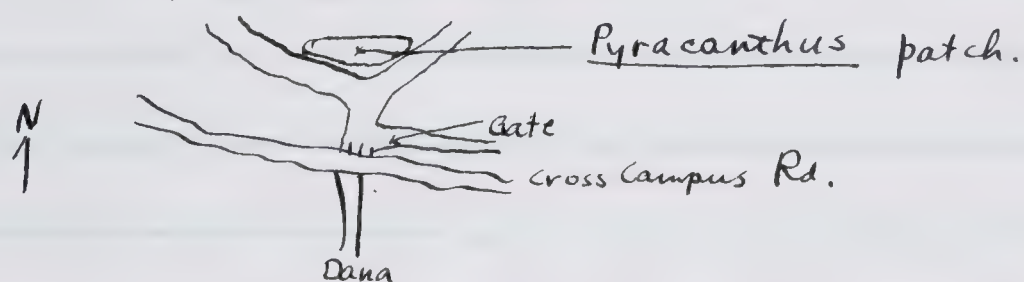
Heffmeister  
1939

Rattus norvegicus

Oct. 1

U.C. Campus, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

At 12:30 P.M. today, I observed some Norway rats on the edge of the campus. They were in a small patch of Pyracanthus bushes that lies just north of the "Southwest gate" at Dana St. and Cross Campus Road.  
L.S.B.



In this patch which consists of about  $40 \pm$  bushes of this genus, I counted 5 rats. There was also 1 Santa Cruz Song Sparrow on the ground in the patch.

Two of the rats were up in the bushes eating the berries. They grabbed the berries singly and if this position was too exposed, would retire to the thicker growth of the shrub. One was on the ground at the edge of the patch eating something in the grass. Another seemed to be nibbling at the heads of grasses within the patch. I could not see the 5<sup>th</sup> one feeding. I think there were more than these 5, but these were all I could count. In eating the berries, I think the outer coat is removed but am not sure. I could hear them crack them. Yesterday at about the same time I also saw numerous





Hoffmeister  
1939

Rattus norvegicus

Oct. 1 (cont). rats in this patch, and scared some of them south, across the path, into the shrubbery adjacent to Strawberry Creek.





Hoffmeister  
1941

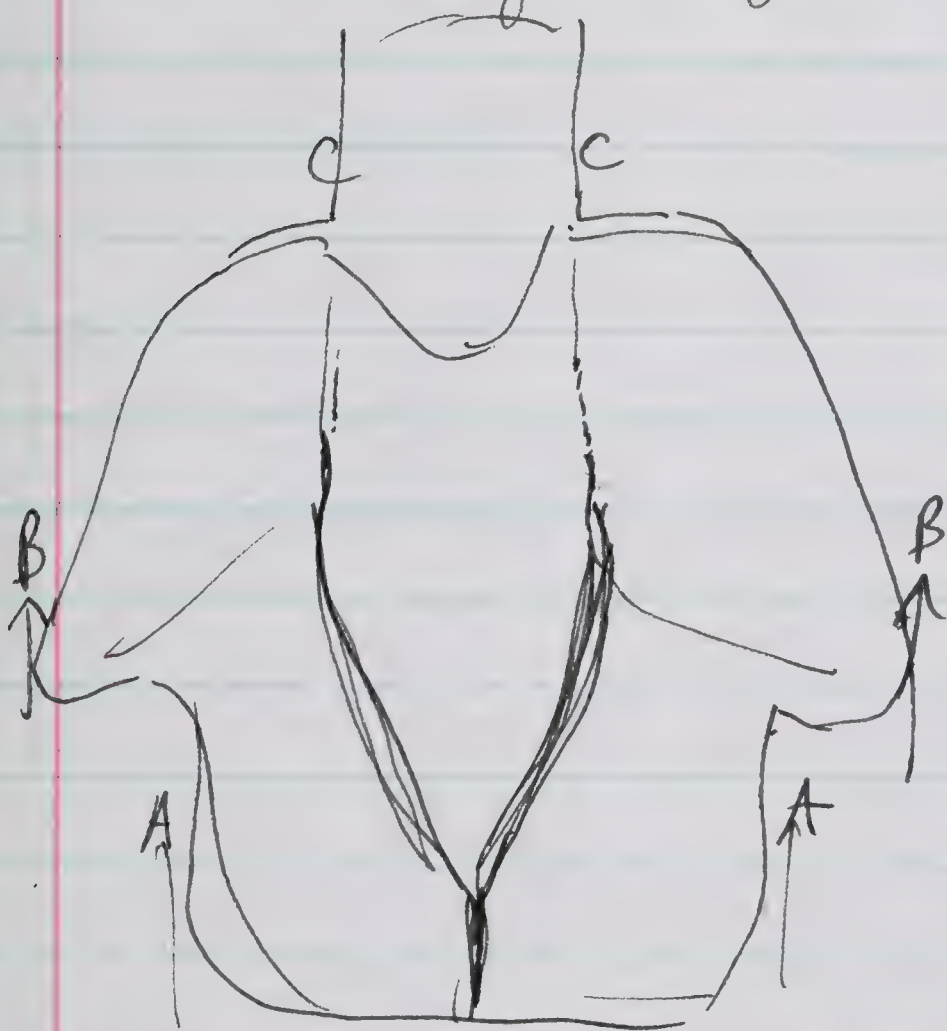
Crethizon epixanthum

Seewat Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Dec. 26, 1941:

♀ 15, 885 - Donald Dickey at C.I.T.

" *Crethizon e. conesi* / Sheep Mts.,  
Clark Co., Nev.

Pm 4 very slightly worn.



Basilar L	82.0
Nasal	30.8
Alv. Toothr	26.2
AA	41.9
BB	66.2
Postpalatal	37.7
CC	29.0
At. L.	94.5
Behind In to condyle	89.0





Hoffmeister, D. F.

Owens Valley, 1942

Catalog # 519-908

Itinerary

Species accounts





Catalog of specimens  
#519-908





LOCALITIES WHENCE SPECIMENS OF MAMMALS WERE COLLECTED,

May 16 - June 25, 1942  
by Donald F. Hoffmeister

INYO COUNTY

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft.	<u>May</u> 16 - 21
Lone Pine Cr., 8200 & 9000 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine	22 - 26
6 mi. W & 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft.	25, 27
6 mi. W & 3 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft	27, 28
5 mi. W & 1 1/4 S Independence, 6000 ft.	May 29-June 4 <u>June</u>
Onion Val., 9000ft., 2 mi. S & 7 1/2 mi. W Independence	3
3 mi. S & 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft.	5 - 10
E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft.	11 - 14

MONO COUNTY

1 1/4 mi. N & 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft.	15 - 18
5 mi. E & 1 mi. S Mono Mills, 8300 ft.	19, 20
9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft.	21 - 24
8 mi. W & 1 mi. N Benton, 7500 ft.	23
E base Glass Mtn., 9 mi. W & 1 mi. S Benton, 9000 ft.,	24
5 mi. W & 4 mi. N Benton, 6800 ft.	25

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
540 EAST 57TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

RECEIVED

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972



1 mi. E Isabella, Kern Co., Calif.May 15, 1942

519	♀	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	(brood patch; had laid)	46.5 gms.
520	♀	" "	" "	47.0 "
521	♀	" "	" "	48.5 "
522	♂	" <i>phoeniceus</i>		65.7 "
523		<i>Clemmys marmorata</i> (Walker Creek)		

4 mi. SW Olancho, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.524 *Sceloporus occidentalis*525 *Uta stansburiana*May 16, 1942

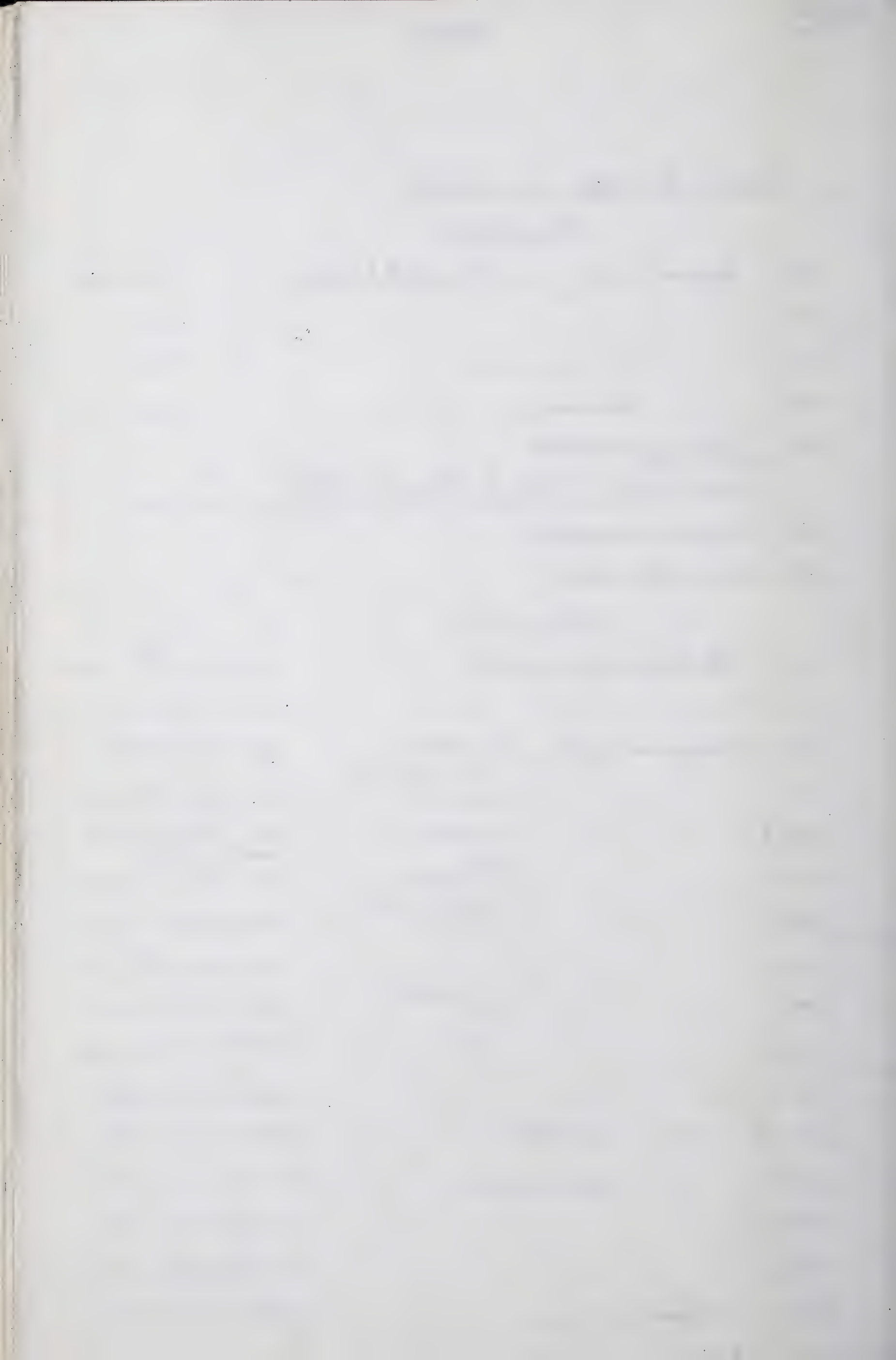
526	♀	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>		118-59-16 <sup>(12)</sup> =6.0 gms.
527	♂	" "	" "	134-66-16-14=9.5 "
528	♂	<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	(In Artemisia)	196-99-22-20=27.7 "
529	♂	" "	(under an oak, 25' from a piñon)	195-95-22-19.5=25.4 "
530	♀	" "	In Artemisia)	200-100-22-20=31.2 "
531	♂	" "	caught (Beneath piñon)	(tail broken off & healed over) 177-82-22-19=25.8 "
532	♀	" "	In Artemisia at base of rock slide	207-105-22-19=38.0 "
533	♂	" "	" "	179-88-20-19=22.2 "
534	♀	" "	In rocks beneath piñon	188-94-22-19=22.5 "
535	♀	" "	" "	187-94-22-20=24.3 "
536	♀	" "	" "	190-93-21-19=25.1 "
537	♂	" "	<i>mammulatus</i>	149-68-18-16=18.7 "
538	♂	" "	<i>mammulatus</i>	162-71-20-18=22.8 "
539	♂	" "	" "	149-64-18-16=21.1 "
540	♀	" "	" "	158-72-20-18=27.7 "
541	♂	<i>Eutamias minimus</i>		205-87-33-21=46.2
542		<i>Bufo</i>		

put in exchange coll.

" " " "

put in exchange coll.

" " " "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Walker Creek, 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 16, 1942

543. ♂ *Aphelocoma californica* (testis 3 mm.) 98.5 gms.

544 *Bufo*

May 17, 1942

545 *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*  
(no embs.)

skel. only 546 ♀ *Peromyscus boylii* 203-105-22-19 = 31.3 gms.

547 ♂ " " (180)-(82)-22-18 = 26.7 "

skel. only 548 ♂ " " 182-92-22-18 = 25.5 "  
(4 embs x 19 mm.)

skel. only 549 ♀ " " 198-99-22.5-19.5 = 33.5 "  
(4 embs. x 15 mm.)

skel. only 550 ♀ " " 199-102-22-20 = 32.2 "  
(lactating)

551 ♀ *Citellus beecheyi* 410-162-56-26 = 581.0 "

552 ♀ *Lanius ludovicianus* (brood patch; largest ovum = 10 mm.) 49.3 "  
(testis 6 mm.)

553 ♂ *Salpinctes obsoletus* 16.2 "

May 18, 1942

554 ♂ *Peromyscus boylii* 204-105-22-20 = 26.4 gms.

555 ♂ " " 199-100-22-20 = 27.9 "

556 ♂ " *maniculatus* 141-55-19-17 = 17.3 "

557 ♂ *Neotoma lepida* 228-94-30-25 = 57.6 "

558 ♂ *Eutamias* 246-110-38-22 = 73.0 "

559 *Sceloporus*

560 *Bufo*

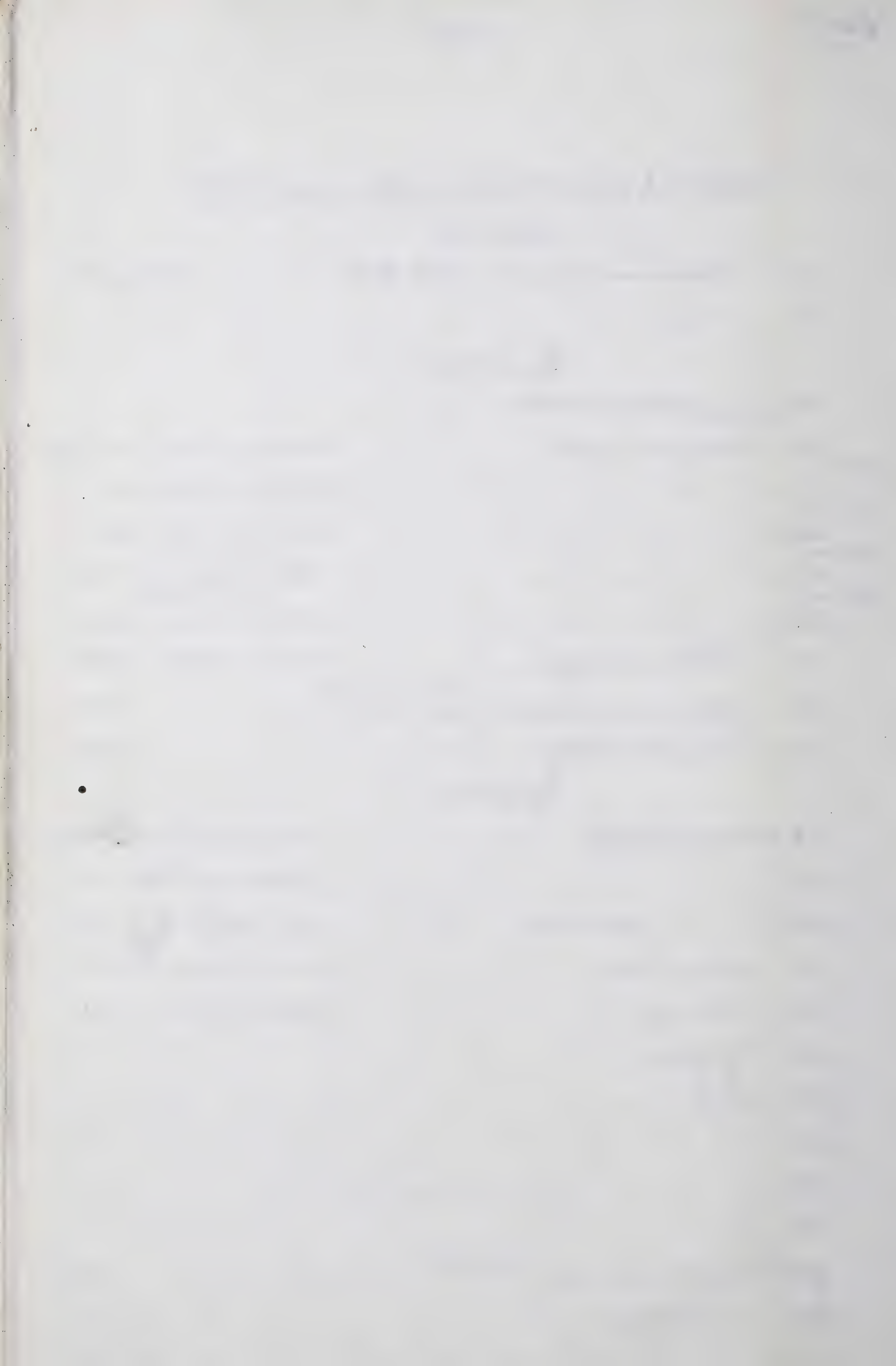
561 "

562 " "

563 " "

564 ♂ *Poliophtila caerulea* (testis 6 mm.) 5 gms.

565 *Sceloporus*





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 19, 1942

(4 emb. x 6 mm.)

566. ♀ *Dipodomys*

272-158-44-15 = 58.7 gms.

567. ♂ *Thomomys*

204-67-29-6 = 102.0 "

568 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

173-73-20-18.5 = 27.4 "

569 *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*

570 "

571 *Bufo*

572 ♂ *Neotoma fuscipes*  
skull only (lactating but with no emb.)

250-112-34-25 = 74.5 gms.

573 ♀ *Citellus beecheyi*  
(ova 8 mm.)

408-175-55-25 = 524.3 "

574 ♀ *Aphelocoma californica*  
(testis 7 mm.)

May 18, 1942

86.4 "

575 ♂ *Hylorichla ustulata*

May 19, 1942

26.1 "

576 *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*

May 20, 1942

577 *Thomomys*

199-62-28-7 = 88.2 gms.

578 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

129-61-17-11 = 7.9 "

579 ♂ "

133-63-17-14 = 10.0 "

580 ♀ *Peromyscus boylii*

212-100-22-20.5 = 33.8 "

581 ♂ (3 emb.)

192-95-22-19 = 26.5 "

582 ♀ *Sylvilagus*

328-20-82-66 = 750.0 "

583 *Crotaphytus wislizenii*

584 *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*  
(testis 10 mm.)

585 ♂ *Cynocitta stelleri*

112.0 gms.

May 21, 1942

586 ♀ *Perognathus fallax*

207-118-26-13 = 21.2 gms.

587 ♀ "

207-120-25.5-13 = 20.9 "

588 ♂ *Neotoma fuscipes*

369-173-38-31 = 242.0 "

alcoholic 589 ♂ *Peromyscus boylii*

(no measurements)

" 590 ♂ "

"





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

May 22, 1942

591 (lactating) ♀ *Sorex obscurus* 110-46-13.5-8 = 6.4 gms.

592 *Microtus* 168-53-22 - 14 = 38.2 "

593 " 158-53-22-11 = 25.4 "

594 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 155-65-20-18 = 23.3 "

595 ♂ *Cyanocitta stelleri* May 21, 1942 107.3 "

596 *Citellus lateralis* May 22, 1942 258-75-39-21 = 228.0 "

597 ♀ *Tamiasciurus douglasii* 312-109-44-25 = 257.8 "  
(testis 10mm)

598 ♂ *Pentesthes gambeli* 11.8 "

(at 9000 ft.) May 23, 1942

599 *Sceloporus*

600 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 174-82-22-25 = 21.2 "

601 ♂ " " 184-88-22.5-25 = 24.9 "

602 ♂ " " 187-84-23-26 = 27.3 "

603 ♂ " " 190-83-22-26 = 26.3 "

604 ♂ " " 191-96-23-25 = 25.6 "

605 ♀ " " 197-96-23-25 = 30.6 "

606 ♂ " " 151-68-22-23 = 13.1 "

607 ♂ " *maniculatus* 153-63-19-16 = 21.8 "

608 ♂ " " 156-69-20-16.5 = 18.2 "

609 ♀ *Eutamias* 202-81-30-17 = 59.0 "

610 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* (at 8200 ft.) 273-89-43-21 = 218.5 "

(at 9000 ft.) May 24, 1942

611 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* (tail broken & healed) 184-88-23.5-24 = 26.0 "

612 ♂ " " 196-95-24-26 = 24.4 "

613 ♂ " " 196-96-23-25 = 23.7 "

614 ♂ " " 178-85-22-25 = 23.4 "

put in exch. coll.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Lone Pine Cr., 9000 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

May 24, 1942

615 ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 191-92-22-25.5 = 240 gm.

616 ♀ " " 199-99-22-25 = 27.3 "

617 ♂ " " 159-77-21-23.5 = 16.5 "  
6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

618 ♂ *Carpodacus mexicanus* 19.3 "

Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

May 25, 1942

619 ♂ *Sorex* 110-47-13-7 = 4.9 "

6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

620 ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 158-72-16-14 = 14.7 "

621 ♂ " " 144-71-17-15 = 11.5 "

622 *Sceloporus*

623 "

624 *Uta*

625 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 210-101-22-26 = 30.0

626 ♂ " *boylii* 210-106-22-19.5 = 27.5

627 ♂ " *crinitus* 177-94-19-19 = 16.0

628 ♂ " " 168-87-19-19

629 ♂? " *boylii* 187-92-20-19

skull only

630 ♂ " *maniculatus* 160-68-19-16

Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

May 26, 1942

631 ? *Sorex* 102-46-13- - = 3.9

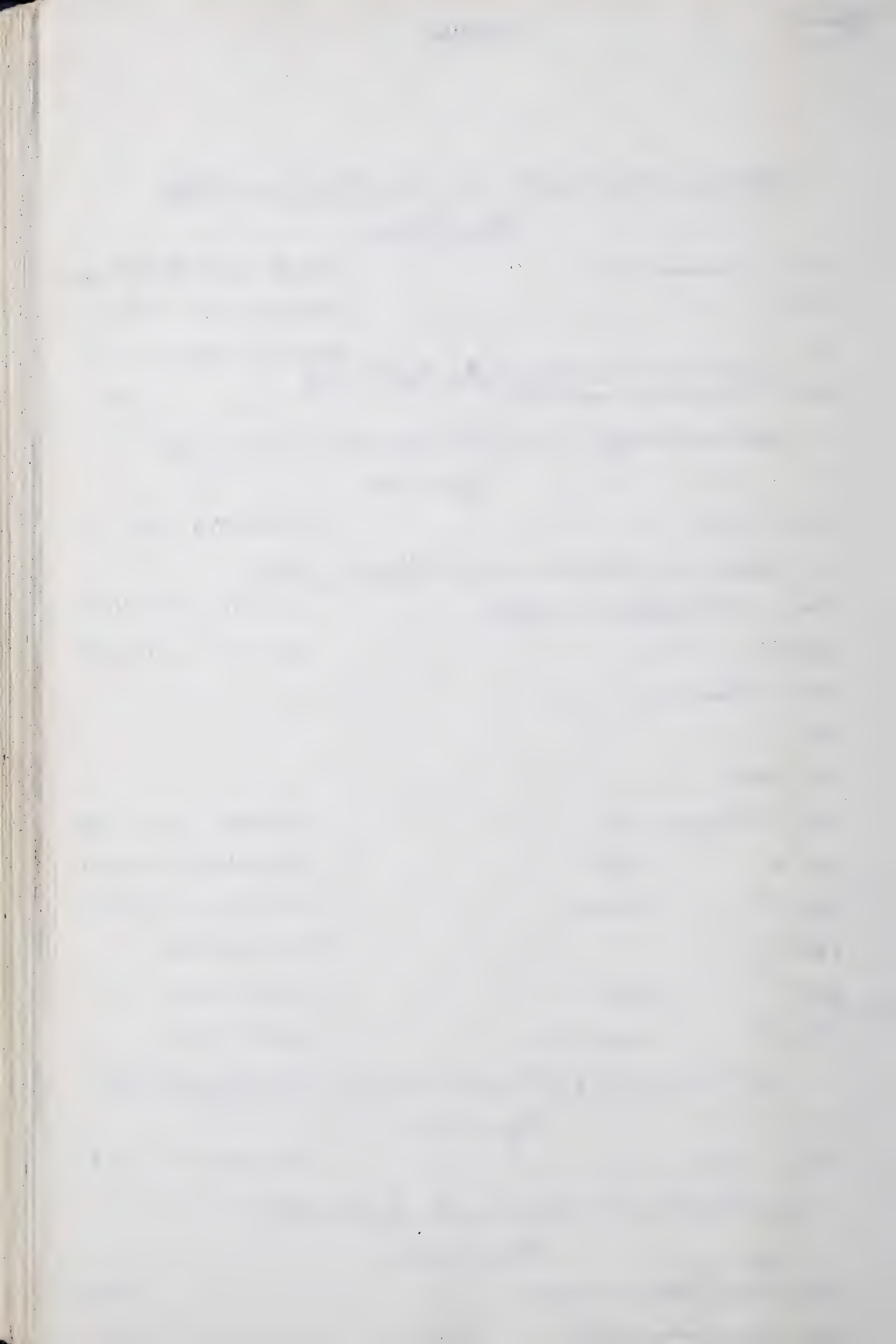
6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 25, 1942

(testis 4mm.)

632 ♂ *Saltriparus minimus* 6.0 gm.

633 ♀ *Amphispiza belli* 16.3 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Lone Pine Co., 8200 ft.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mi. W +  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mi. S Lone Pine Inyo Co., Calif.

May 26, 1942

634 ♂ *Citellus lateralis* 282-96-41-18 = 200.0 gms.

6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 27, 1942

635 ♂ *Thomomys* 219-61-29-8 = 120.0 "

636 ♂ *Peromyscus boylii* 185-84-22-21 = 28.3 "

6 mi. W +  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

637 ♂ *Perognathus longimembris* 137-69-20-7 = 9.4 "

638 ♀ " " 133-66-18-7 = 8.7 "

639 ♀ " " 146-79-20-7 = 9.0 "

(5 emb.)

640 ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 150-72-17-14 = 10.7 "

6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

641 *Sceloporus*

6 mi. W +  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 28, 1942

642 ♀ *Perognathus longimembris* 146-75-19-8 = 9.3 "

643 ♀ " " 133-70-19-8 = 7.0 "

put in exchange coll.

644 ♀ " " 143-76-20-6.5 = 9.5 "

645 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 195-96-22.5-26 = 30.6 "

646 ♂ " *crinitus* 162-83-20-18 = 15.9 "

647 ♂ " " 168-89-20-18 = 17.0 "

648 ♂ " *boylii* 170-83-21-19 = 20.7 "

649 ♂ " *maniculatus* 163-73-21-17 = 22.0 "

650 ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 143-65-17-14 = 11.3 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

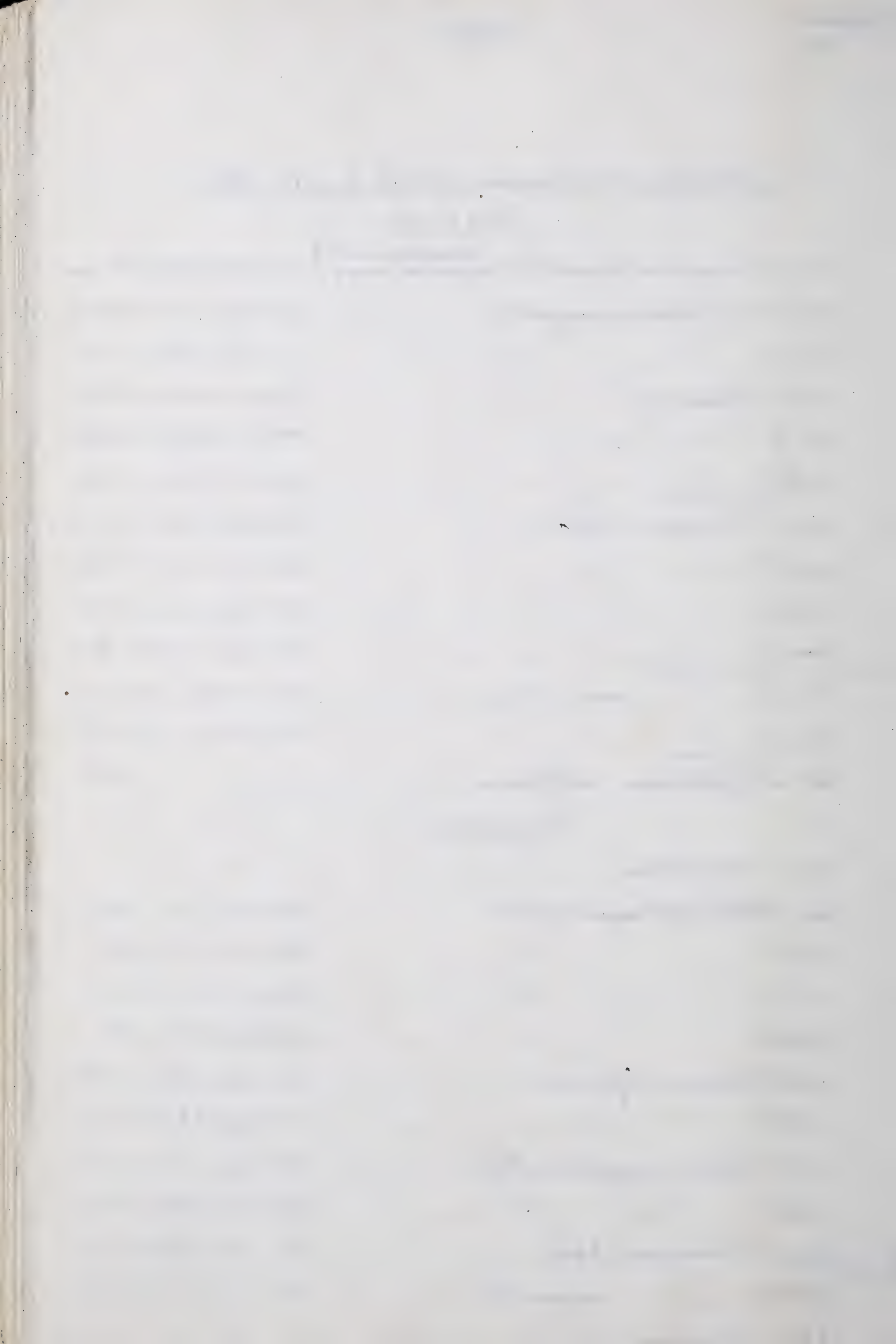
5 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 29, 1942

651	♀	<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	(A few distal vertebrae may have been missing)	122-58-20-7 = 9.0 gms.
652	♂	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>		140-69-17-14 = 11.0 "
653	♀	"	"	136-67-18-14 = 10.2 "
654	♀	<i>Dipodomys</i>		289-165-44-13 = 74.9 "
655	♀	"		275-157-44-14 = 58.5 "
656	♀	"		262-150-43-13 = 48.9 "
		(4 emb. x 24 mm.)		
657	♀	<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>		213-112-22.5-21.5 = 45.3
658	♂	"	"	206-103-24-19 = 30.9
659	♂	"	"	195-99-23-19 = 27.6
660	♂	"	"	206-111-23-18.5 = 29.8
		(6 emb. x 13 mm.)		
661	♀	"	<i>maniculatus</i>	171-79-21-18 = 28.4
662	♂	"	"	158-66-20-18 = 19.4
		(testis 10 mm.)		
663	♂	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>		83.1

May 30, 1942

664		<i>Gerrhonotus</i>		
665	♂	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>		148-68-17-14 = 10.0
666	♂	"	"	141-69-17-14 = 11.6
667	♀	"	"	138-65-17-14 = 12.4
668	♂	"	"	143-69-17-14 = 10.3
669	♂	<i>Microtus californicus</i>		165-52-23-14 = 45.2
670	♂	"	"	158-46-23-15 = 37.0
671	♀	<i>Dipodomys panamintinus</i>		308-182-46-16 = 77.8
672	♀	"	"	265-150-45-15 = 50.9
673	♂	<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>		211-107-23-18 = 31.3
		(put in exch. coll.)		
674	♂	"	<i>maniculatus</i>	167-75-21-18 = 18.5
675		<i>Sceloporus</i>		





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

5 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

May 30, 1942

676 *Coluber taeniatus*  
~~*Phamnophis*~~ (found dead)

677 ♀ *Citellus beecheyi*  
(lactating)

383 - 146 - 52 - 25 = 437.3 gms.

678 ♀ *Pipilo maculatus*

37.1

May 31, 1942

679 ♂ *Microtus longicaudus*

191 - 68 - 23 - 15 = 47.0

680 ♂ " *californicus*

170 - 50 - 24 - 15 = 41.3

681 ♂ " "

187 - 60 - 25 - 15 = 60.0

682 ♂ *Peromyscus boylii*

205 - 105 - 23 - 21 = 30.0

683 ♂ " "

206 - 105 - 23 - 20 = 29.0

skel. only

684 ♀ " *maniculatus*

161 - 67 - 19 - 17 = 18.3

skel. only

685 ♀ " "

150 - 62 - 19 - 16 = 20.0

skel. only

686 ♂ " "

152 - 61 - 19 - 18 = 21.3

skel. only

687 ♂ " "

149 - 61 - 20 - 17 = 21.3

688 ♂ " "

160 - 69 - 20 - 18 = 20.2

June 1, 1942

689 ♂ *Sorex palustris*

150 - 73 - 20 - 4.5 = 10.0

690 ♀ *Perognathus longimembris*

137 - 72 - 21 - 7 = 8.4

691 ♂ " "

144 - 75 - 21 - 7 = 9.9

692 ♂ " "

137 - 78 - 20 - 8 = 8.7

693 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

137 - 69 - 17 - 14 = 10.1

694 ♂ " "

139 - 68 - 18 - 15 = 11.9

695 ♀ " "

153 - 72 - 18 - 15 = 12.7

put in exchange coll.

696 ♂ " "

136 - 64 - 17 - 15 = 10.9

697 ♂ " "

140 - 66 - 17 - 14 = 10.2

698 ♂ *Dipodomys*

276<sup>+</sup> - 152<sup>+</sup> - 45 - 13 = 65.2

699 ♀ " "

265 - 155 - 44 - 14 = 51.0





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

5 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 1, 1942

700	♂	Dipodomys	246-141-42-13 = 43.2 gms.
701	♂	Peromyscus boylii	201-106-22-20 = 26.7
702	♂	" "	211-107-23-21 = 31.9

June 2, 1942

put in exch. coll.	703	♂	Perognathus parvus	188-98-25-10 = 20.0
	704	♂	Reithrodontomys megalotis	144-69-18-15 = 11.0
	705	♀	Mus musculus	153-75-18-13 = 11.0
	706	♂	Peromyscus boylii	191-90-22-20 = 28.6
	707		Sceloporus	

June 3, 1942

skull only

	708	♀	Perognathus parvus	174-88-24-8 = —
	709	♂	" "	176-90-23.5-9 = 17.3
	710	♂	" "	183-95-24-9 = 22.8
	711	♂	" longimembris	133-65-19.5-6 = 8.0
	712	♂	Microtus longicaudus (4 emb. x 11 mm)	176-63-21-12 = 34.5
	713	♀	" californicus	190-54-23-16 = 55.5
	714	♂	" "	153-44-22-15 = 40.2
put in exch. coll.	715	♀	(5 emb. x 3) Reithrodontomys megalotis	152-70-17-14 = 15.5
	716	♂	" "	150-71-18-15 = 12.0
	717	♂	" "	137-60-17-15 = 10.0
	718	♂	" "	143-68-18-16 = 10.1
	719	♂	(3 emb. x 19) " "	149-65-17-17.5 = 11.5
	720	♀	Peromyscus boylii	207-105-21-19 = 30.2
	721	♀	" "	193-95-22-19 = 27.0





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Onion Valley, 9000 ft., 2 mi. S + 7½ mi. W Independence, Inyo Co., Calif

June 3, 1942

722 ♀ *Ochotona princeps*  
(Embryos X 40 mm)

193-14-33-25 = 162.4 gms.

723 ♀ " "

205-12-32-24 = 172.5 "

724 ♀ *Marmota flaviventer*

5 mi. W + ¼ mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif

June 4, 1942

725 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

162-79-16-15 = 13.5 gms.

726 *Sceloporus*

½ mi. N + 4 mi. W Independence, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 5, 1942

727 *Bufo*

728 "

729 "

730 ♂ (testis 6 mm)  
*Aphelacoma californica*  
(ova 7 mm.)

93.5 gms.

731 ♀ " "

78.5 "

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif. (along Big Pine Creek)

732 ♀ *Citellus lateralis*

289-99-45-19 = 245.7 "

June 6, 1942

733 ♀ *Perognathus parvus*

180-94-24-8 = 16.5

734 ♂ " "

175-89-23-9 = 17.2

735 ♂ " "

175-91-24-9 = 18.9

skull only

736 ♂ " "

178-92-23-8 = —

737 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

145-<sup>70</sup>~~84~~-18-14 = 9.8

738 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

158-65-20-19 = 22.6

739 ♂ " "

158-62-20-18 = 20.0

740 ♂ " "

157-62-18-18 = 20.7

741 ♀ *Eutamias*

211-93-32-19 = 65.5





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif. (along Big Pine Creek)

June 6, 1942

742 ♀ *Eutamias*

207-78-32-18 = 66.3 gms.

put in exch. coll. 743 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* (Bob-tailed)

217<sup>+</sup>-39<sup>+</sup>-41-20 = 220.5 gms.

744 ♀ " "

293-95-44-16 = 246.9 "

June 7, 1942

745 ♀ *Ochotona princeps*

180-14-30-23 = 138.3 "

746 ♂ *Microtus*

146-58-21-12 = 40.0 "

747 ♂ "

192-69-22-13 = 45.2 "

748 ♀ "

149-52-21-12 = 21.5 "

749 ♂ *Perognathus parvus*

176-87-23-8 = 17.1 "

750 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

159-67-20-17 = 25.0 "

751 ♂ " "

167-73-21-19 = 23.4 "

752 ♀ *Citellus lateralis*

272-95-39-20 = 214.8 "

753 ♀ " "

291-97-43-20 = 255.6 "

754 ♂ " "

255<sup>+</sup>-79<sup>+</sup>-39-21 = 179.0 "

755 ♂ " "

295-105-40-21 = 227.2 "

756 ♂ *Eutamias*

194<sup>+</sup>-70<sup>+</sup>-32-18 = 53.7 "

June 8, 1942

757 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

129-63-17-14 = 9.3 "

758 ♂ *Perognathus parvus*

184-95-25-9 = 20.4 "

759 ♂ "

178-91-25-9 = 19.1 "

760 ♀ *Eutamias*

194-83-29-16 = 43.4 "

761 ♂ *Tamiasciurus*

325-133-53-24 = 275.0 "

June 9, 1942

762 ♀ *Marmota flaviventris*

482-140-70-30 = 1272.6 "

June 9, 1942

763 ♀ *Sorex obscurus*

114-48-13-6 = 6.9 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

3 mi. S & 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 9, 1942

764 ♂ *Microtus*

192-65-21-17 = 47.8 gmo.

June 8, 1942

765 ♀ *Citellus lateralis*  
skull only

291-98-43-22 = 215.2 "

766 ♀ " "

279-94-43-20 = 200.0 "

767 ♀ *Eutamias*

193-78-31-18 = 40.2 "

June 9, 1942

768 ♂ *Citellus lateralis*

273-95-44-22 = 210.0 "

June 10, 1942

769 ♀ *Sorex*

111-45-13-7 = 7.3 "

770 " *palustris*

153-77-20-4 = 11.2 "

771 " "

159-79-20-4 = 11.0 "

772 ♂ *Microtus*

158-51-21-14 = 30.5 "

773 ♀ "

164-53-23-13 = —

774 ♂ "

162-57-23-14 = 25.7 "

775 ♂ "

137-47-20-13 = 15.7 "

776 ♂ "

196-60-23-15 = 52.4 "

777 ♂ "

193-61-23-15 = 46.0 "

778 ? *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

140-64-17-15 = 9.2 "

E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 11, 1942

779 ♂ *Perognathus parvus*

178-90-24-8 = 17.0 "

780 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

135-66-17-13 = 8.9 "

781 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

108<sup>+</sup>-8<sup>+</sup>-23-25 = 23.1 "

782 ♂ " "

163-75-23-24.5 = 17.2 "

783 ♂ " *maniculatus*

159-64-20-18 = 21.6

784 ♂ " "

150-58-20-19 = 21.2





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 11, 1942

785 ♀ *Empidonax*

11.3 gms.

June 12, 1942

786 ♂ *Perognathus parvus*

174-86-23-8 = 19.3"

787 ♀ *Citellus lateralis*

264-88-41-18 = 184.1  
~~177~~

788 ♂ *Eutamias*

197-83-31-18 = 47.1

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 9, 1942

789 ♀ *Citellus lateralis*

297-95-44-21 = 258.1 gms.

E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 12, 1942

790 ♀ *Peromyscus crinitus*

162-85-18-18 = 11.6 gms.

791 ♀ *Thomomys bottae*

203-67-27-6 = 86.9 gms.

792 ♀ " "

207-69-30-6 = 99.0 "

793 *Thryomanes bewicki*

10.0 "

794 *Carpodacus mexicanus*

17.0 "

795 " "

19.5 "

June 13, 1942

796 ♂ *Thomomys bottae*

212-63-28-6 = 125.8 "

797 ♂ " "

192-56-27-6 = 101.1 "

skull only

798 ♀ *Perognathus parvus*

181-89-26-8 = 19.8 "

skull only

799 ♂ " "

193-98-25-8 = 20.9 "

800 ♂ " "

192-98-26-9 = 24.4 "

801 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

190-95-23-27 = 24.0 "

802 ♀ " "

182-85-24-27 = 28.4 "

803 ♂ " "

180-83-23-25 = 21.7 "

804 ♂ " "

146<sup>+</sup>-55<sup>+</sup>-23-24 = 21.3 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

June 13, 1942

- 805 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 134-61-17-14 = 9.8 gms.  
806 ♀ " " 147-65-18-14 = 15.4 "  
807 *Sceloporus* (caught in mouse trap)

June 14, 1942

- 808 ♂ *Thomomys bottae* 215-64-28-5 = 108.7 "  
809 ♂ " " 223-67-31-6 = 118.8 "

1 1/4 mi N & 2 1/2 mi. E

~~2 1/2 mi. E & 1 1/4 mi. N~~ Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 15, 1942

- 810 ♂ *Perognathus parvus* 164-87-23-7 = 17.8 "  
811 ♀ " " 171-89-24-8 = 16.4 "  
812 ♀ " " 169-88-23-8 = 15.6 "  
813 ♂ " " 174-90-24-9 = 18.0 "  
814 ♂ " " 179-87-24-9 = 21.7 "  
815 ♂ " " 174-90-23-7 = 13.5 "  
816 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 188-91-24-25 = 26.0 "  
817 ♂ " " 178-83-23-25 = 21.9 "  
818 ♀ " *crinitus* 181-95-21-20 = 16.1 "  
819 ♀ " " 174-85-20-19 = 16.1 "  
820 ♀ " *maniculatus* 165-70-20-18 = 21.3 "

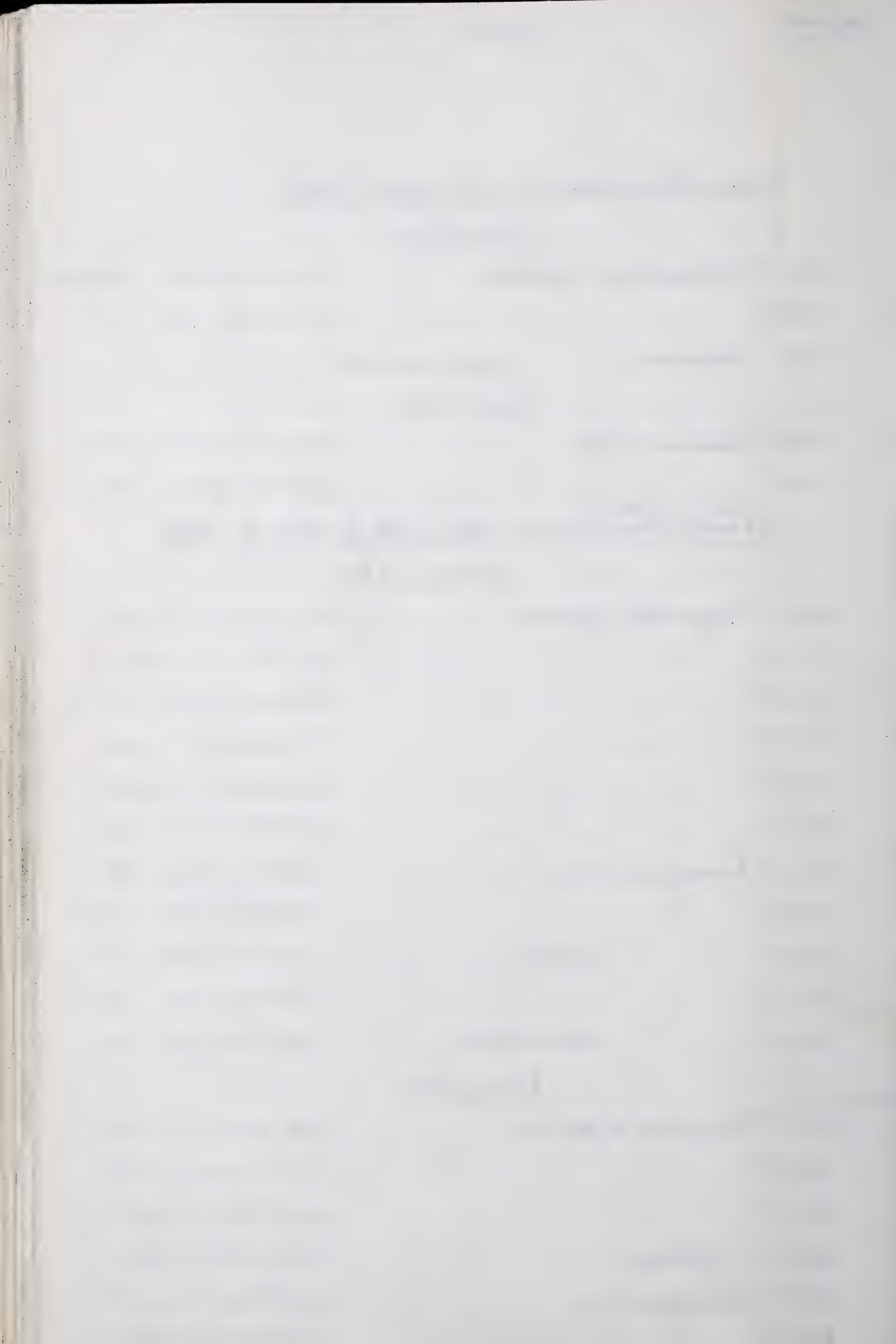
put in exch. coll.

June 16, 1942

- 821 ♂ *Perognathus parvus* 186-95-25-9 = 21.1 "  
822 ♂ " " 177-96-25-9 = 19.4 "  
823 ♂ " " 187-99-24-9 = 21.1 "  
824 ♀ *Dipodomys* 244-136-43-14 = 47.2 "  
825 ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 180-85-23-25 = 22.7 "  
826 ♂ " " 187-95-24-26 = 24.2 "

put in exchange coll.

" " " "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

1 1/4 mi. N & 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 16, 1942

put in exchange coll.

827	♂	<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	171-89-20-20 = 18.0 gms.
828	♀	" "	181-90-19-20 = 19.4 "
829	♂	" "	171-86-20-20 = 17.4 "
830	♂	" <i>maniculatus</i>	169-73-20-17 = 20.5 "
831		<i>Sceloporus</i>	

June 17, 1942

alcoholic

832	♂	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	176-92-25-8 = 19.4 "
833	♀	" "	175-96-24-8 = 13.2 "
834	♂	" "	180-92-24-9 = 18.8 "
835	♂	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	166-84-22-24 = 18.1 "
836	♀	" <i>crinitus</i>	164-86-21-19 = 16.9 "
837	♂	" <i>maniculatus</i>	144-65-20-17 = 14.5 "
838	♀	<i>Eutamias</i>	200-88-31-18 = 55.5 "

June 16, 1942

839	♀	<i>Thomomys</i> (testis 5mm)	192-60-25-6 = 71.6 "
840	♂	<i>Penthestes gambeli</i>	11.5 "
841	♂	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	38.7 "

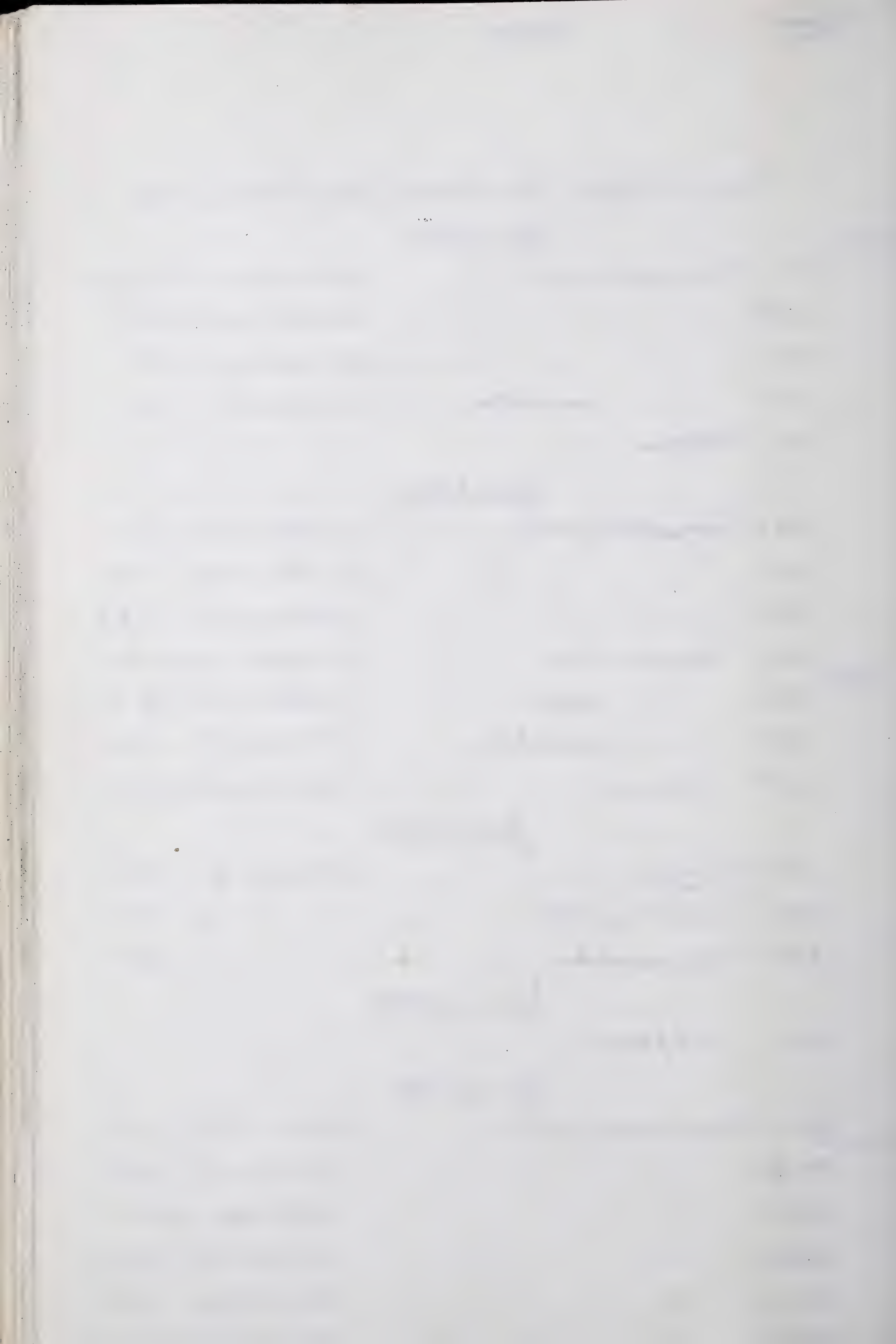
June 17, 1942

842		<i>Sceloporus</i>	
-----	--	-------------------	--

June 18, 1942

put in exchange coll.

843	♀	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	167-86-22-8 = 13.1 "
844	♀	" "	172-86-22-9 = 15.3 "
845	♀	" "	165-84-24-8 = 13.6 "
846	♀	" "	157-72-23-9 = 14.3 "
847	♂	" "	185-97-24-9 = 16.2 "
848	♂	" "	175-86-25-10 = 22.3 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

1 1/4 mi. N + 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 18, 1942

- 849 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 189-90-23-25 = 22.2 gms.  
850 ♂ " " 158-75-22-22.5 = 15.0 "  
851 ♂ " " 165-84-23-24 = 15.4 "  
4 emb x 4 mm.  
852 ♀ " *erinitus* 186-89-20-20 = 15.2 "

5 mi. E + 1 mi. S Mono Mills, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 19, 1942

- 853 ♀ *Eutamias* 221-88-35-18 = 68.6 "  
854 ♂ " 173-78-30-16 = 32.0 "  
855 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 176-74-21-18 = 21.8 "  
856 ♀ " " 166-71-20-18 = 22.2 "  
857 ♀ " " 168-73-20-18 = 19.0 "  
858 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* 247<sup>+</sup>-75<sup>+</sup>-40-22 = 153.9 "  
859 ♂ " " 265-88-40-22 = 194.2 "

June 20, 1942

- 860 ♂ *Microtus longicaudus* 173-62-22-13 = 33.8 "

June 19, 1942

- (testis 10 mm.)  
861 ♂ *Junco oreganus* 18.1 "

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 20, 1942

- (testis 8 mm.)  
862 ♂ *Junco oreganus* 16.7 gms.

June 21, 1942

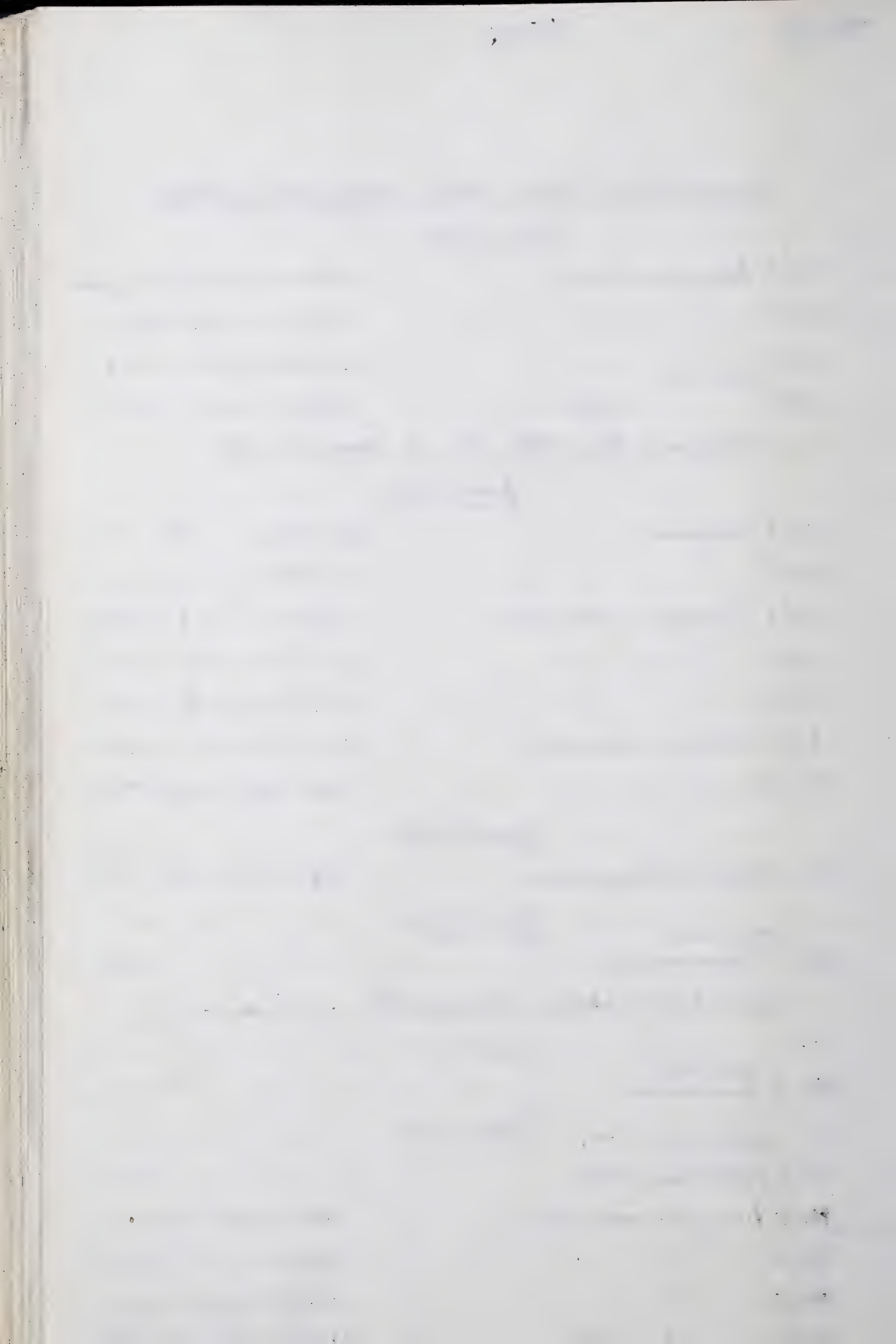
- (testis 11 mm.)  
863 ♂ *Hylorichthys guttata* 27.1 "

- 864 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 156-69-20-18 = 21.1 "

- 865 ♂ " " 156-64-21-18 = 20.8 "

- 866 ♀ " " 155-67-19-19 = 20.0 "

- 867 ♀ " " 155-64-19-18 = 18.9 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 21, 1942

868	♀	<i>Eutamias</i>	207-84-34-20 = 68.7 gms. ?
869	♀	"	207-83-34-20 = 69.1 "
870	♀	<i>Citellus lateralis</i>	242-77-39-19 = 168.8 "
871	♀	<i>Eutamias</i>	211-86-33-19 = 72.0 "

June 22, 1942

872	♀	<i>Eutamias</i> <sup><i>minimus</i></sup> <del><i>amoenus</i></del>	196-88-30-13 = 41.3 "
873	♀	<i>Eutamias</i>	213-82-35-20 = 77.6 "
874	♀	"	202-82-34-16.5 = 87.4 "
875	♀	<i>Citellus lateralis</i>	26 <sup>7</sup> <del>8</del> -8 <sup>9</sup> <del>9</del> -41-20 = 207.3 "
876	♀	" "	265-90-41-20 = 197.8 "
877	♀	<i>Citellus beldingi</i>	270-70-44-16 = 272.2 "
878	♀	" "	285-74-44-15 = 315.5 "

8 mi. W + 1 mi. N Benton, 7500 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 23, 1942

879	♂	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	191-102-26-9 = 22.0 "
880	♂	" "	170-88-24-8.5 = 17.4 "
881	♀	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	158-70-20-18 = 23.2 "
882	♂	" "	151-68-20-16 = 23.1 "
883	♀	<i>Dipodomys panamintinus</i>	269-155-43-14 = 60.0 "
884	♂	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	212-70-28-5.5 = 104.0 "

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

885	♀	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	199-56-26-6 = —
886	♂	<i>Citellus beldingi</i>	248-60-41-11 = —

8 mi. W + 1 mi. N Benton, 7500 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

887	♂	<i>Eutamias minimus</i>	185-80-30-16 = 34.5 "
888	♂	" "	205-93-31-19 = 46.5 "





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

E base Glass Mtn., 9 mi. W & 1 mi. S Benton, 9000 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 24, 1942

889	♂	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	166-76-20-19 = 20.5 gms.	♂
890	♀	" "	161-71-20-20 = 22.1 "	
891	♀	" "	169-72-20-20 = 19.8 "	
892	♀	" "	151-63-20-18 = 16.5 "	

8 mi. W & 1 mi. N Benton, 7500 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 23, 1942

893	♂ juv.	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	74.8 gms.	
894	♂	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	17.7 "	

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

June 24, 1942

895	♀	<i>Citellus beldingi</i>	268-71-43-17 = 262.4 "	
896	♀	<i>Junco oreganus</i>	15.5 "	
897	♀	" "	23.0 "	

5 mi. W & 4 mi. N Benton, 6800 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

898		<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>		
-----	--	----------------------------	--	--

June 25, 1942

899	♀	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	180-88-22-24.5 = 21.0 "	
900	♀	" <i>crinitus</i>	181-97-20-19 = 16.7 "	
901	♂	" "	156 <sup>+</sup> -69 <sup>+</sup> -20-19 = 14.5 "	
902	♀	" <i>maniculatus</i>	176-78-20-19 = 25.5 "	
903	♂	" "	165-72-20-19 = 20.6 "	
904	♂	" "	159-70-20-18 = 20.5 "	
905	♂	" "	152-61-19-17 = 21.7 "	
906	♀	<i>Citellus lateralis</i>	259-84-41-18 = 188.2 "	
907		<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	coll. June 24, died June 29, 1942	
908		" "		

put in exchange coll.

" " " "





Itinerary





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

May 15

4 mi. SW Olancho, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Left Berkeley yesterday, May 14, in company with Ward C. Russell and Frank Alois Pitelka at 6:15 a.m. in the Dodge truck. Drove via highway 99 through the San Joaquin Valley to Bakersfield. From here drove, via highway 178, up the Kern River Canyon. At 12 miles, by highway, out of Bakersfield, the Kern River is met. At this place, and for several miles along (up) the River, the habitat appears suitable for Peromyscus crinitus. It was in this general vicinity that Goldman (Biol. Survey) collected, about 40 years ago, a P. crinitus. This is the farthest this species has ever been taken west of the crest of the Sierra Nevada. In the lower end of the Walker Basin, at Bodfish, there were junipers growing in the valleys and on the slopes, but no piñons. We continued on to 1 mi. E Isabella, where we camped for the night. Here, on the Doyle Ranch property, we collected Tricolor Blackbirds and Red-wings. These were along a creek grown with cattails & Sirpus predominately at this place. Tricolor Redwings were the most abundant, with nest building completed and egg laying finished in most instances. Collected a mud turtle, Clemmys marmorata, along this creek. I also heard a mouse run along a runway leading into a hole, and assume it was a Microtus californicus. Citellus beecheyi were observed along the highway only as far as 20<sup>±</sup> mi. out of Bakersfield. Piñons were seen again only 1 mi. from the summit of Walker Pass in the Basin. Apparently the piñons rim the Basin, rather than occur in the bottom of it. Broke camp 1 mi. E Isabella at 8:30 a.m., May 15, and drove over Walker Summit to Freeman. Here we turned north and drove up Owens Valley

1871

My dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the friends of the cause and how much we have to do. I feel that we must be more active and more united than ever before. I am sure that if we only persevere, we shall succeed. I am, dear Mr. [Name], very truly yours,

[Signature]



Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

May 15

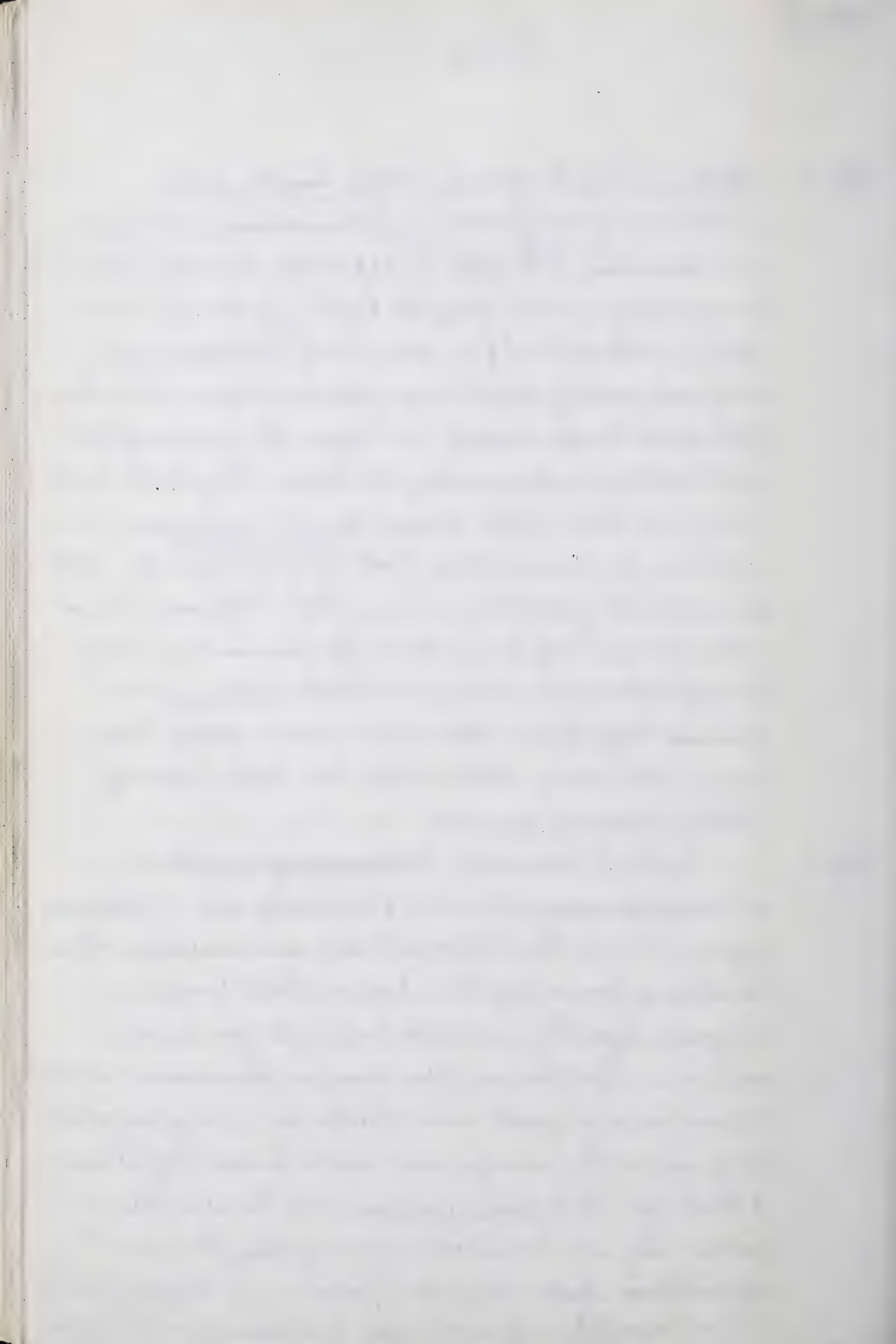
Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

to Olancha. At Coso Junction, a filling station operator gave us a description <sup>of 2 birds,</sup> fitting <sup>the description</sup> of Egrets (probably American), that he said were present along the highway following a hard storm a week or two before our arrival. We turned west about 1 mile south of Olancha and continued up towards the base of the Sierra Nevada, camping  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. beyond the junction of Fall and Walker creeks, and along the latter. Along Walker Creek, there are 2 kinds of oaks, Quercus dumosa and Quercus ———, which are the dominant trees. About <sup>3 (along Walker Cr.)</sup> ~~5~~ mi. beyond the junction of the two creeks, the first piñon is encountered. These piñons are not abundant and <sup>are</sup> widely spaced. On the flat towards Owens Valley (east of Walker Creek), the dominant shrub is Artemisia with abundant large lupines. I set out 75 "museum special" traps along the flat east of Walker Creek. Saw Citellus (probably beecheyi), Eutamias minimus.

May 16

Caught 31 mammals: 2 Reithrodontomys megalotis (♂, ♀), 10 Peromyscus maniculatus (7♂, 2♀, 1 unsexed), and 19 Peromyscus boylii (9♂, 10♀). Shot 1 chipmunk and saw numerous others. In returning from my trap line, I saw a Belted Kingfisher (Megacerle alcyon) fly down Walker Creek, alight for less than 1 minute on a 35 foot tree, and then move on down stream. Walker Cr. now has only a small amount of water in it, being only about 2½ ft. wide, on the average, and 6 inches or less deep. I saw 2 Bush-tits (Psaltirparus minimus) and heard at least 2 more. They were all in oaks growing along the Creek. I do not know whether they were paired or in larger flocks (of not more than 3 or 4). When I got close enough to the





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

May 16

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

tree to see the birds, only 1 remained. Also a shrike (Lanius ludovicianus) flew in across the Artemisia flat and perched in the top of an oak along Walker Cr. I was unable to collect it however. At 9:00 a.m. there were about 35<sup>±</sup> White-throated Swifts flying over the Artemisia flat. At 4:00 p.m., I heard a Red-shafted Flicker a short distance from camp. The California Jay was shot near camp when it perched in an oak along Walker Creek. Two bats were seen around camp at about 8:30 p.m. Also at 8:30 p.m. (war time; 7:30 p.m. standard time), a Peromyscus boylii was caught in a trap beneath an oak in camp.

May 17

Set 50 traps twenty paces apart down the Artemisia flat toward Olancha, from the junction of Falls and Walker Creeks. Placed the traps in openings between bushes with the hopes of catching heteromyids. Caught 29 Peromyscus maniculatus (15♂, 14♀). 24 traps set in the Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, and Lupinus association paralleling Walker Creek caught 3 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Cnemidophorus tesselatus. 5 traps in the willows along Walker Cr. caught 4 P. boylii and 1 P. maniculatus + 2 traps in camp caught 2 P. boylii. Returning from my trap line, I shot a lactating ♀ Citellus beecheyi. Four young were on the same rock with the adult ♀, and I assume they were a part of her litter. The four young were about the size of a Eutamias townsendii. I saw 5 Lanius ludovicianus, shooting 1. One shrike flew off with one of my cotton trap markers when I was going over my trap-line. Evidently this bird was nest building. Two birds were seen chasing other shrikes. Two Stellar Jays were seen, 1 California Jay, 1 Rock Wren<sup>+</sup>, numerous Black-throated Sparrows. The White-throated Swifts flew





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

May 17

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancho, Inyo Co., Calif.

within  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 2' feet of my head, much like Brewer Blackbirds do when the nest is approached.

May 18

Trap line of 50 mouse trap set among the grass and willows along Walker Creek and the adjacent rocky Artemisia grown sides yielded 24 mammals: 19 Peromyscus boylii (10 ♂, 9 ♀), 4 Peromyscus maniculatus (1 ♂, 3 ♀), and 1 yg ♂ Neotoma lepida; and 1 Bufo. One trap had the tail only of a Perognathus (similar to the tail of P. penicillatus). This is the first evidence of any heteromyids.

This morning I hunted in the next small canyon east of Walker Cr. Canyon (actually  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S junction of Falls and Walker creeks) for a Sciurus griseus that both W.C. Russell & F.A. Pitelka said they had heard in this canyon (<sup>by Pitelka</sup> ~~not seen~~). I spent about an hour in the canyon, going down the bottom of it. Oaks grow rather densely in this small canyon and at its lower end there is a very small creek. There is also willow and a limited amount of underbrush. The only mammal I saw was a Lepus californicus. There was also abundant sign of Odocoileus hemionus. Pitelka saw and heard the grey squirrel, he informs me, not in this canyon, but in the next canyon east. Saw 1 adult Citellus beecheyi and several young. Saw numerous Eutamias and shot 1 out of an oak. Set 15 traps during the day in selected localities to catch chipmunks but got none. New birds seen today included Sage Sparrows, and Green-tailed Towhees. Russell and I went owl hunting last night. Went into the canyon  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S junction Falls & Walker creeks. Russell called up and shot a brooding female Screech Owl. The wind was blowing quite hard and made hunting difficult. On the way up to the above locality to





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Orland, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

hunt owls, we saw 8<sup>±</sup> bats, apparently all Myotis. Russell shot one which was apparently Myotis subulatus.

May 19

Set 45 traps on the hills west of Walker Creek, in a sparse mixture of Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, sparse grass which had seed heads, and other low chaparral plants. Caught 3 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Dipodomys. 35 traps, which were left set from the day before, along Walker Cr. caught 5 Peromyscus boylii, <sup>1 young Neotoma fuscipes</sup> and 1 Cnemidophorus tessellatus. Two gopher sets caught 1 Thomomys (apparently talpoides). During the mornings hunting I shot a Citellus beecheyi, but the pelage was so very badly worn, I saved it as a skull only. 10 traps set to catch chipmunks caught only 2 P. boylii during the night and nothing during the day. Russell was successful in collecting the Sciurus griseus in the first canyon east of Walker Creek Canyon, at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S junction Falls and Walker creeks. This is the same canyon I unsuccessfully hunted grey squirrel in yesterday a.m.

May 20

Set 60 traps on the west side of Walker Cr., paralleling the creek, in Artemisia, small amount of Chrysothamnus, and Lupinus and buck-bush. About 20 of these traps were set in pure Artemisia thickets and 5 traps were set in grass along the creek's edge. Caught 9 Peromyscus boylii, <sup>2 Reithrodontomys</sup> and 3 P. maniculatus. Got <sup>a</sup> part of a tail of a Perognathus. Caught only 1 Reithrodontomys in the traps set along the creek. Shot a cottontail while running my trap-line, which had 3 embryos (saved in formalin), no. 582. Four Schwyler traps set around wood rat houses (apparently





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

N. fuscipes caught nothing. 10 traps set for chipmunks up the Walker Cr. canyon caught 2 P. boylii and 3 traps in the grass along the creek, beneath willows and alders caught nothing. 1 set of traps caught a Thomomys. I shot a Crotaphytus wislizenii about 2:30 p.m. and caught a Conemidophorus. As I grabbed for the whip-tail, it dove into Walker Cr. and came out on opposite at the same spot, without being washed down stream. Incidentally, the current is very swift here. About 8:30 p.m., when I was setting gopher traps on the flat east of Walker Cr., the bats were flying up Walker Creek in considerable numbers. In a 1 minute interval I counted 6 individuals. Most of them appeared to be Myotis, but some were too large to be this genus.

This a.m. I saw a grey squirrel, Sciurus griseus, running along the road about 200 ft. from camp. This spot was approx. right at the junction of Walker & Falls creeks. When I returned to get my gun, it had disappeared & search for it was futile.

Shot a Stellar Jay at 3 p.m. up Walker Cr. Canyon at  $\frac{3}{8}$  mi. S junction of the 2 creeks. There was a pair of these Jays feeding in the oaks. On approach they flew to the top of the canyon rim, but then feed in the oak down to near the canyon bottom, where I shot the ♂.

May 21

Set 55 traps north of Falls Creek on the first slope above the continuous apron leading off into Owens Fall. This was in an





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

May 21 Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

association of Artemisia and Chrysothamnus. Caught 9 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 P. boylii (and the tip of the tail of a Perognathus). Ptelka had caught 2 Perognathus and 2 Dipodomys in the same association and vicinity the day before. When I ran my trap line at 6:45 (5:45 standard time), 4 of the P. maniculatus were still alive, although squarely caught across the back. The sun had been up for fully a  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. 35 traps left set from the day before along the west side of Walker Creek caught 2 Perognathus and 3 Peromyscus boylii. 3 Schuyler traps caught Neotoma fuscipes.

Broke camp at about 11 a.m.

A list of birds seen at this locality or within a  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. radius of it, in similar habitat, includes:

<u>Falco mexicanus</u>	<u>Tachycineta thalassina</u>	* <u>Hylocichla ustulata</u>
* <u>Lophortyx californica</u>	<u>Hirundo erythrogaster</u>	* <u>Poliophtila caerulea</u>
<u>Oreortyx californica</u>	* <u>Cyanocitta stelleri</u>	<u>Corthylis calendula</u>
* <u>Otus asio</u>	* <u>Aphelocoma californica</u>	* <u>Lanius ludovicianus</u>
<u>Asio wilsonianus</u>	* <u>Corvus corax</u>	<u>Vireo solitarius</u>
* <u>Phalaenoptilus nuttalli</u>	* <u>Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus</u>	" <u>gilvus</u>
* <u>Aeronautes saxatilis</u>	* <u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	* <u>Vermivora celata</u>
* <u>Calypte costae</u>	* <u>Psaltiriparus minimus</u>	<u>Dendroica auduboni</u>
<u>Stellula calliope</u>	<u>Thryomanes bewicki</u>	* " <u>nigrescens</u>
* <u>Megasceryle alcyon</u>	* <u>Catherpes mexicanus</u>	* " <u>townsendi</u>
* <u>Myiarchus cinerascens</u>	* <u>Salpinctes obsoletus</u>	<u>Opornis tolmiei</u>
* <u>Empidonax sp.?</u>	<u>Turdus migratorius</u>	* <u>Wilsonia pusilla</u>
<u>Nuttallornis mesoleucus</u>	* <u>Hylocichla guttata</u>	<u>Sturnella neglecta</u>





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

May 21 Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancho, Inyo Co., Calif.

* Icterus bullocki	* Carpodacus mexicanus	Amphispiza belli
Molothrus ater	* Spinus psaltria	* Spizella breweri
Piranga ludoviciana	* Oberholseria chlorura	" atrogularis
* Hedymeles melanocephalus	* Pipilo maculatus	
Passerina amoena	* Amphispiza bilineata	

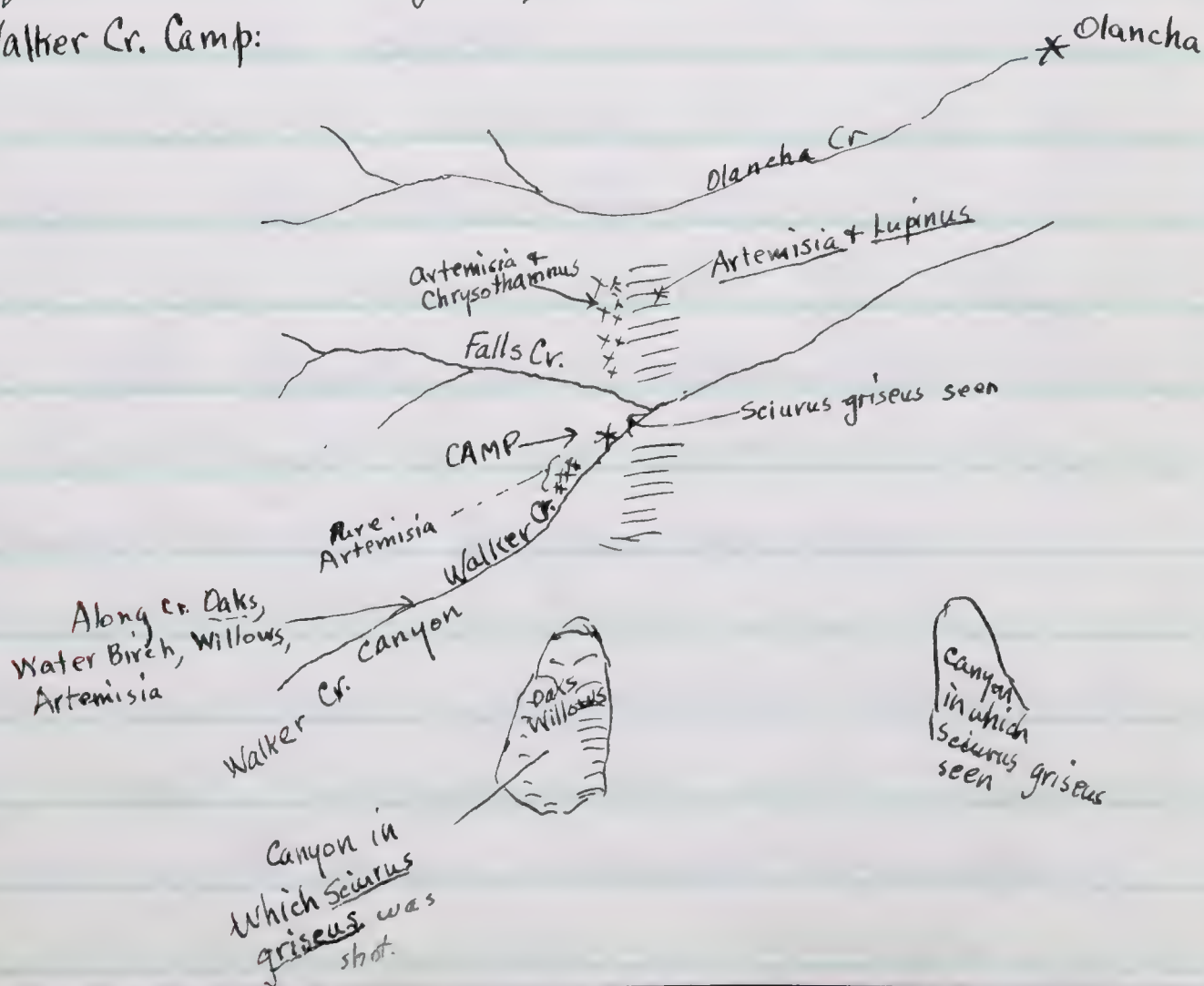
\* Only those with an asterisk were seen or heard by me. The rest were seen or heard by Pitelka or Russell.

Mammals collected or seen in the immediate vicinity of camp ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mile) include:

Myotis subulatus	Sciurus griseus	Peromyscus maniculatus
Pipistrellus hesperus (seen)	Thomomys (talpoides?)	" boylii
Citellus beecheyi	Perognathus (fallax?)	Neotoma fuscipes
Eutamias (sp.?)	Dipodomys panamintinus	" lepida
Sylvilagus (nuttalli)	Lepus californicus	Odocoileus hemionus

Sign of mammal noted: Lynx rufus

Map of Walker Cr. Camp:







Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

May 21 Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W + 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

Drove in to Lone Pine, arriving at 1:30 p.m., and then continued up Lone Pine Creek, through the Alabama Hills, to this locality. We are camped at a U.S. Forest Service "camp" adjacent to Lone Pine Creek. In the immediate vicinity there is Pinus ponderosa, Abies concolor, ~~Pseudotsuga taxifolia~~, Mountain mahogany, Water Birch, and Salix. On the adjacent, <sup>south-facing</sup> canyon walls, there are, at an even higher elevation, piñon mixed with mountain mahogany, with a few yellow pines and firs, and even some manzanita.

May 22 Set 25 traps (mouse) along a small tributary into Lone Pine Creek. Caught 2 Microtus montanus and 1 Sorex. 11 traps set particularly for chipmunks caught, during the night, 4 Peromyscus maniculatus. 3 Schuyler traps caught nothing. Shot a Citellus lateralis among some rocks near the roadway and a Tamiasciurus near camp.

May 23 Set 50 traps along the small creek (the same as of May 22). Left 25 out during the day yesterday (in which I caught 1 Russet-backed Thrush) and 25 additionally. Caught only 1 Peromyscus maniculatus in these 50 traps. They all were near the creek edge and in grass wherever possible. Of 3 Schuylers, 1 caught a Citellus lateralis from a entrance hole beneath a cabin. Another Schuyler trap had disappeared. 10 traps set for chipmunks caught 1 Peromyscus maniculatus.

30 traps set on the higher south facing canyon wall opposite our camp, and at an elevations between 8800 and 9000 ft., caught 9 Peromyscus truei and 5 P. maniculatus. These were caught in an association dominated by piñon and mountain mahogany. However, some yellow

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

First paragraph of handwritten text, starting with a capital letter.

Second paragraph of handwritten text, continuing the narrative.

Third paragraph of handwritten text, showing a change in the subject.

Fourth paragraph of handwritten text, with some visible ink blots.

Fifth paragraph of handwritten text, appearing as the final line on the page.



Hoffmeister  
1942

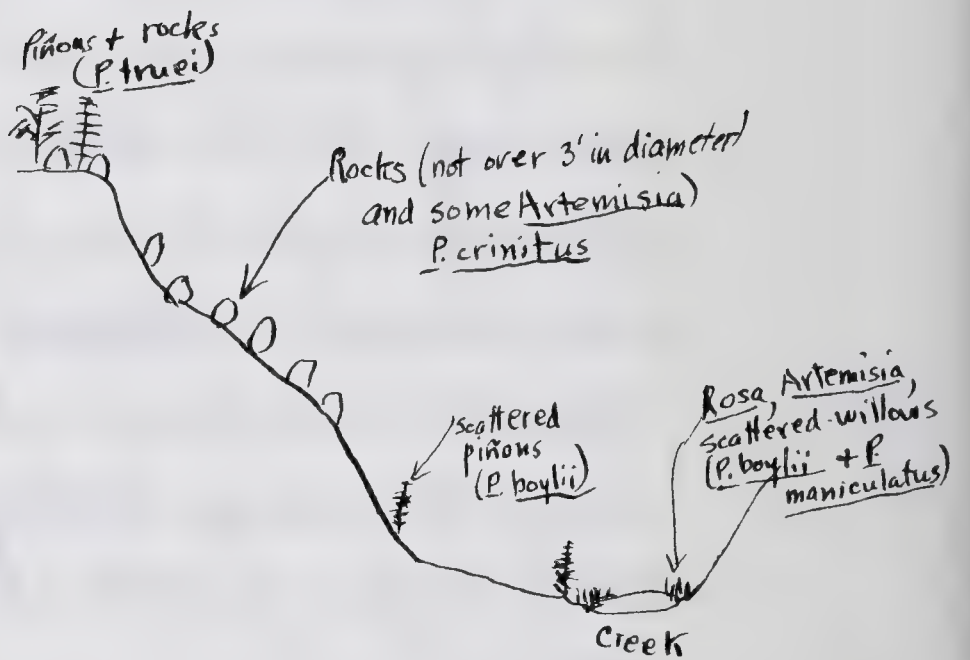
Itinerary

Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.  
pine and fir, which is present to the exclusion of piñon in the canyon bottom, encroached upon the piñon in places. In some places, piñon, yellow pine, & fir were all growing together, but the piñon and mountain mahogany was dominant. There was also some Artemisia. On this hillside, there are many large rocks of varying size. At 9000 ft., on the rocky canyon walls, there were numerous Sceloporus present (one collected, no. 599). A chipmunk (no. 609) was also shot on this canyon wall. During the mornings hunting along this canyon wall, I saw a large squirrel, which appeared to be a Citellus beecheyi.

May 24 Set 45 traps in the piñon-mountain mahogany association. Caught 7 Peromyscus truei and 5 P. maniculatus. 3 of these traps were placed up in piñons, from 4 to 6 feet above the ground. These caught nothing. In one instance, one trap was placed at the base of a piñon and another along the trunk 4 ft. above ground. The trap at the base of the tree caught a P. truei. One trap placed on a large rock immediately beneath a piñon, 6 feet above the ground, caught a P. truei.

The 50 traps along the small tributary into Lone Pine Creek at 8200 feet caught 3 P. maniculatus.

May 25 The above 50 traps along the tributary caught 1 Microtus montanus and 1 Sorex. The Microtus was very badly eaten around the head (apparently the work of a screech owl), so that it was impractical to save it. The Sorex (no. 619)



Distribution of *Peromyscus* along creek and canyon at 6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine.



Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

May 25

Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mi. W +  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.  
was caught besides a large (1 ft. diameter) rock in the middle of a grassy patch along Lone Pine Creek.

At 6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 45 traps were placed along an unnamed creek, and up the canyon walls of this creek. It was hoped that a Sorex tenellus might be caught here. The 45 traps caught 2 Peromyscus maniculatus, 2 P. erinitus, 3 P. boylii, and 1 P. truei. The 4 species of Peromyscus were caught in the short distance from the bottom of the canyon of this creek to the top (piñon, Artemisia flat). This was a distance of about  $40\pm$  yards, at about a  $40^\circ$  rise. (See map to left.) Along the creek, where there were a very few scattered piñons, P. boylii and P. maniculatus were caught. Among the rocks, up the canyon wall, P. erinitus was caught. At the top, where the piñons were in slightly greater number, and there were a few rocks beneath them, a P. truei was caught. Hunted the slopes for California Jays. Saw 1 and heard another. They were along the fringe of the piñons. Saw several Citellus beecheyi and Eutamias. Collected a Bush-tit and a Sage Sparrow in the Artemisia - Chrysothamnus flat.

May 26

50 traps set along the tributary of Lone Pine Cr., & the creek itself, caught 1 Sorex (no. 631) and 2 Peromyscus maniculatus. Caught a Citellus lateralis in 1 of 3 Schuyler traps. Spent the morning looking for gopher sets at 6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, and setting mouse traps there. In the early afternoon broke camp along Lone Pine Creek and moved to a new locality along Tuttle Creek.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

6 mi. W + 3 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

We drove through the Alabama Hills, east of Lone Pine, both along the canyons of Lone Pine Creek and Tuttle Creek. Along this latter creek, many Citellus beecheyi were seen. Not in the hills themselves, but to the east and west of them, Citellus leucurus were seen.

The camp along Tuttle Creek, designated 6 mi. W + 3 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., is just to the northeast of the Chas. Hoar Ranch, and along the south wall of the creek. In the immediate vicinity, there are piñons (not dense), Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, and other low shrubs. There is a very small amount of Opuntia and Lupinus. Farther up the canyon, there are firs. Russell found a small patch of oaks also. Along the creek there is a dense growth of willow and birch. Heard Eutamias in the rocks among the piñons, and there undoubtedly are Citellus beecheyi here, at this elevation, although saw none. Saw fresh tracks of Onychomys and works of Taxidea.

May 27 Drove to 6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine where I had 3 1/2 sets (7 traps) for gophers. Caught 1 ♂ Thomomys (bottae?), no. 635. There are numerous workings here, but many of them are old, and it is difficult to trace the burrows, as they usually are very thoroughly plugged. The workings were in the Artemisia-Chrysothamnus association, along the lower fringe of the piñons. There were scattered piñons here, but at a slightly higher elevation, they became much more dense. Set 45 traps along the creek, at this locality, among the willow, birch, and Rosa. Caught only Peromyscus





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

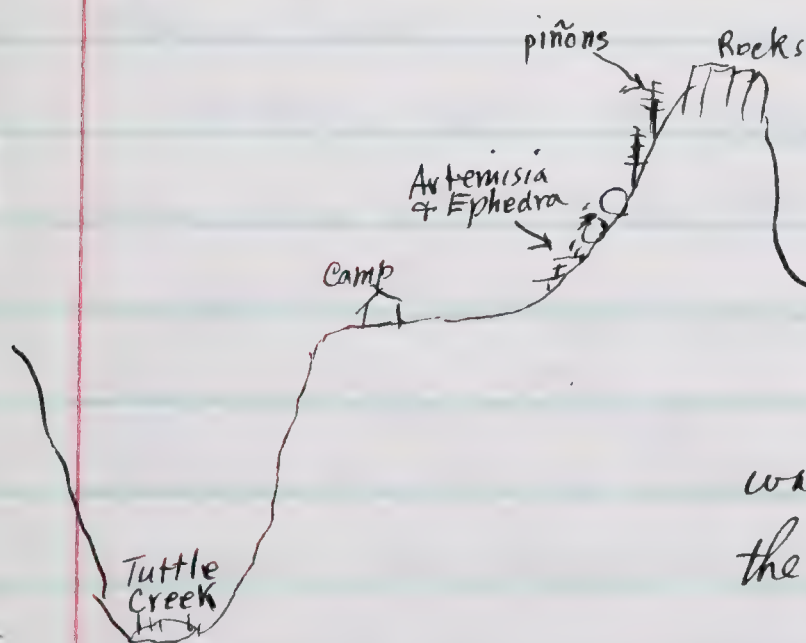
6 mi. W & 3/4 mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif

boylii and P. maniculatus, and 1 Sceloporus. 25 traps set along the south rim of Tuttle Creek at 6 mi. W and 3/4 mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., caught 3 Perognathus longimembris, 1 Reithrodontomys, and 2 Peromyscus maniculatus. The Perognathus longimembris were caught in a rather coarse sand supporting predominantly Artemisia and Ephedra viridis.

May 28 Set 40 traps in the Artemisia - Ephedra association, and caught 3 Perognathus longimembris, 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis, and Peromyscus maniculatus.

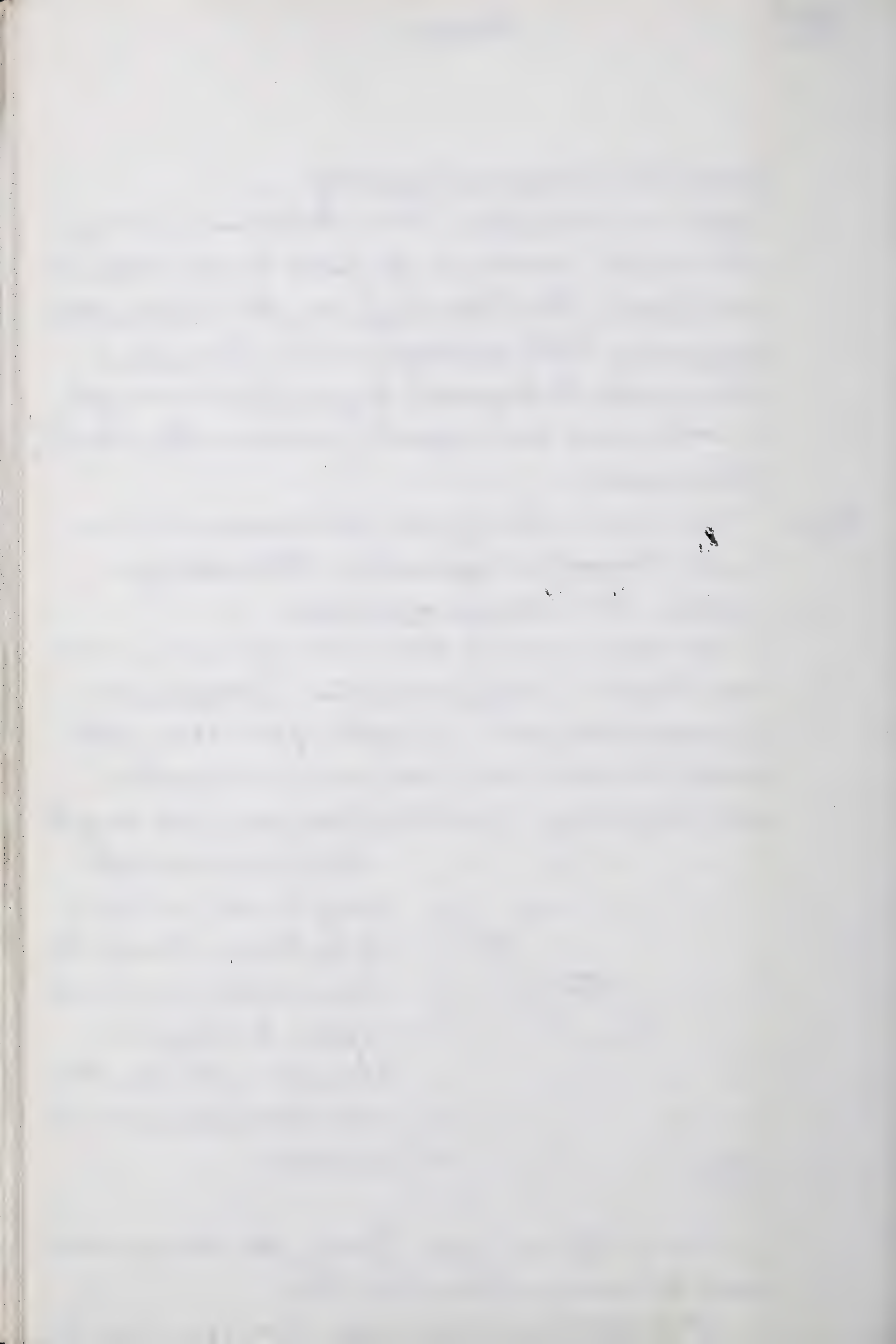
Up a slope immediately to the south of camp, set 25 traps. Caught 4 Peromyscus crinitus, 1 Peromyscus truei, 1 P. maniculatus, and 1 P. boylii (if no. 648 is of this species). In about a 150 ft. rise, and in a trap line about 350 feet long, 4 species of Peromyscus were caught.

The P. crinitus were caught among the rocks, not only at the top, but along the sides. The P. truei was taken from beneath a piñon. The P. boylii was taken in the rocks where there was considerable Artemisia as was the P. maniculatus.



Saw 3 California Jays fly along this above pictured crest, but was unable to collect them.

Made two gopher sets near camp, but because of the





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

5 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft, Inyo Co., Calif.

limited amount of time, caught nothing. Broke camp shortly after dinner (after having spent a very windy night here), and drove along Tuttle Creek into Lone Pine. Thence on to Independence, where we turned west and drove up to "Grays Meadow, 6000 feet", according to a Forest Service road sign. Our camp is along "Independence Creek", shown on the topographic maps as Pine Creek. We are above the junction of Piñon Creek with Pine or Independence Creek.

May 29

Set out 40 traps in the vicinity of "Grays Meadows". 18 traps were set along a small, slower flowing, spur-branch of Independence (= Pine) Creek. Along this small creek, there were oaks (Quercus), water birch, willows, Rosa, some grass, much dead brush, with considerable litter. Traps were set in most instance near the stream's edge. Caught 7 Peromyscus boylii and 2 Reithrodontomys megalotis in these 18 traps.

22 traps set in the Artemisia-Chrysothamnus-buckbrush association on the open flat above Independence Creek caught 3 Dipodomys (panamintinus?), 1 Perognathus longimembris, 2 Peromyscus boylii, and 5 P. maniculatus. There are numerous Citellus beecheyi throughout Grays Meadows, wherever there is suitable rock piles.

Interestingly, few or no young have been seen by myself here, whereas along Walker Creek 10 days earlier, young Citellus beecheyi far outnumbered the adults. Shot a California Jay from the top of





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft, Inyo Co., Calif.

an oak within 50 feet of our camp. Found the nesting cavity of a Red-shafted Flicker in a broken-off willow near the creek. There is numerous sign of Onychomys and Russell reports seeing some. There are some gopher workings on the Artemisia flat above the creek.

May 30

Set 35 traps on the Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, <sup>(Ceanothus cuneatus)</sup> buckbrush association above the creek. Caught 4 Reithrodontomys megalotis, 2 Dipodomys, 2 Peromyscus maniculatus, and 3 P. boylii. In the 18 traps left set along the creek, in the underbrush, willows, etc., caught a Gerrhonotus and 3 Peromyscus boylii.

10 traps set in a patch of grass among some willows caught only 2 P. boylii.

10 traps set in a willow thicket in which there was considerable ground water and much grass caught 2 Microtus californicus and 1 P. boylii. A Schuyler trap set near camp caught 1 Citellus beecheyi.

Shot a ♀ Spotted Towhee. The mate was nearby at all times, but I was unable to collect it. Caught a Sceloporus by hand as it ran about in the food boxes.

May 31

In the traps left set along the creek, caught 1 Microtus longicaudus, 1 Microtus californicus, and 2 Peromyscus boylii. The M. longicaudus, together with trap, had fallen in the creek. The trap had been placed beneath willows at the stream's edge. The M. californicus was caught in a similar situation, only a few feet from where the M.





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

May 31  
(cont.)

5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

longicaudus was caught. 40 traps <sup>were</sup> set along the drier slope. Of these 15 were set in a thicket of Rosa, Willow, bracken, wild onion, and some grass (together with much litter). In amongst this was a large (7 ft. tall) Neotoma fuscipes house. At 7:30 p.m. last evening (6:30 standard time), I watched 2 Microtus californicus foraging among the litter and eating grass. The patch was limited in extent, and 15 traps well covered the habitat. These caught only 1 Microtus californicus and 1 Peromyscus boylii. The remaining 30 traps were placed in the Artemisia - Chrysothamnus - Ceanothus association. These caught 6 ♂, 4 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus and 3 P. boylii.

Found a dead and partly decayed Thamnophis near camp. Inasmuch as we had none up to this time, it was deemed advisable to save it. However, this morning I helped Pitelka catch one (Thamnophis) in camp.

Shot a Sage (= Bell) Sparrow in a Ceanothus bush. This bird was not in a flock, but many of them around here are in flocks.

Last night, after setting traps, I called up a pair of Poor-wills. However, being without a flashlight, and due to the darkness, I got no shot at them.

June 1

Traps set along the Creek (left set from previous days) caught 1 Sorex palustris <sup>(no. 689)</sup> and 2 Peromyscus boylii. 40 traps set in the Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, Ceanothus association caught 18 mammals: 4 Perognathus





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 1  
(cont.)

5 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.  
longicaudus, 3 Dipodomys (panamintinus), 5 Reithrodontomys  
megalotis, 2 Peromyscus boylii, and 4 P. maniculatus.

15 traps set in a willow-rose thicket where I had seen Microtus californicus caught only 1 Peromyscus boylii.

At Independence, Russell and I talked with Mr. Carl Walters, Calif. Fish & Game Warden in this region. Interesting facts concerning mammals related by him are as follows: Mountain sheep in the Sierra Nevada and White and Inyo mountains, which he has watched for a number of years, are barely holding their own in numbers, and not increasing. At this time of year, the sheep are following the receding snow in the Sierras. Sheep in the Inyo and White mountains suffer much more from ticks. One animal he (Mr. Walters) collected <sup>(in the Inyo(?) mts.)</sup> last year had its ears "entirely plugged shut" with ticks. During this hunting trip, he found 1 dead ewe and 2 dead kids. He did not know what had caused their death.

Concerning gray squirrels, Mr. Walters indicated that they were not abundant and did occur in several localities along the east side of the Sierra Nevada. He said there was a pair along the South Fork of Oak Creek (just WNW of Independence). Mr. Walters said the gray squirrels came "across (the Sierras) with the bears", which was of rare occurrence.

When asked about wolverene, Mr. Walters said





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 1  
(cont.)

5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

there were some in the higher parts of the Sierras. He himself had killed some recently in the areas where they destroy the fish traps at spawning season. Other people kill them rather frequently, apparently from his report, in various <sup>higher</sup> parts in this vicinity. He said cattlemen occasionally run across, and kill, them. He said the best place for us to find them would be in the Cottonwood Lakes country, which can be reached by packing up Carroll Creek.

Marmots, according to Walters, have been reported in the floor of Owens Valley during some severe winters. A few years ago, Walters found 1 in a hay stack on his ranch a few miles N of Independence. He says they occur in Gray Meadows, but to date we have seen none.

Mountain sheep, according to Mr. Walters, cross Owens Valley from the Sierras to the Inyo-White mountains & vice versa. One place they do this is along the parallel of Lone Pine, taking advantage of the Alabama Hills. He said one was once killed along the highway in the vicinity of these hills. These also cross the valley in "probably" in the "Black Hawk region" and around Olancha.

Deer are increasing in this area. The Kings Canyon Park has much to do with this. In winter, deer from this Park move across into the eastern slopes of the Sierras. As many as 300 move across, during the winter, at one time.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 2

5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Traps along the creek caught 2 Peromyscus boylii and 1 Sceloporus. 20 traps, 4 set near the creek, and the other set among rocks and Artemisia in an old creek bed, caught 1 Perognathus parvus, 1 Mus musculus, 3 Peromyscus maniculatus, 1 P. boylii.

June 3

40 traps set among the Artemisia, Ceanothus, and Chrysothamnus caught 3 Perognathus parvus, <sup>1 Perognathus longicaudus</sup> 4 Reithrodontomys megalotis, several Peromyscus maniculatus and P. boylii. 5 traps set in a "meadow" in which there was much surface water, short grass, some willow and rose, caught 1 Microtus californicus. The traps along the creek caught 1 Microtus longicaudus and 2 P. boylii. 20 traps set in a willow thicket, grown with rose, wild onion, grass, <sup>and</sup> Iris and with surface water in some places caught 1 Reithrodontomys and 1 Microtus longicaudus californicus.

Drove, via Little Pine Creek road, up to Onion Valley (designated on local signs as Kearsarge Valley), 9000 feet. At this time of year the willows are just leafing out and snow is absent from the valley floor but the north and east facing slopes are still heavily covered with rapidly melting snow. Marmots were seen as low as about 8000 feet along the road, but they were most abundant in the rocky side slopes of the Valley. From 9:30 a.m. until 2 p.m., I saw about 30 Marmots, all on the south facing slope of the Valley in a distance between 1/8 and 1/4 of a mile. Shot 2 but





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 3

5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

was unable to retrieve either. A third was collected when Russell and I cross-fired on it (no. 7240.F.H.). The marmots are much more active in the morning and by 11:30 many had disappeared in the rock slides. By mid-afternoon they are becoming active again. One marmot was seen with a hole ~~and~~ den on the Valley floor. Many of them forage from the bottom of the rock slides out on the Valley floor.

Ochotona were heard and collected in the rock slides. 3 were seen during the mornings hunting. Only 1 was seen during the afternoon hunting, although about 8 were heard deep in the rock slides in the afternoon. The 1 animal that did appear during the afternoon did not "bark." The 2 Ochotona collected had the stomach and intestine filled with Artemisia. There is no grass growing in or near these slides. No "hay piles" of any type were found. The 2 marmots collected (one collected by Russell at lower elevation) likewise had the digestive tract filled with Artemisia.

Several Citellus lateralis were seen in the bottom of Onion Valley and along the road at a lower elevation. 7 Odocoileus hemionus were seen at about 7500 feet. The antlers are just beginning to "sprout" at this time here.

Birds of particular interest seen in Onion Valley include: Rosy Finch, Mountain Bluebird, Fox Sparrow,





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 3  
(cont.)

5 mi. W +  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mi. S Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

White-crowned Sparrow, Clark Nutcracker, Blue Grouse, Brewer Sparrow, Pileolated Warbler, + Audubon Warbler.

June 4

Spent the day preparing the animals caught before. Caught 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis near my sleeping bag and 1 Sceloporus by hand during the day. I spent some time last night and the night before watch for bats that apparently come to feed in one of the small laboratories here in this U.S. Forest Service Park. There are numerous (200+) wings-only of a night-flying moth on the floor of this building. These moths are numerous here, especially around the cottonwood trees and are preyed upon by the Poor-wills also. The bats apparently come to this building to hang-up and feed on the moths, dropping the wings to the floor. On the night of June 2, I waited at the entrance to this building until 9:30 p.m. The first bat appeared at 9:05 p.m. and fly around the door as if ascertaining whether it was open. This bat hardly entered the building. At 9:10 p.m. another bat appeared (perhaps the same bat reappearing) and flew in to the 4'x4' building for only a few seconds. At about 9:15 p.m. a bat appeared and did the same as the previous one. I departed at 9:30 without seeing any more. On June 3 I only stayed for a few minutes and saw no bats.

June 5

Put out no traps as we broke camp early. Drove to Independence, thence north about 3 miles and thence west up Oak Creek. We proceeded up the South Fork





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 5  
(cont.)

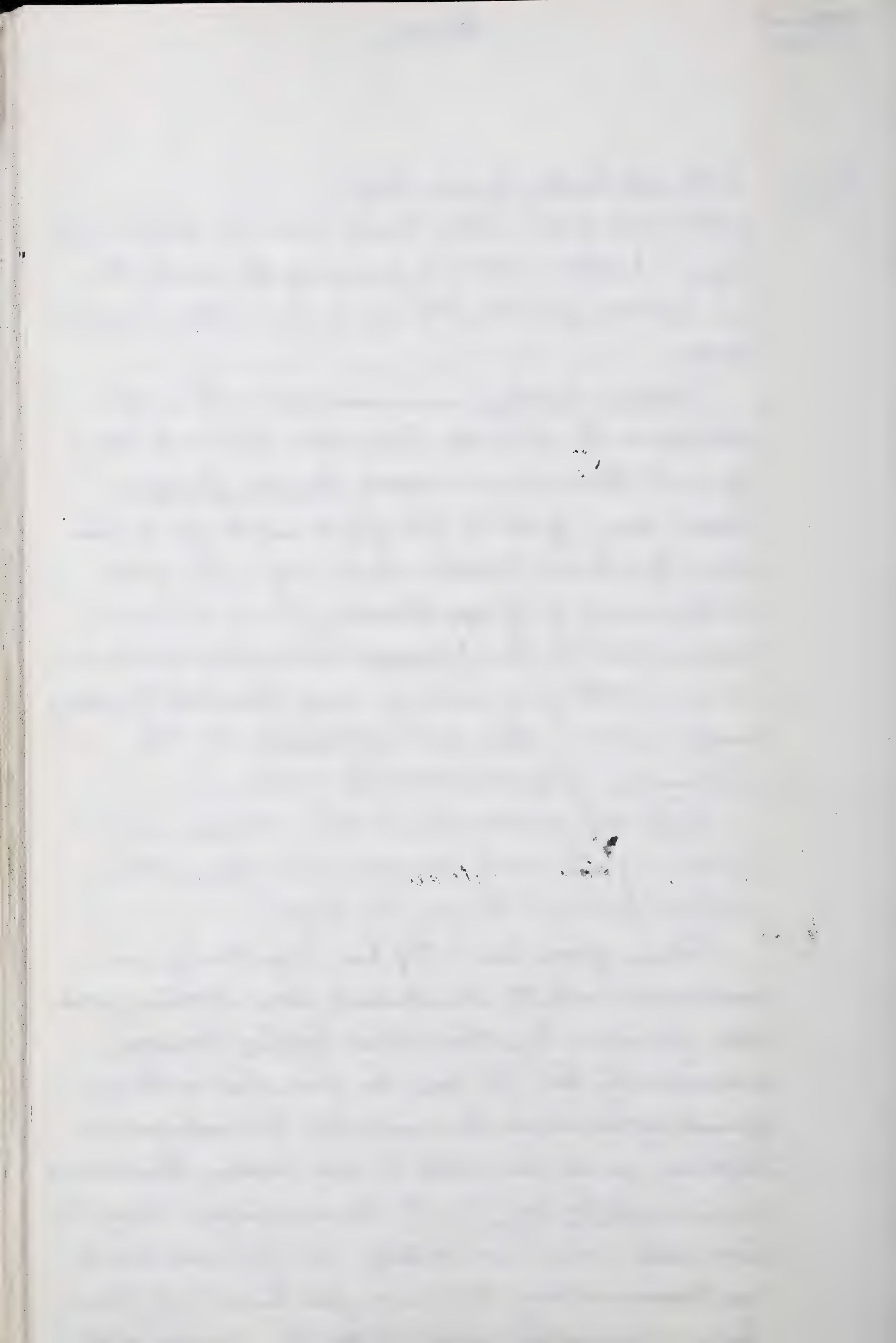
S. Fk. Oak Creek, Inyo Co., Calif.

of Oak Creek to the Parker Ranch. Here we hunted Calif. Jays. I shot 2 about  $\frac{1}{8}$  mi. east of the ranch. Also saw Cowbirds, Linnets, Calif. Quail, House Wren, Pileolated Warbler.

Citellus beecheyi were numerous in the rock outcrops in the Artemisia flats above the creek. Along the creek there were numerous Neotoma fuscipes houses, many of which had fresh workings on them. This is of interest because south only a few miles, in the vicinity of Grays Meadows (5 mi. W +  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mi. S Independence) the few N. fuscipes houses had little or no new workings or cuttings, and limited trapping caught none. Saw also cottontails in the Artemisia flat but near the creek.

Bufo are numerous in the meadow-like bottom of the creek canyon and also in the artificial pool at the ranch house.

Continued from here to Big Pine, Inyo County. In conversation with Mr. Mendenhall, local sporting goods store operator, I gathered that Citellus beecheyi occurred at Big Pine. He said he had shot "a large ground squirrel in the wood pile". We continued via highway up Big Pine Creek to our location known as 3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft. We are camped along Big Pine Creek, which, incidentally, is high now due to rapid snow melting. We are camped  $\frac{1}{4}$  mi. W of Glacier Lodge, a mountain resort. Along the canyon of Big





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 5  
(cont.)

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Pine Creek there are Yellow Pine, water birch<sup>and</sup> willow dominating. There are occasional cottonwoods, and in one or 2 places, thickets of cottonwoods. There are a few meadows along the creek, but these are "pretty well" camped out". The slopes above the creek are dominated with Artemisia with some Ceanothus <sup>and Lupinus</sup> and another unidentified shrub. On the north facing slope there are limited talus deposits and slides. Growing on this slope is Ribes, in many places in dense thickets. In this talus there are Marmots and Conies (Ochotona). In the Artemisia there are rocks ranging from boulders to several feet in thickness (diameter) scattered over the slopes. The soil is ground up granitic rock and finer, sandy material. A few yellow pines grow <sup>(well-scattered)</sup> among the Artemisia.

Upon arrival, set several Schuyler traps and caught 1 Citellus lateralis.

June 6

30 traps set in the Artemisia on the south facing slope caught 4 Perognathus parvus, one of which was badly eaten in the trap, 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis, and 6 Peromyscus maniculatus. Shot 2 Eutamias. These were at the edge of the Artemisia, around some buildings near the creek. Shot 2 Citellus lateralis, one of which had a "bob-tail". While setting out traps late this afternoon, I saw 4 birds which I took to be Black Swifts. They were flying high, and up the canyon. They seem

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the  
theoretical aspects of the problem. It is shown that the  
problem is equivalent to a problem in the theory of  
differential equations. The second part of the paper is devoted to  
the construction of a numerical algorithm for the solution of the  
problem. The algorithm is based on the use of the Runge-Kutta  
method. The third part of the paper is devoted to the  
analysis of the results of the numerical calculations. It is shown  
that the results are in good agreement with the theoretical  
results. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the  
conclusion. It is shown that the problem is solved.

The results of the numerical calculations are shown in the  
figures. It is seen that the results are in good agreement  
with the theoretical results. The conclusion is that the  
problem is solved.



Haffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 6  
(cont.)

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.  
to fly in pairs (two together).

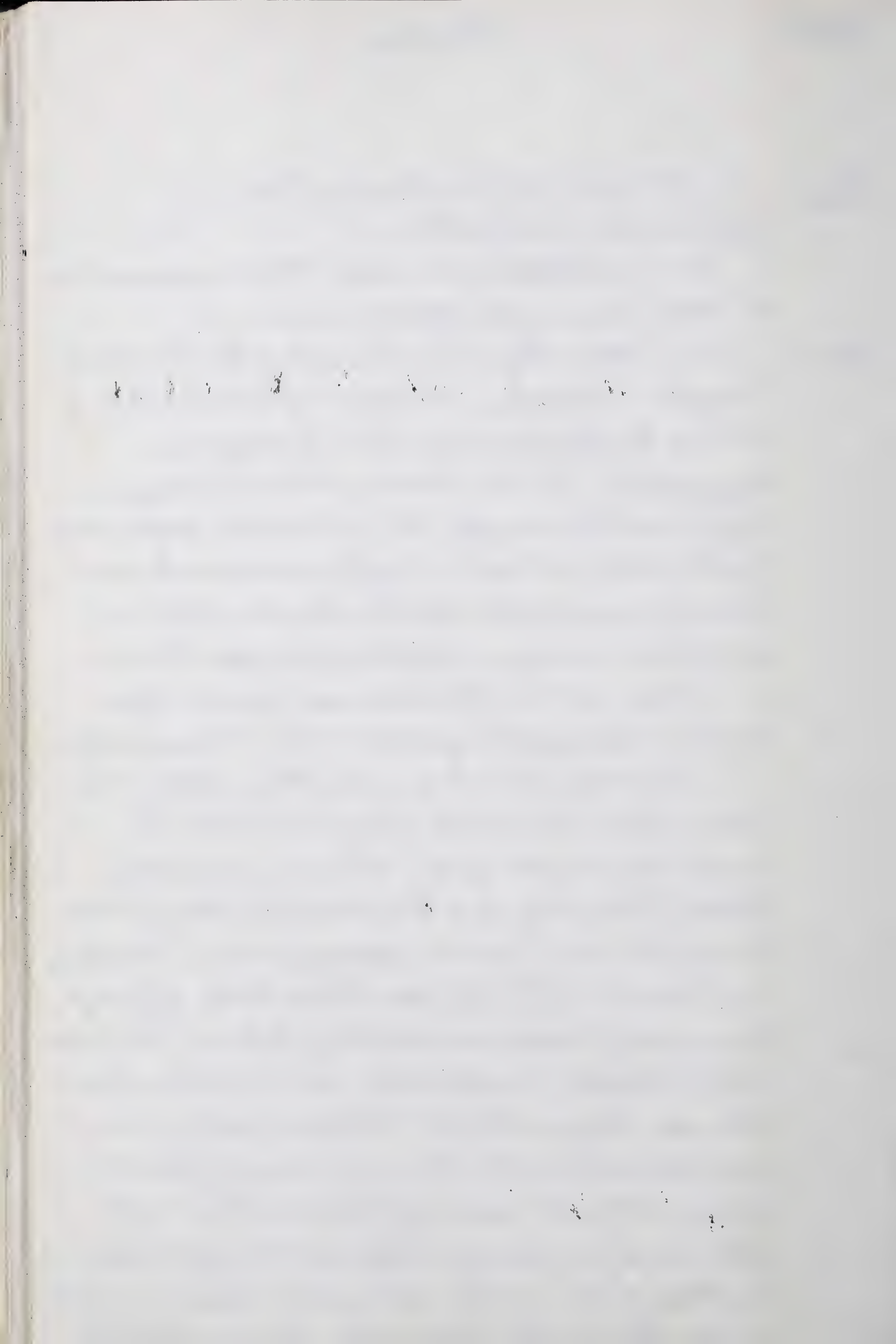
Saw a chickaree near camp. Heard a marmot on the north facing slope opposite camp.

June 7

Set 13 traps along a side branch of Big Pine Creek. Caught 3 Microtus, at least 1 of which I took to be an M. longicaudus, and 4 Peromyscus maniculatus. It is interesting that no Peromyscus boylii have been caught here, whereas at Independence Creek (= Little Pine Creek), P. boylii was more abundant than P. maniculatus. At this elevation there are no Citellus beecheyi or Neotoma fuscipes houses.

5 traps set on the Artemisia grown slope caught 1 Perognathus parvus and 1 P. maniculatus.

I hunted until 11 a.m. in the talus slide at the base of the hills south of Big Pine Creek. The most extensive part of the slide is immediately behind Glacier Lodge, and this limited <sup>the</sup> shooting freedom. During the hunt, I saw 4 marmots and 4 Ochotona, and heard a 5<sup>th</sup> Ochotona. Better shots afforded themselves of conies immediately behind the Lodge, but I deemed it advisable not to do so here. The one cony collected was "well-shot" when it was discovered at the very base of the talus slope, where it levels off toward the creek. It was living among rocks not 40 feet about the level of the creek, and back about 150 feet from the creek. There were thickets of Ribes





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 7  
(cont.)

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

around the rock slide, but no Artemisia close by. I saw no "hay piles" anywhere. I would judge that this cony could not get to Artemisia as easily, if at all, as the conies did in Onion Valley. One marmot was collected. Its stomach was filled with Artemisia cuttings. The stomach of the cony was too badly punctured to be examined.

Near camp, I saw a Fox Sparrow chasing a Eutamias. It chased the squirrel, not over 6" behind, through willow and birch thickets. When the chipmunk ran ~~in to~~ under a pile of rocks, the Fox Sparrow perched on the topmost rock, looking and turning around continuously, waiting for the chipmunk. Finally, my presence scared the Sparrow away, and a minute later, when the chipmunk appeared, it too was frightened away.

7 Schuyler traps caught 4 Citellus lateralis and 2 Eutamias.

June 8

Saw 3 Odocoileus hemionus in the Artemisia above camp this a.m. (about 5:30). They were browsing slowly. There is abundant sign of deer all around.

Set 20 traps in the Artemisia, etc, on the south-facing slope. Caught 2 Perognathus parvus, 1 Reithrodontomys, and 6 Peromyscus maniculatus. 7 Schuyler traps left out during the night and day, caught

History of the County of York

The County of York is situated in the north-west of England, and is bounded by the County of Lincoln to the east, the County of Northampton to the south, and the County of Lancashire to the west. It is a large and fertile county, and is one of the most important in the Kingdom. The River Ouse flows through the county, and is the chief source of its wealth. The county is divided into four hundreds, and is governed by a Sheriff. The County of York is one of the most ancient in the Kingdom, and has been the seat of many great events in the history of England.

The County of York is situated in the north-west of England, and is bounded by the County of Lincoln to the east, the County of Northampton to the south, and the County of Lancashire to the west. It is a large and fertile county, and is one of the most important in the Kingdom. The River Ouse flows through the county, and is the chief source of its wealth. The county is divided into four hundreds, and is governed by a Sheriff. The County of York is one of the most ancient in the Kingdom, and has been the seat of many great events in the history of England.

The County of York is situated in the north-west of England, and is bounded by the County of Lincoln to the east, the County of Northampton to the south, and the County of Lancashire to the west. It is a large and fertile county, and is one of the most important in the Kingdom. The River Ouse flows through the county, and is the chief source of its wealth. The county is divided into four hundreds, and is governed by a Sheriff. The County of York is one of the most ancient in the Kingdom, and has been the seat of many great events in the history of England.



Hoffmeister  
1942-3

Catalog

exch.  
coll.

Upper Reliez Valley, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

Dec. 29, 1942

(coll. by John Imere)

941. ♂ *Procyon lotor*

840-270-119-54

3 mi. E Hamilton, Wolpert farm, Ravalli Co., Montana

Dec. 23, 1942

(coll. Glen Kohls)

skull only

942. ? *Sorex vagrans monticola*

101-44-14

skull only

943. ? " " "

91-41-12.8

skull only

944. ♂? " " "

101-44-14

skull only

945. ♀ *Microtus pennsylvanicus modestus*

135-35-19-(11?)

skull only

946. ♂? " " "

136-33-19

skull only

947. ♀? " " "

137-37-20

Above specimens were sent in by Glen M. Kohls of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, as alcoholics, for identification. Hall & I made the identification, measurements were taken from the alcoholic specimens, and there were preserved as skulls only.

Just south of Fort Smith city limits, Sebastian Co., Arkansas

acc. 6999

Nov. 20, 1942

coll. Floyd Mansell, Jr.

skel. only

948. ♂(?) *Spilogale interrupta*

475-195-41

Sent in by Miss Kathryn Buchanan, having been collected by a resident of Fort Smith. The skunk was killed Nov. 20, 1942, but had been kept as a pet by the collector for a time prior to this. From the carcass ~~and skin~~, Dr. Hall thought the animal <sup>might</sup> be a ♀ but Buchanan writes that the collector "says the sex - a male". Measurements were taken by myself from the carcass which was dry & hard and not easily manipulated. Therefore, they are not too exact. ~~Measurements~~





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 8  
(cont.)

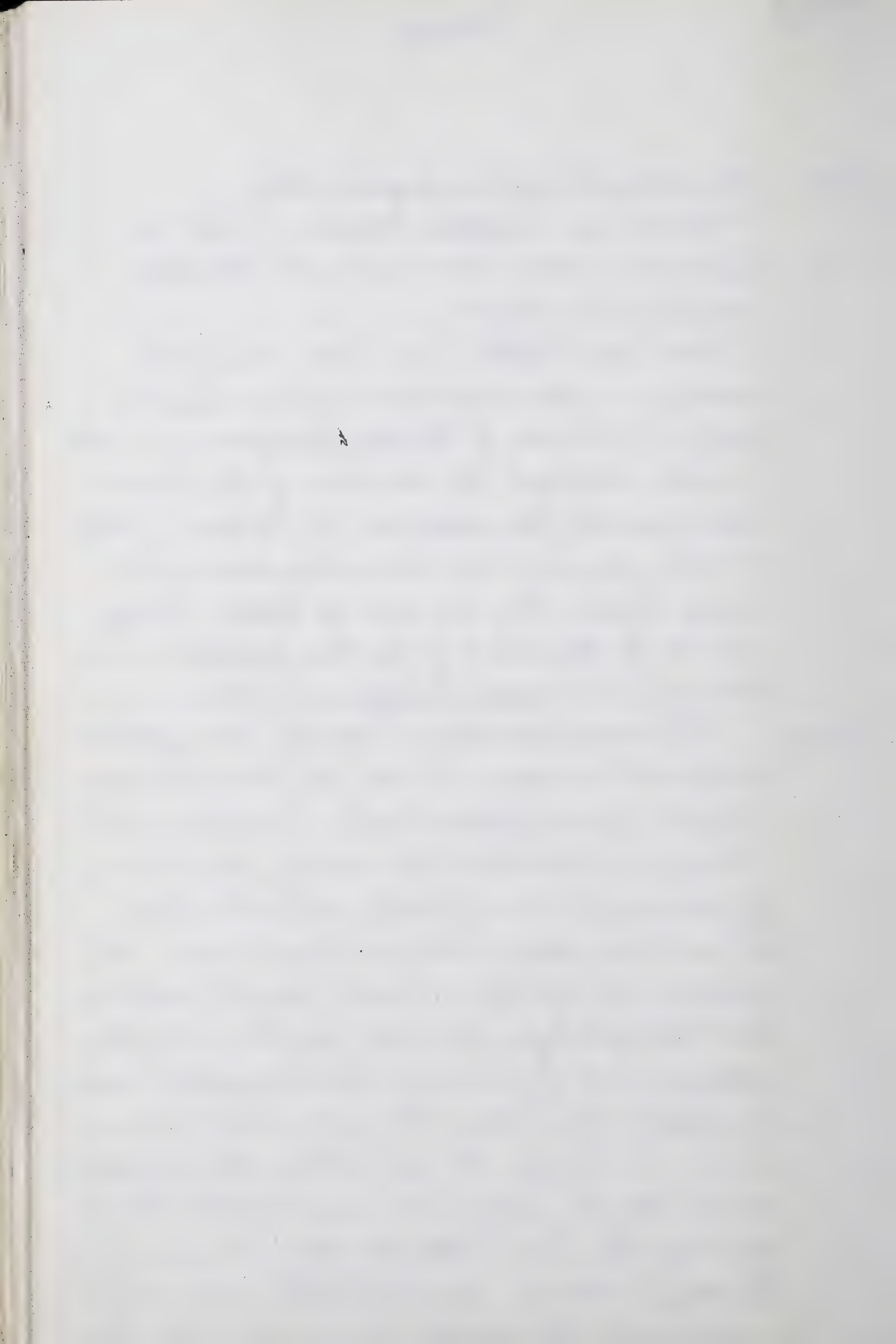
3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

2 Eutamias and 3 Citellus lateralis. I shot a chickaree in camp. It was a ♂ with the testes descended and enlarged.

Russell and Pitelka hunted birds, during the morning, at a place designated 1½ mi. SW Big Pine, 4500 feet. No houses of Neotoma fuscipes were noted by either, although the description of the habitat seemed suitable for wood rats (N. fuscipes) if they were this far north on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. They also saw no Citellus beecheyi. However, Mr. Mendenhall of Big Pine reported (see notes of June 5) Citellus beecheyi in Big Pine.

June 9

Set 15 mouse traps along a marshy area parallel Big Pine Creek, and about 15 to 25 feet from the Creek. Caught 1 Sorex (obscurus?) and 1 Microtus, and 3 Peromyscus maniculatus. This marshy area consists of grass, surface run-off water, and water birch. 2 mole traps that I helped Russell set in the meadow south of Big Pine Creek caught nothing. The 7 Schuyler traps left out caught 2 Citellus lateralis and by evening had caught 2 more C. lateralis. Saw 3 deer today, 2 about 6:30 a.m. and 1 at 7:30 p.m. They were all in the meadows on the south side of the Creek. When I was crossing Big Pine Creek at about 7:15 p.m., I thought I saw a Sorex palustris swim off rapidly with the current. It may have been





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 9 3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.  
a piece of debris that I saw for a second or 2,  
but the proportions of the "rump, tail, and  
feet" (all that was seen), seemed to indicate  
a water shrew.

Chickarees have been more abundant around  
camp today, seeing 4 of them.

June 10 25 traps set in the marshy area on the south  
side of Big Pine Creek, some along the stream itself and  
others back in the more marshy places under  
birches caught 2 Sorex palustris, 1 Sorex (obscurus?),  
6 Microtus, and 1 Reithrodontomys. Catching 2 Sorex  
palustris only about 150 ft. downstream from where I  
thought I saw the one water shrew swimming last  
night, lends credence to the possibility of such an  
observation.

15 traps set in the Artemisia caught  
4 Peromyscus maniculatus. 4 Schuyler traps  
caught 2 Citellus lateralis and 1 Peromyscus. These 3  
animals were badly eaten and I think a carnivore  
probably was responsible for such.

About 5:45 a.m. (war time), I saw 7 deer in the  
Artemisia immediately above camp browsing. One  
came down to within 25 feet of camp to browse  
on the water birch.

Broke camp along Big Pine Creek and drove  
via Big Pine, to Fish Spring, and a short  
distance up Birch Creek. This locality, and





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 10

Waucoba Pass, Inyo Co., Calif.

creek, is about halfway between Oak Creek, in which we saw "live" oaks and Big Pine Creek, in which we saw no "live" oaks (= oaks that don't lose their leaves in the winter). Along Birch Creek there was a dense thicket of willows at about the 4500 foot-level. We did not investigate the thickets closely, so I do not know if there were any Neotoma fuscipes houses.

In driving down from our camp along Big Pine Creek, I saw several (15+) Citellus beecheyi. They occurred as far up as approximately the 6500 ft. level.

Returned to Big Pine, and drove via Jureka, up the Waucoba Pass Road into the Inyo Mountains. One strikes the piñon-juniper belt at roughly the 5500<sup>+</sup> ft. level, but here the <sup>piñon-juniper association</sup> is very sparse. Continued down and out of Marble Canyon and on to the summit of the pass which leads down into Saline Valley. This is approximately east of Waucoba Mountain. Our elevation, 7300 feet, is taken from the barometer. We are lodged in the cabin of a Mr. Cressfield of Big Pine. The slopes and gullies are covered with piñon-juniper (about  $\frac{2}{3}$  piñon;  $\frac{1}{3}$  juniper). There are flats scattered irregularly throughout this area, and these flats are filled or grown with Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, Lupinus, some Poa and





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 10 E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Avena and other shrubs. The hills are covered with shale and larger rocks.

The flats are filled with water apparently following the melting of the snow, as the ground is cracked in the bottoms of them.

June 11

Set 52 traps out last p.m. 7 were in the Artemisia, etc., flat and they caught 1 Perognathus parvus, 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis, and 3 Peromyscus maniculatus. 2 traps around the cabin caught 1 P. maniculatus. 43 traps set on the hill adjacent to the cabin, amid piñon, juniper, shale and rocks<sup>and</sup> stunted Artemisia (sparse), caught 2 Peromyscus truei, 5 Peromyscus crinitus, and 5 P. maniculatus.

There is a family of Citellus lateralis, consisting of a lactating female and 6 young, living under the cabin. During the afternoon I live-trapped 5 of the young and put them in box. They are old enough to eat soft foods. They readily took milk, given them from an eye dropper. Frequently they pick up dead piñon needles and chew on them without much success. They did not eat green piñon needles given them.

June 12

Set 12 traps in the flat, catching 1 Perognathus parvus and 1 young P. crinitus. The occurrence of Peromyscus crinitus in this flat, with only small rocks, is interesting. Petelka caught several P. crinitus in this flat June 11. They were all young.

*[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be several paragraphs of handwritten or printed text.]*



Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 12

E base Waucoba Pass, 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

It is probable that the young, perhaps because of population pressure and the necessity of seeking home sites, have moved down from the talus and rock-covered adjacent hills. However, it is interesting that I have caught only young P. crinitus on these hills also.

60 traps set on the hill, in rocks, under piñons and junipers, and in other combinations of habitat niches, caught 8 Peromyscus maniculatus and 7 (young) P. crinitus.

Caught the mother Citellus lateralis of the 6 young. Shot a Eutamias in the piñon-juniper association about 200 feet above camp.

Caught 2 ♀ Thomomys bottae in 4 gopher sets made early in the day. There is abundant sign of fresh and old (winter) workings in the Artemisia (piñon-juniper-free) flat that represents Waucoba Pass. Fresh workings extend appear only a short distance into the piñon-juniper association. The runways are exceedingly large in most cases, most being at least 4 inches in diameter. In one set, the main runway was found at a depth of 18<sup>+</sup> inches (no. 797 caught in this run). The soil is slightly reddish in coloration and is rocky, containing rocks averaging about 2½ inches in diameter irregularly distributed throughout.

During the morning, while hunting, I shot 3 linnets, all of which apparently were not adult, 1 Bewick Wren,





H. H. H. H.  
1942

## Itinerary

E base Waucoba Mtn., 7300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

and 1 Black-throated Gray Warbler. I saw Bush-tits carrying off cotton, used for trap markers. Apparently they are building second nests or repairing used ones.

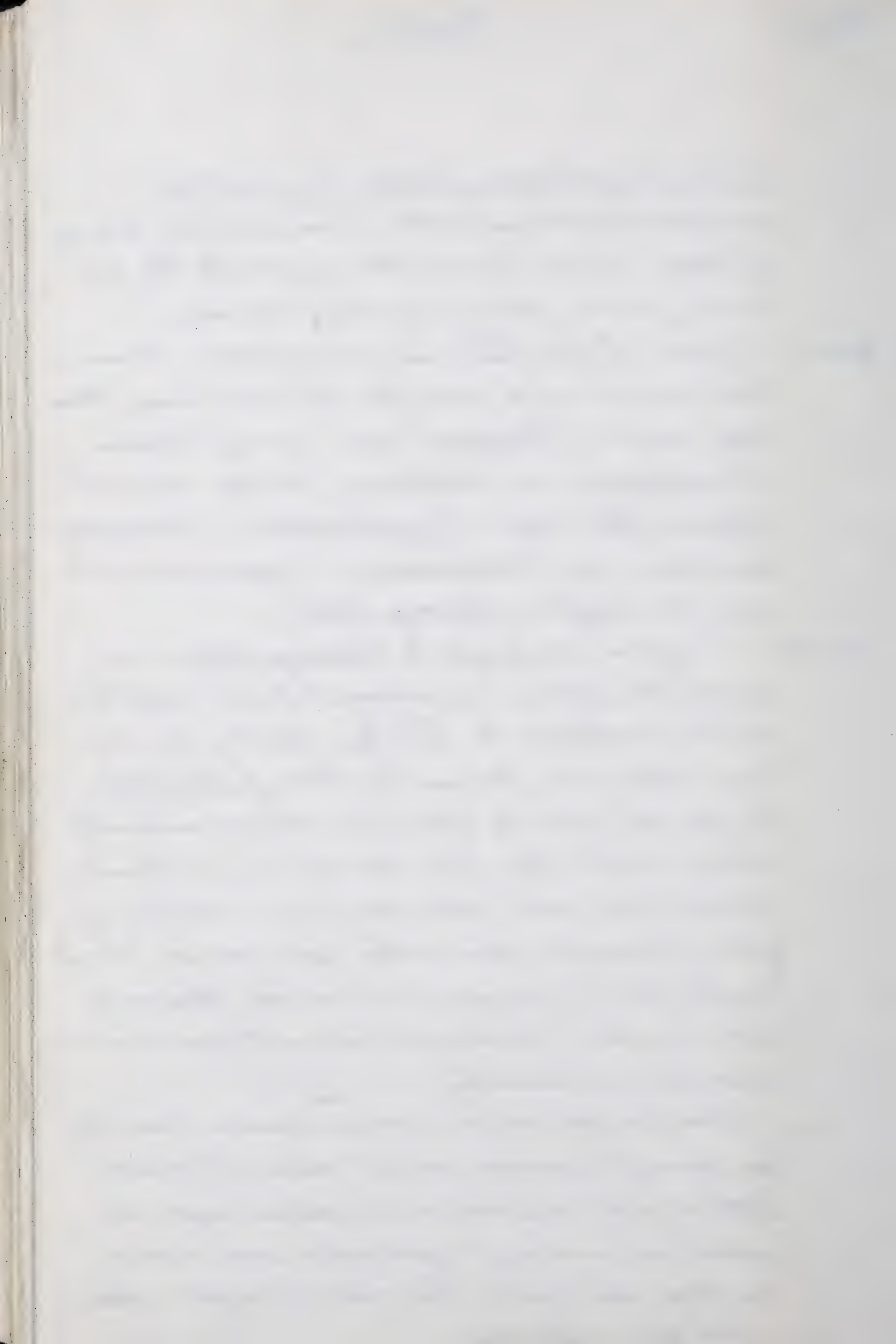
June 13

Set out 5 <sup>pairs of</sup> gopher ~~sets~~ <sup>traps</sup> and 75 mouse traps. 50 mouse traps were set up the side of the hill above camp. These traps caught 4 Peromyscus truei, 3 (young) P. crinitus, 5 P. maniculatus, and 1 Sceloporus. 20 traps set in the Artemisia flat caught 4 Perognathus parvus, 3 Peromyscus maniculatus, and 3 Reithrodontomys. 5 gopher sets, in this same flat, caught 2 Thomomys bottae.

June 14

5 gopher sets caught 2 Thomomys bottae. I set out no other traps as we prepared to break camp this a.m. We turned loose the 5 <sup>young</sup> Citellus lateralis we had been keeping in a box and had been feeding milk. They all went under the cabin but ventured considerable distances into the open from beneath it, and I think at such time would make easy prey. I chased one, getting between the cabin and the young animal. I thought I might get it to run up a tree. However, after going about 35 yards it found an old hole in the ground which it went in to unhesitatingly.

Drove from our camp site here at <sup>near</sup> Waucoba Pass to Big Pine during the morning (some 24<sup>+</sup> miles). There was little sign of carnivores in the entire region we covered in hunting. No porcupines were seen or no sign was found. Old prints of coyote were noted in 2 instances.

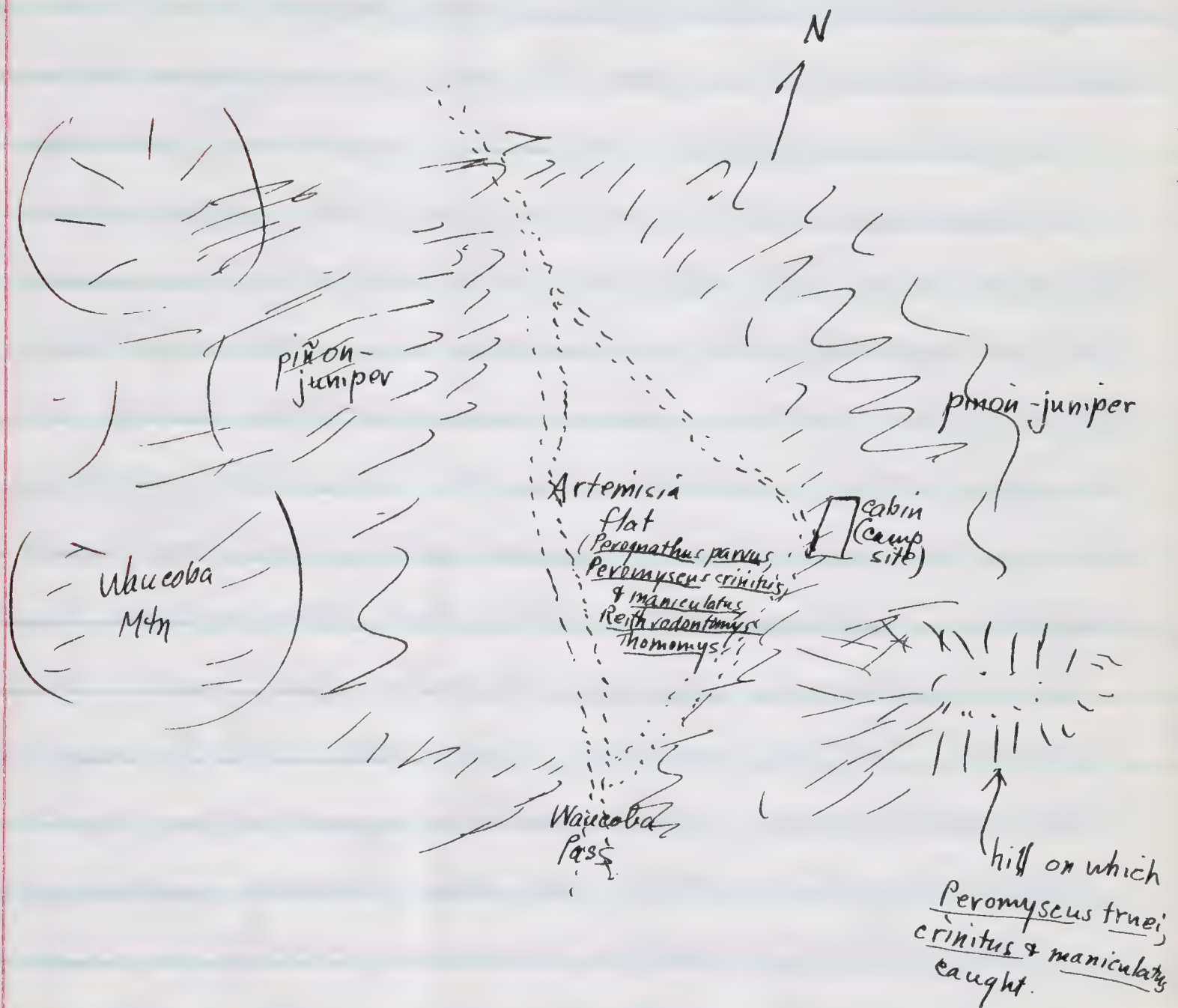


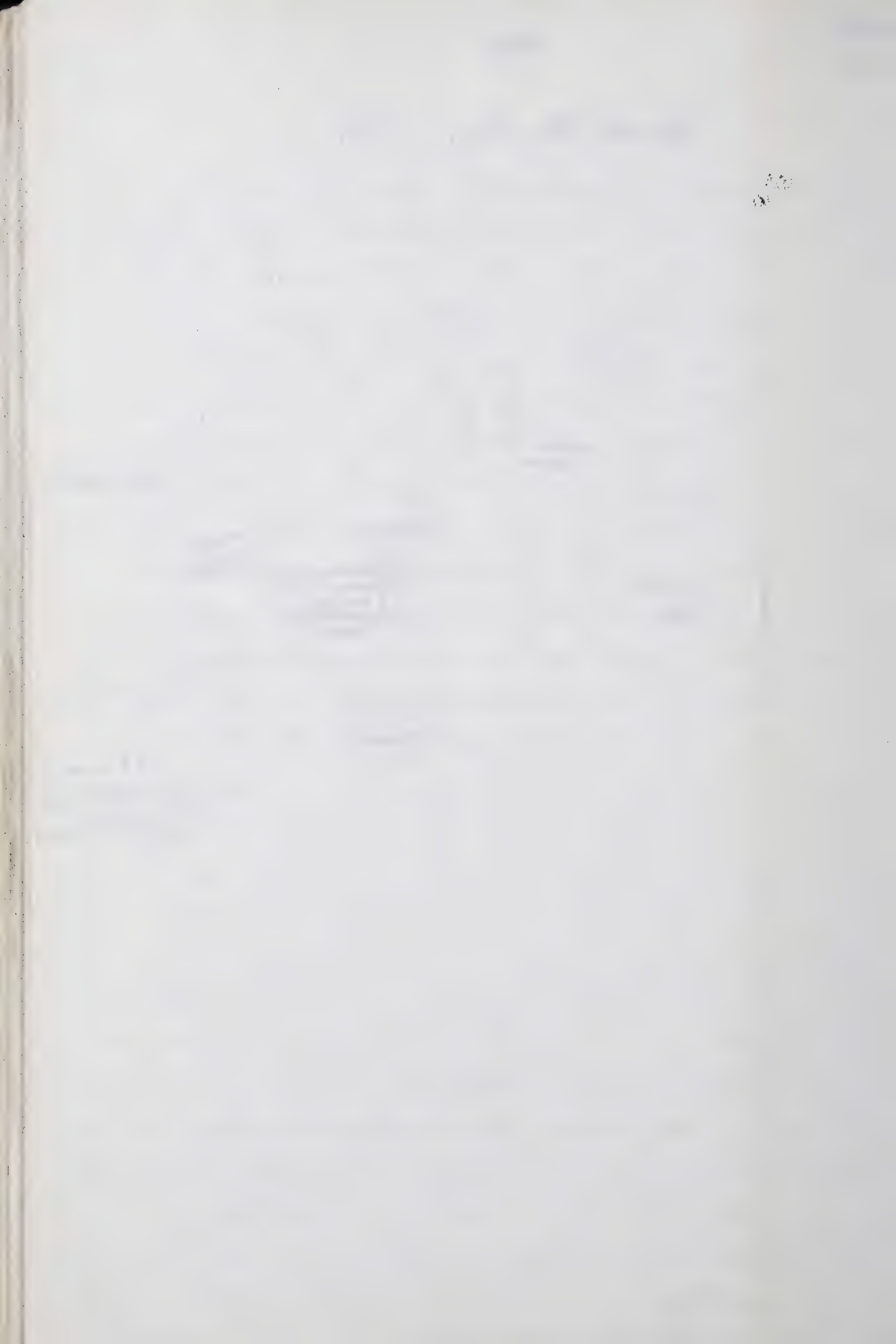


W. H. Merster  
1942

# Map

Waucoba Mtn., Inyo Co., Calif







Affanester  
1942

## Itinerary

June 14

### Waucoba Mtn. to Montgomery Creek, Mono Co., Calif.

At 4½ mi. N Big Pine, where we stopped and I collected copepods in the marshy areas along the road, we heard Savannah ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> Sparrows, Red-wings. Drove in to Bishop and on to Benton Station where we gathered certain information concerning the creeks running down the west side of the White Mountains. We proceeded up Montgomery Creek to our present collecting site, which is along this creek at between 6850 and 6900 feet elevation. Piñons begin at about <sup>(5500 to)</sup> 6000 feet up this canyon. The canyon is very narrow with shale-covered side slopes. To the northeast is Montgomery Peak (13,000+ feet). There are very few junipers in this region (I have seen only 1, at about 7000 feet). At about 7100 feet, in the canyon bottom, there is some mountain mahogany growing with the piñon. Along the creek, which is flowing now and apparently flows all year long, there is scrub willow. Between the piñons, and on the small flats in the canyon bottom, Artemisia predominates.

June 15

Set out 65 mouse traps. 45 were in the flat along the creek and 20 were in the piñons and rocks. Those in the flat were on coarse, firmly-packed, rocky soil grown with Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, and a few piñons, and 3 traps were among the willows. These traps caught 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis, 6 Perognathus parvus, 9 Peromyscus maniculatus, 3 P. ermitus, and 2 P. truei. There is sign of deer along the creek. Cottontails are scarce but jack rabbits are abundant along the lower edges of the

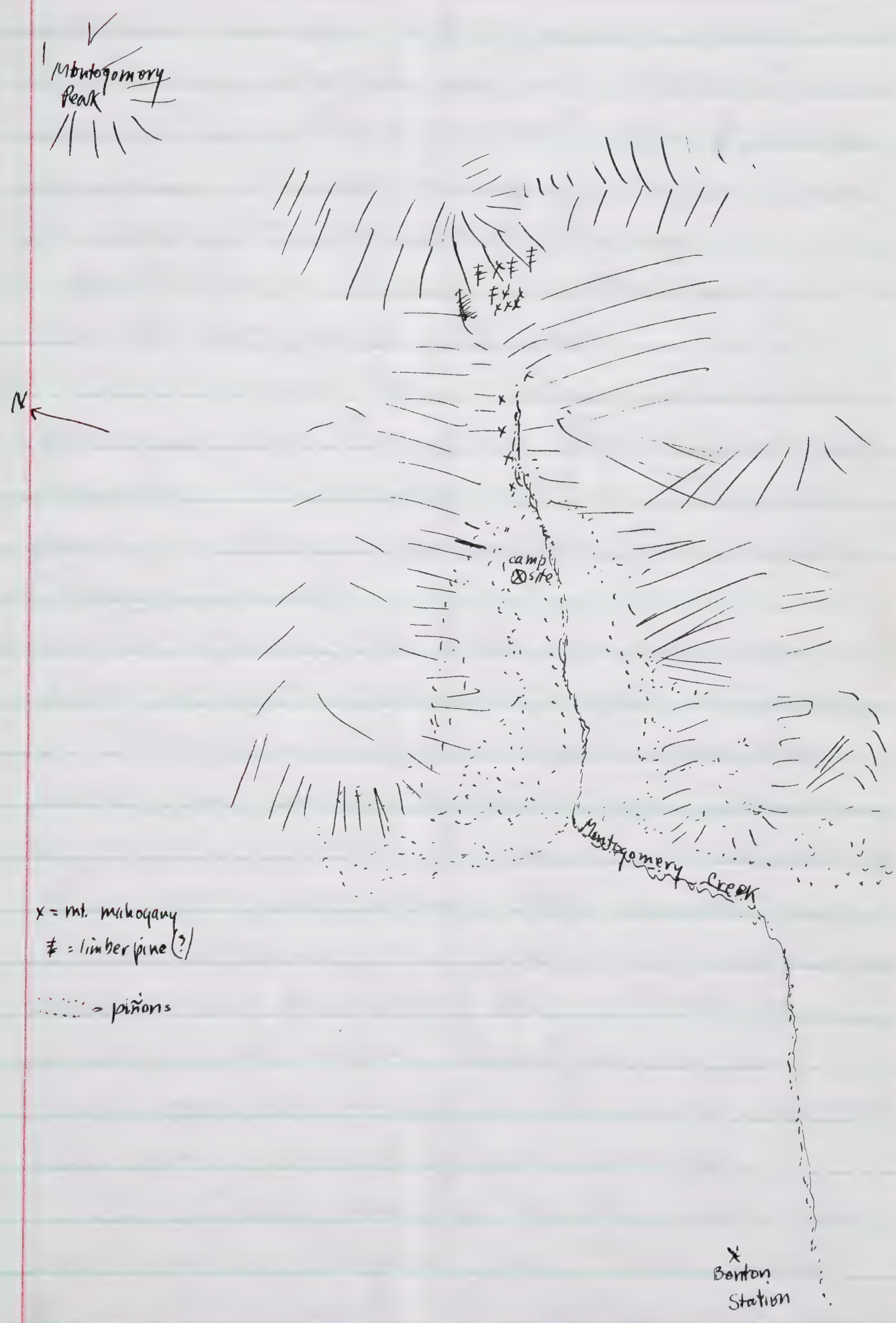


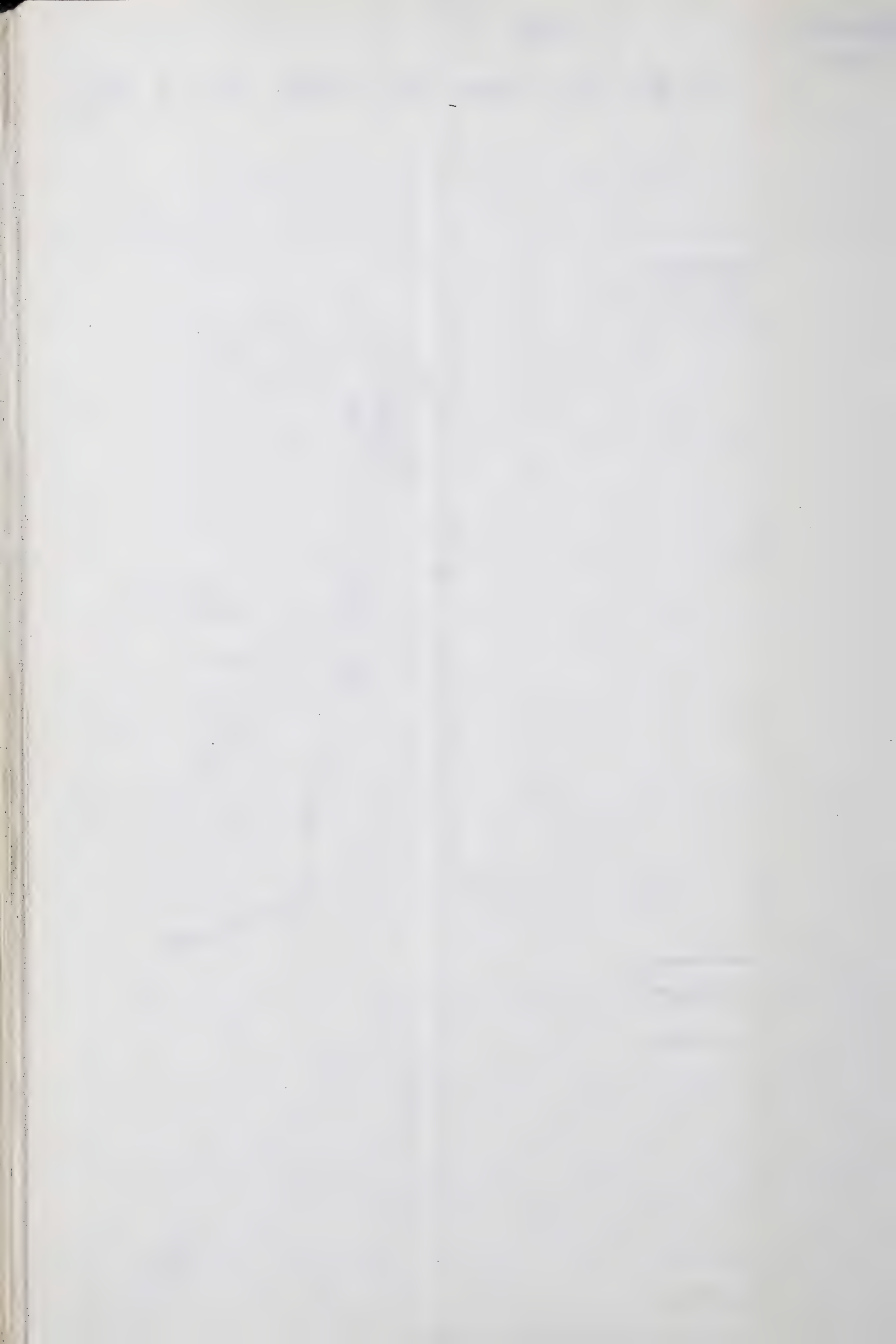


Hoffmeister  
1942

# Map

$\frac{1}{4}$  mi N +  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mi E Benton Sta., 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.







Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 15 1 1/4 mi. N + 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

piñons and lower down. California Jays were seen and heard in the canyon (4 birds) but none were collected. They are exceedingly wary. There is considerable evidence of Crethizon epizanthum and Russell found a young porcupine crossing the Artemisia flat a short distance below camp.

Spotted Towhees are abundant as are Black-headed Grosbeaks. Bush-tits have young out of the nest.

June 16 Set out 75 mouse traps in various habitats down the canyon from the camp site. Caught 8 Peromyscus maniculatus, 4 Peromyscus, 2 P. truei, 3 Perognathus parvus, 1 Dipodomys (panamintinus?), and caught 1 Thomomys in a set.

About 75 per cent of the traps were in the same habitat as was the 1 trap which caught the Dipodomys.

The Thomomys was caught in light-colored, hard-packed, rocky soil in a Artemisia Tongue of between two projections of piñons. The ♀ Thomomys had the mammary glands well exposed, although there was little sign of lactation. The presence of dry & green (few) grass cuttings in one cheek pouch led me to think this material was intended for nest material. No embryos were found. Gopher sign is not abundant in this vicinity now although there is evidence of winter workings.

In returning from my trap-line, and hunting birds, I saw 5 or 6 California Jays. I shot 1 which proved to be a juvenile. The bird was only injured and I thought its cries might cause the other





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

1 1/4 mi. N + 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

jays to return. However, during the next 30 to 40 minutes, no Calif. Jays appeared and I am sure the adults and remaining young continued to move on south over the ridge.

I noted a Hummingbird (kind not ascertained) chasing a Mountain Chickadee. Whenever the Mt. Chickadee attempted to alight, the Hummer would chase it away, & the Chickadee took refuge finally several hundred feet away in a piñon. I collected the chickadee.

Earlier in the a.m. I flushed a covey of quail from a piñon where they roosted <sup>during</sup> the night. I did not see them but heard them and am quite sure they were California Quail.

June 17 Set out 35 mouse traps in the vicinity of the place I caught the Dipodomys the night before. Caught 4 Peromyscus maniculatus, 1 Peromyscus truei, 1 Eutamias (in mouse trap), and 3 Perognathus parvus. Caught 1 Peromyscus crinitus and 3 P. maniculatus around the grub boxes in camp. Around these same boxes 2 night previous I caught a Peromyscus truei.

One gopher set caught nothing. During the day I saw 4 Eutamias along a rocky wash bordered by steep rocky sides to the north and an Artemisia flat to the south.

About 5 p.m. I got a glimpse of what I thought was a Citellus lateralis. I set out 3 Schuyler traps





1 1/4 mi. N + 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, Mono Co., Calif.

but caught nothing. At 8:50 p.m. (7:50 p.m. std time), I caught an adult Sceloporus <sup>by hand.</sup> It was dusk at this time and was late enough that I thought the animal <sup>might be</sup> was a mouse.

June 18

Only set out 35 traps last night as we plan to break camp today. These traps were set in the Artemisia above camp. There are a few piñons scattered among the Artemisia, fewer mountain mahoganies, and 1 juniper. These traps caught 5 Perognathus parvus, 3 (2 yg.) Peromyscus truei, 1 Peromyscus and 4 P. maniculatus. 4 traps set around the grub boxes in camp caught 1 Perognathus parvus and 2 Peromyscus maniculatus. This later Perognathus had pitch on its belly (underfur) and feet. I don't know if this mouse got the pitch off the trap or whether it had been in a piñon or among some recently cut piñon branches. The grub boxes were beneath piñons. Beneath these piñons and around the food boxes I've caught Perognathus parvus, Peromyscus truei, Peromyscus, and P. maniculatus. 3 Schuyler traps left out over night caught nothing.

Drove in to Bishop and thence back to Benton where we obtained information concerning Glass Mtn. Continued along the road toward Leavenworth slightly (<sup>1/4 mi.</sup>) past (west) of Gaspipe Spring. At this point there is a "marked" road leading to Sagehen Meadows, Johnny Meadows, and Crooked Meadows. We continued in a southerly direction 1 3/4 mi. along this road to our destination, designated 5 mi. E + 1 mi. S Mono Mills, 8300 ft. We are camped in yellow pine forest with an undergrowth of Artemisia and young





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

5 mi. E + 1 mi. S Mono Mills, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

yellow pine predominating. The pines are rather widely spaced, are not large in diameter or height, <sup>the area</sup> and ~~have~~ not been logged. To the west is a small, unnamed creek which flows towards Mono Lake (in that general direction).

This part of the Glass Mountain range is unique in that yellow pines come down to the Artemisia association, and there is no or little piñon between. Along the road to Johnny Meadow there ~~are~~ no piñons between the yellow pines and Artemisia and this is almost universally true west of Dexter and Wet creek canyons. In the cooler canyon bottoms and on the protected higher slopes, there are in the vicinity of our camp, large aspen thickets. Also in these situations there is Pinus flexilis.

As we made camp, we saw a small group ( $4^{\pm}$ ) of Odocoileus hemionus.

June 19

Set out 35 mouse traps late last evening in the Artemisia beneath the yellow pines. Caught 6 Peromyscus maniculatus. P. telka caught 1 young Peromyscus truei in traps set in similar situations beneath young yellow pines and Artemisia. It is noteworthy that this young P. truei was taken in this nearly pure stand of yellow pines, with no piñons for miles as far as I can ascertain. Shot 2 different species of Eutamias. The larger one (no. 853) was in a limb of a yellow pine 12 feet above the ground. It ran here it taking refuge upon my approach. The other (no. 854) was shot





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 19  
(cont.)

5 mi. E + 1 mi. S Mono Mills, Mono Co., 8300 ft., Calif.

on a dead yellow pine log. A golden-mantled ground squirrel was on this same log. I shot 2 Citellus lateralis. These ground squirrels are numerous inasmuch as there are many dead and fallen yellow pine trunks in this forest. I saw 1 litter of 6 young C. lateralis on one such log. Neither I or other members of the party have heard or seen any chickarees.

Birds seen or heard in the vicinity of camp include: Stellar Jay, Wright's Flycatcher, Violet-green Swallow, Pigmy Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, Clark Nutcracker, Mountain Chickadee, Sage Thrasher, Cassin Finch, Vesper Sparrow, Cross-bill, Junco.

June 20

Set 110 traps along the creek <sup>west</sup> ~~south~~ of camp. This creek is on the average 1 foot wide and 6 <sup>(5)</sup> inches deep. There are a few willows and aspens growing along it with grass and some marshy areas. Caught 9 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Microtus longicaudus. The microtine was caught in a marshy spot beneath an old yellow pine log. Scores of other traps were set in nearly similar situations but caught nothing or only P. maniculatus. Some of the traps were at the water's edge with the hopes of catching Sorex palustris or other shrews. In the thickets, debris, and grass along the creek, there are numerous ticks at this time of year.

Mole workings are fairly common along the creek but time did not permit to try to trap them.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 20  
(cont.)

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

There are old Thomomys workings along the creek and <sup>(they are also)</sup> scattered irregularly, and not abundantly, in the yellow pines. Broke camp and drove to our locality designated 9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.. This is on the northeast slope of Glass Mountain and along the east branch of "Dry Fork" of Black Canyon. We turned south from the highway out of Benton to Mono Lake at a junction designated "Sawmill <sup>Meadow</sup> ~~Canyon~~; Black Canyon." Continuing up this, we then followed a road marked "Sawmill Meadow", and continued to the end of this road, camping in an aspen grove near a small spring. A short distance north of our campsite there is the remains of a deserted, small sawmill. We are not camped in Sawmill Meadow.

The main vegetational types here include Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, white(?) fir, and aspen. Around the numerous meadows (mostly of small size), there are willow thickets.

The dominant shrub is Artemisia. In various exposed, rocky situations mountain mahogany is present. Two miles (by road) north of camp, at 7600-foot elevation, the piñons are found and continue down the slopes to about the 6800-6900 foot contour. At the mouth of Black Canyon, the piñons seemed very limited in their occurrence, or restricted to the occurrence of large rocks.

Water flows down the Wet Fork into Black Canyon, being diverted to pasture land at the Seases Ranch (now

Handwritten title or header at the top of the page.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of multiple lines of cursive script.



Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 20

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

deserted), and flows at this time of year, no farther.

June 21

Set out 40 mouse traps in various habitats in the near vicinity of camp. A few were placed among aspens and a few among Jeffrey pines. The majority were placed among the Artemisia and rocks (pumice, some shale, and some large flakes of obsidian) with the hopes of catching Perognathus. Caught 13 Peromyscus maniculatus. Shot 2 Eutamias quadri vittatus and 1 Citellus lateralis during the morning's hunt. Screech owl calls brought forth the following birds: Steller Jays, Chipping Sparrows, Juncos, Hermit Thrush (collected; remained very quiet in tree), 1 pair Bush-tits, Mountain Chickadees, White-breasted Nuthatch, Pinyon Nuthatch, Mountain Bluebirds, and Western Tanager.

Nesting birds, in the near vicinity of camp, in addition to the above, include Traill Flycatcher and Warbling Vireo. Crossbills are frequently seen and heard flying over camp. Citellus lateralis are not as abundant here as along Big Pine Creek, but they are quite common in suitable situations. Russell reported seeing one in a tree 15 feet above the ground. I have seen them shorter distances up in dead trees around here, but not at this height.

June 22

Set 60 traps in a meadow along the "Left Fork" of the "Wet Fork" at about the 8500<sup>±</sup> foot contour. Some of the traps were set in the willow thickets, others in the grass along the small creeks, and about 35 in the rocky outcrop bordering the lower end of the meadow

18th March 1871

My dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I am at present in the country and cannot write more than a few lines.

I am, however, very anxious to hear from you again.

I have been thinking much of late about the future of our country and the state of our institutions. It seems to me that we are passing through a great crisis, and that the result will determine whether we are to remain a united people or become a collection of warring states.

I am, of course, very much interested in the result of the elections.

I am, very truly, your friend,

[Signature]

I am, very truly, your friend,

[Signature]

I am, very truly, your friend,



Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 22  
(cont.)

9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

(with the hopes of possibly catching Peromyscus crinitus or P. truei). Caught 10 Peromyscus maniculatus. Made 3 gopher sets but 2 of them were plugged and the 3rd unsprung. Shot 2 Citellus beldingi. The meadow <sup>supports</sup> ~~has~~ a large population of these squirrels and there are many young out. I could have caught some young by hand had I so chosen, as they ran only part way down the hole upon slow approach. As I entered the meadow, a Mustela frenata, carrying something in its mouth (an object smaller than even a young Citellus beldingi), ran to the entrance of a Ground Squirrel hole. After a few seconds hesitation, it ran down the hole. Although I waited for over an hour at some distance from the hole, no weasel reappeared. I set some Schuyler traps around the entrance hole.

During the morning's hunt, I shot a Eutamias minimus (no. 872) out of a Jeffrey pine, at a height of 20 feet above the ground. Previously I shot at another E. minimus which was eating Artemisia leaves on a Jeffrey pine stump, 5 feet above the ground. Eutamias quadrivittatus occur more abundantly in and around this meadow and climb the pines and aspens readily, making frequent use of the woodpecker holes in these trees as refuge places. Many were wounded in the trees but were able to take refuge in such holes before they could be retrieved.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 23

8 mi. W & 1 mi. N Benton, 7500 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

I walked down the road about 2½ miles last night to the beginning of the piñons to set 55 mouse traps and 1 gopher trap. Caught 2 Perognathus parvus, 1 Dipodomys panamintinus, 1 Thomomys talpoides, 1 Eutamias minimus, and 14 Peromyscus maniculatus. During the morning's hunt, I shot a young Eutamias minimus (not saved), and a Eutamias quadrivittatus (?), no. 888, from a limb of a dead piñon, 15 feet above the ground.

I heard a family group of California Jays moving through the piñons but was only able to collect one immature bird. Also shot a white-breasted Nuthatch, Hairy Woodpecker (prepared by Pitelka), and a Flicker.

At this locality the piñons become rather thick, but it is near the area where they border the Jeffrey pines. There are no junipers in the immediate vicinity.

Gopher traps left set in the meadow where the Citellus beldingi and Mustela frenata were seen, designated here as 9 mi. W Benton, caught 1 Thomomys talpoides (badly eaten and slipping around the rump; no. 885) and 1 Citellus beldingi, which was using an "old" gopher burrow as a runway (saved as skull only, no. 886).

June 24

Set 60 traps along the upper parts of the "Left Fork" of the "Wet Fork" and in a large, un-grazed meadow, designated as E base Glass Mtn., 9 mi. W & 1 mi. S Benton, 9000 ft. Traps were set in grassy situations along the creek, in willow thickets, beneath fallen logs, and in various, nearly similar situations, with the hopes of catching





Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 24  
(cont.)

2 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

Microtus (particularly M. longicaudus), Sorex, or Zapus, but caught only 14 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Junco oregonus. I continued down the creek to the lower meadow, shooting there a Citellus beldingi. Near the meadow, I found 3 young Hairy Woodpeckers running around on the ground, only <sup>being</sup> able to flutter a short distance. I saw 1 adult that was attending the young. I was able easily to catch 2 of the young birds.

June 25

5 mi. W & 4 mi. N Benton, 6800 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

Dr. Miller and I drove down to the road last p.m. to near the lower edges of the piñons and along the east side of east side of Black Canyon, almost opposite "Seases Ranch". Where the canyon rises most abruptly along this side, there are large rocks scattered among the piñons. Here also there are a very few junipers (two seen). I set traps along this canyon side with the hopes of catching some Peromyscus truei. After setting out traps last p.m., I heard a California Jay. The bird had apparently come down from the adjacent slopes to get water in the creek in the canyon bottom. The Jay came in close to a Great Horned Owl call and I took a shot at it. Search in the rapidly diminishing light revealed no Jay, ~~as~~ <sup>nor</sup> did a further search this morning. Upon driving down the narrow road (that is, driving down canyon (north)), for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, we saw 3 Scaphiopus hammondi crossing the roadway. The headlights





Hoffmeister  
1942

## Itinerary

June 25  
(cont.)

5 mi. W & 4 mi. N Benton, 6800 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

of the car revealed their movement across the road. They moved slowly and were prone to stop and allow the car to pass rather than to rapidly move off, out of the way. We returned by car up this road and collected 2 more spadefoot toads.

75 mouse traps set among the pinyons (and <sup>(2)</sup>junipers) and rocks caught 1 young Peromyscus truei, 4 (2 ad, 2 yg) P. crinitus, and 20 P. maniculatus. Shot 1 Citellus lateralis from the top of a 25 foot rock where it was perched much as a Citellus beecheyi often does, surveying the territory for intruders.

In hunting along the creek in the canyon bottom, I saw 4 cottontails (shot 1 which seemed exceedingly sluggish and did not save). The ears of these cottontails are black, inside and outside, with small, black fleas. There are scores on each ear. Birds seen or heard near the creek were: Song Sparrow, Spotted Towhee, Flicker, Warbling Vireo, Western Kingbird. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. below (north) of Seaser Ranch, I saw a California Jay moving across the Artemisia and Chrysothamnus towards the creek.

June 26

Broke camp at 9 mi. W Benton early this morning. Drove via Mono Mills to Leeving. Along the edge of Mono Lake I noted numerous Citellus beldingi along the highway. We continued north, via highway 395, toward Carson City. 1 mi. S Holbrook, Douglas Co., Nevada,





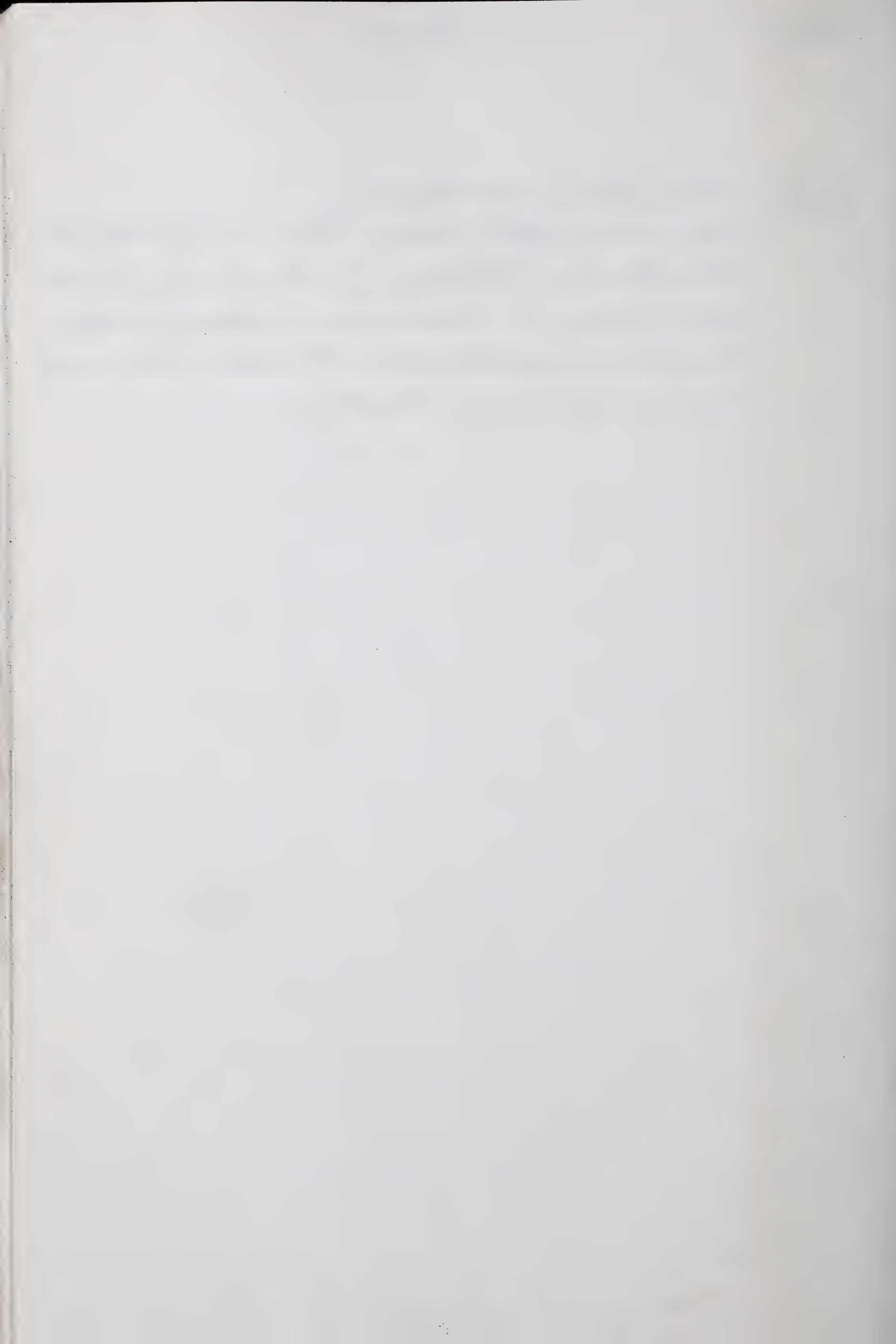
Hoffmeister  
1942

Itinerary

June 26  
(cont.)

Benton, Mono Co., to Berkeley, Calif.

I saw a dead Citellus beecheyi along the highway (run-over). Also, 3 mi. SW Carson City, Douglas Co., Nevada, along highway 50, I saw a live Citellus beecheyi. We continued, via Lake Tahoe, Placerville, Sacramento, and Carquinez Bridge, to Berkeley.





*Species accounts*





Hoffmeister  
1942

Scapanus latimanus

June 2 5 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

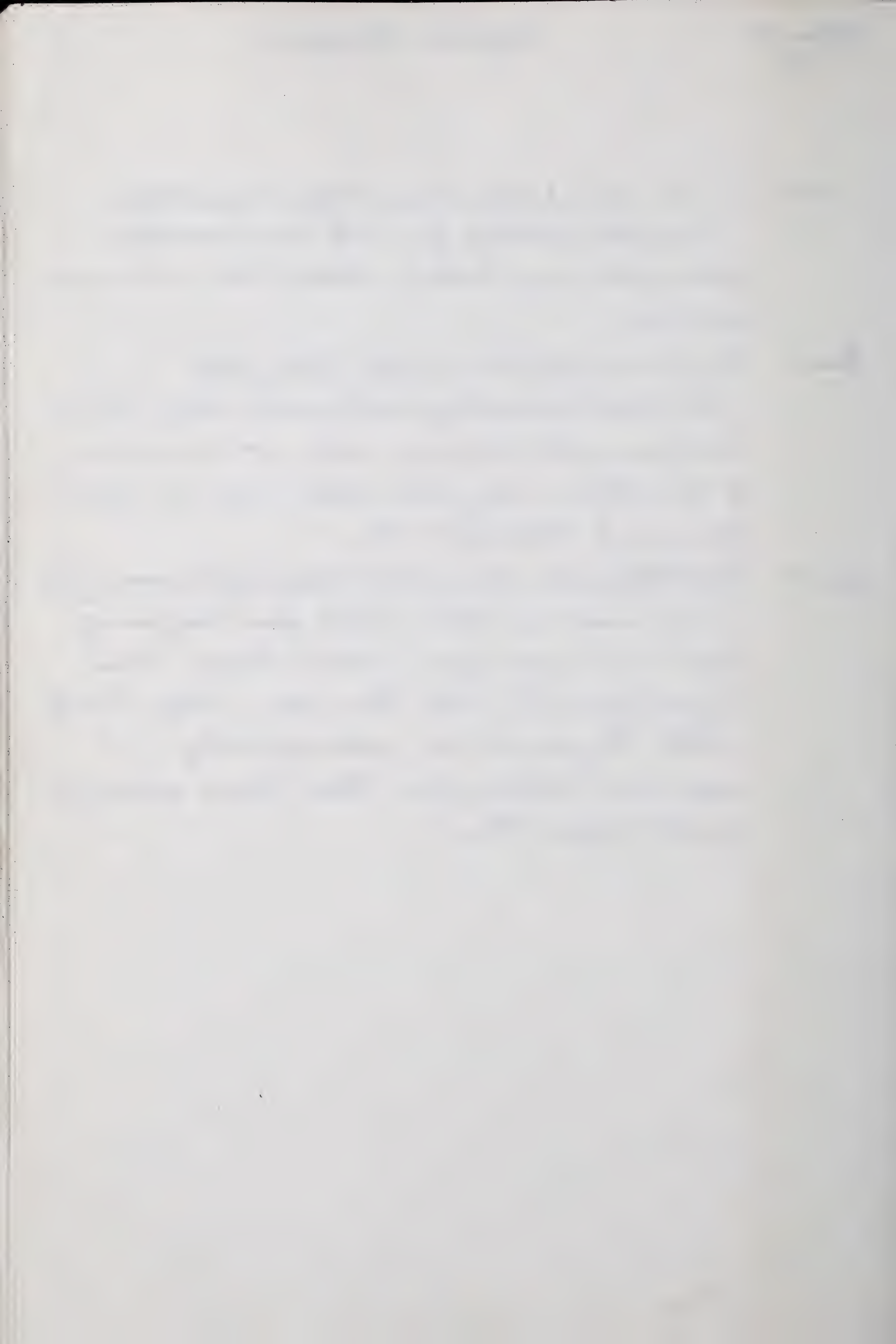
Saw fresh workings of a mole in a marshy, grassy spot among willows, ~~black~~ Rosa, wild onions, and Dris.

June 8 3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Saw several mole workings on the south side of Big Pine Creek among the Artemisia where it comes down to the willows along the creek and among the grass and scattered rocks.

June 17 (White Mts.) 1 1/4 mi. N + 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

Saw mole runs about 10 feet from Montgomery Creek at the edge of a willow thicket. About 25 feet beyond the Creek, there was a steep face of a hill. The ground was relatively rocky. No moles were collected from these runs although Russell trapped them.





Hoffmeister  
1942

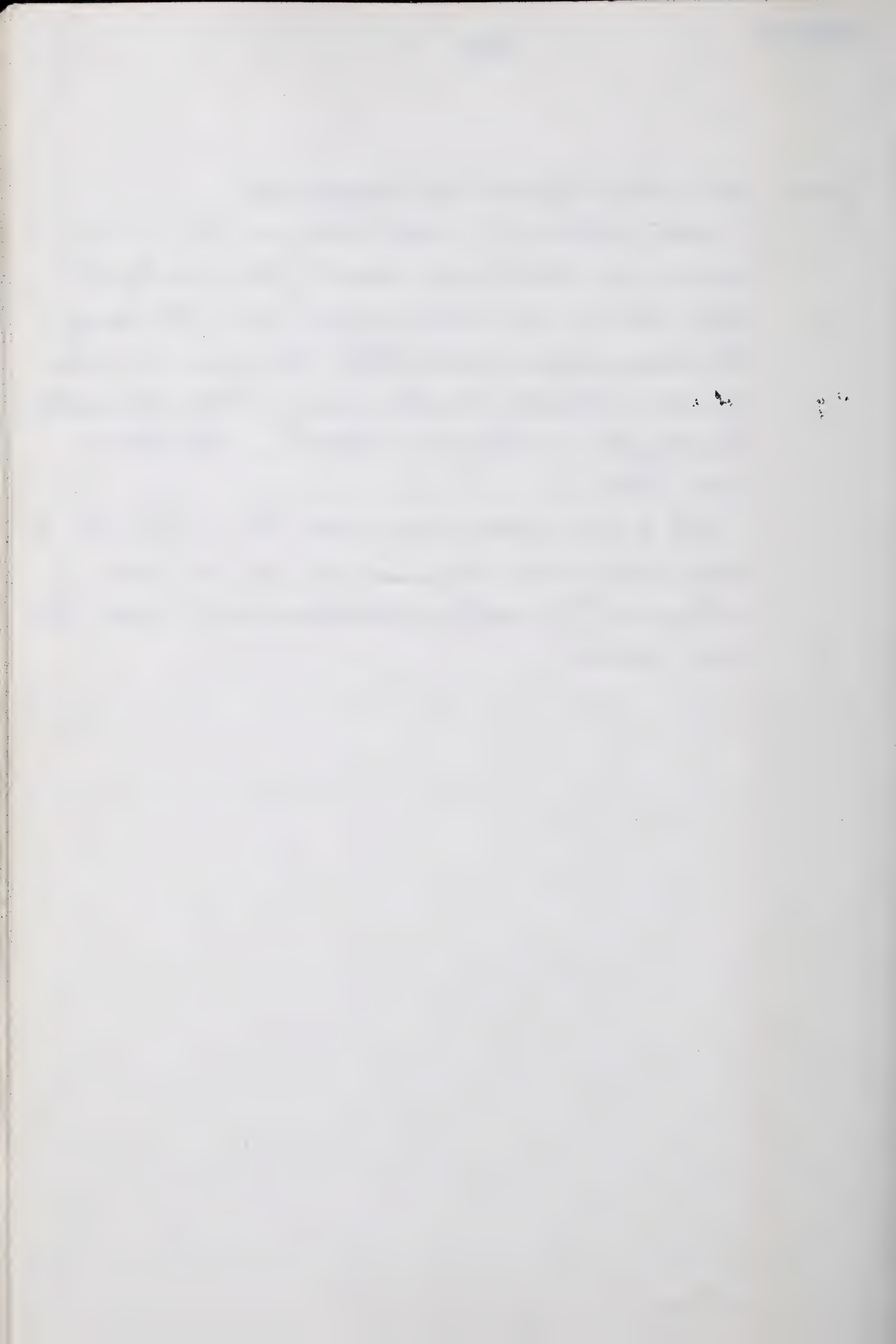
Sorex

June 9

3 mi. S & 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif

Caught a lactating ♀ (without embryos), no. 763, in a trap set in a marshy area about 15 feet from Big Pine Creek. There is considerable surface water here among the grass, which is quite thick. The grass is eaten by deer. One deer was seen feeding here. The shrew was caught in the grass beneath a thicket of water birch.

The ♀ had 3 pair of mammae. It is difficult to say which were inguinal and which were abdominal, if such a distinction can be made. None was pectoral.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Sorex palustris

June 10

2 mi. S & 8 mi. W Big Pine, 7700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Last evening when crossing Big Pine Creek, at about 7:15 p.m., and at least 1 hour before complete darkness, I thought I saw a water shrew in the creek. It disappeared so rapidly downstream that it may have only been a piece of floating debris, but the coloration and proportions suggested a shrew. It was near the shore.

This morning I caught 2 water shrews downstream about 150 feet from the place I thought I saw the shrew swimming in the stream last night. One palustris was caught 6 inches from the water's edge in a thicket of dead willow branches. The other was caught in a marshy, grassy spot about 15 feet from the creek proper. One other shrew, Sorex obscurus?, was trapped during the night in the same habitat as the latter S. palustris was caught in.





Hoffmeister  
1942

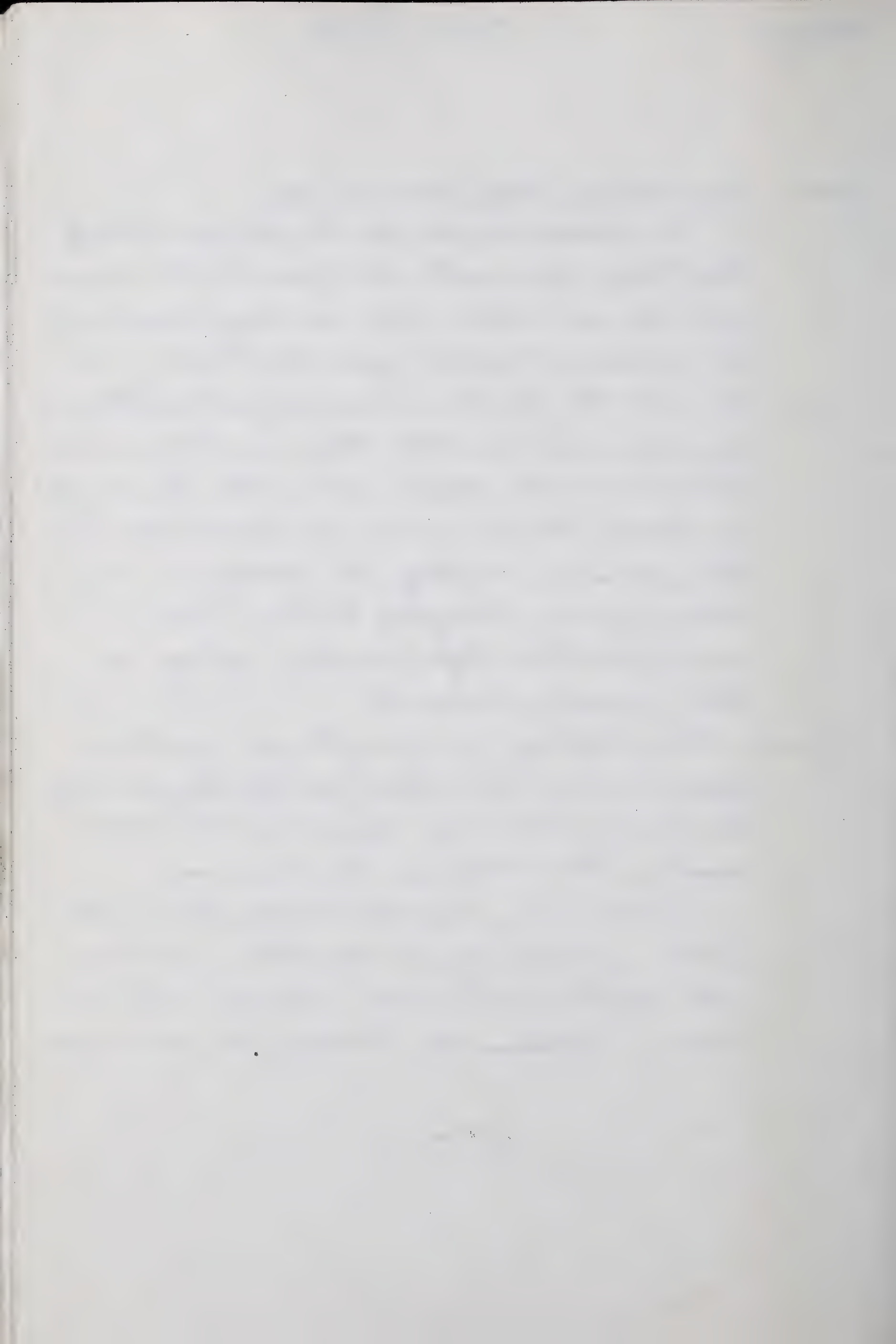
Citellus beldingi

June 22 9 mi. W Benton, 8300 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

In a meadow along the Left Fk of the Wet Fork of Black Canyon, grown with short grass <sup>and</sup> with clumps of birch and willow, there are large numbers of this species. Young of the year are abroad and are about the size of a Eutamias quadrivittatus. The young are so fearless that they run but a short distance down the ~~hole~~ and could be caught by hand. When an adult was shot at the hole, she fell so as to plug the entrance-way. Several young, belonging to this ♀, took considerable time before seeking refuge in other, nearby, burrows.

June 23 One C. beldingi was caught in a gopher trap set in an old Thomomys talpoides runway. The runway had been opened and the trap pushed well-back in the runway.

I notice many squirrels chasing one another. If this is preliminary to copulation, which it well might be, it would indicate that at least 2 litters are raised per summer.





Hoffmeister  
1942

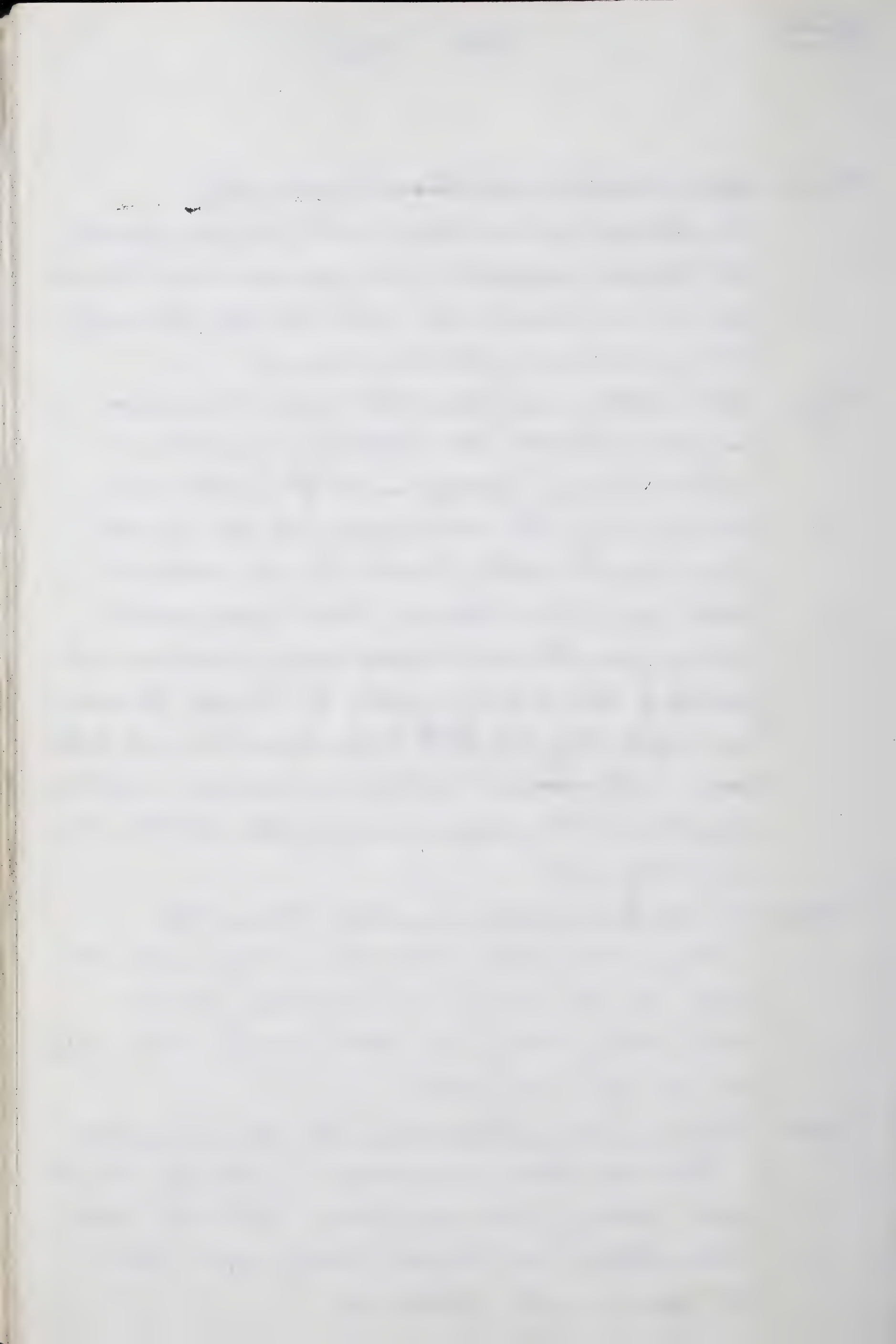
Citellus beecheyi

May 17 Walker Cr., 5200 ft., 4 mi. SW Orancha, Inyo Co., Calif.  
Shot a lactating ♀ in a rock-lined wash. Four young squirrels, about Eutamias townsendii size, first appeared on an observation rock. In about 10 minutes the ♀ shot appeared. Apparently the 4 yg. were apart of the litter of this ♀.

May 19 Shot a lactating ♀ in Walker Creek Canyon. The ♀ had no embryos, so probably had a litter of young. There are numerous young C. beecheyi in all the suitable rocky situations along the creek (apparently provided they have a small trickle of water). They are not at the water's edge, but in boulders back a considerable distance from the creeks. Russell caught 1 specimen at the junction of Falls & Walker creeks, but here too, the animal was caught along the ~~bank~~<sup>bank</sup> of the second rise above the creek. My specimen (no. 573) was saved as a skull only, because the pelage was in very poor condition, being very badly worn.

May 30 5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.  
Abundant around this Forest Service Camp in suitable areas. The one caught (no. 677) came across a small creek (crossing on rocks partly submerged), and got into our grub.

June 5 2 mi. N & 4 mi. W Independence, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.  
Saw and heard numerous C. beecheyi in the rocky slopes rising up from S. fork Oak Creek. These flats<sup>above</sup> and slopes leading up to them are grown with Artemisia.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Sciurus griseus

May 20 Walker Cr. 5200 ft., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft, Inyo Co, Calif.

Saw a gray squirrel along the road near the junction of Walker and Falls creek. This species has been seen 2 other places in this vicinity. One was collected by W.C. Russell in the 1st canyon east of Walker Cr. Canyon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S junction Falls and Walker creeks. Pitelka saw one in about the 2nd canyon farther east from the one in which Russell shot the squirrel.

The animal I saw near the junction of the creeks was leisurely hopping down the road between 2 rows of oaks. This was at about 9 a.m. (war time). This animal could not be seen or heard when a close search was made for it.

The gray squirrels in this region are very quiet & secretive. I hunted in the canyon Russell shot the squirrel in without seeing or hearing it. Russell hunted for 2 hours in this same canyon before he was able to see or hear the squirrel. No nests or houses of this squirrel were seen.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
description of the country and its inhabitants. The  
author then proceeds to a detailed account of the  
history of the country, from the earliest times to the  
present. He then describes the government and  
the laws of the country. The book is written in a  
clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with  
maps and diagrams. It is a valuable work for  
anyone interested in the history and geography of  
the country.



Hoffmeister  
1942

Peromyscus maniculatus

May 17

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

This species apparently is the most abundant rodent on the flat sloping off from the base of the eastern Sierra foothills in the Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, Lupinus association. 50 traps set in this association yielded 29 of this species and no other mammals.

May 19

In running my trap line this a.m. at 6:30 (war time; 5:30 a.m. standard time), I found a P. maniculatus still alive although the bar of the trap was across the middle of its back. I judge it had been caught (and thus abroad) less than 15 minutes before. It had been daylight for about 1 hour and the sun had been up for quite a few minutes.

May 21

At 5:45 a.m. (standard time), 4 specimens were found still alive in the traps, although all were caught squarely across the back. At this time the sun had been up for at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. This would seem to indicate that maniculatus is abroad during the daylight hours of the morning. I found that a P. boylii, which was caught in camp, and caught squarely across the back died in about 15 minutes.

May 29

5 mi. W + 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Caught an adult in camp early in the evening and before the animal was dead, I noted its eye shine. It seemed identical with that of P. boylii. It has a very definite shine, being a pale lemon color.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Peromyscus boylii

May 17

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, Inyo Co., Calif.

Have caught this species in numerous localities here. Caught it in the Artemisia, Chrysothamnus, Lupinus association along Walker Creek (but not in this association at any distance away from the creek), beneath oaks and piñons, and even at the base of rock slides, and among willows along the creek near the water's edge. Nearly all the adult ♀ are pregnant or lactating. In all so far examined the number of embryos has been 4. One was caught last night, in camp, in a baited mouse trap at 8<sup>30</sup> p.m. (this is war time or 7<sup>30</sup> p.m. standard time).

May 19

One immature caught at the edge of camp at 9:45 p.m. (war time; 8:45 standard).

May 20

In 1 trap the distal 1<sup>+</sup> inch of the tail only was caught. In another trap 150<sup>+</sup> feet away there was a boylii with this exact amount of the distal end of its tail missing. This may indicate the distance covered, in part at least, by 1 mouse during the night.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Peromyscus truei

- May 23 Lone Pine Cr., 8800<sup>+</sup> ft., 9½ mi. W + 1¼ mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.  
Above the Yellow or Jeffrey Pines on the south facing slope of this canyon of Lone Pine Creek, there is an association of piñons, mountain mahogany, and large rocks. Here, the catch was predominantly P. truei. Several traps placed up in piñons 2 or 3 feet above the ground, to see if P. truei ran along the larger limbs, caught none. A trap placed 6 feet above the ground on a large rock, beneath a piñon, caught a P. truei.
- May 25 6 mi. W + 1 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.  
See map opposite Itinerary for May 25, May 26, 1942, for details of catching P. truei, P. boylii, P. crinitus, + P. maniculatus, all within short distance along canyon wall.
- May 28 6 mi. W + 3¼ mi. S Lone Pine, 6300 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.  
See Itinerary for this date to show distribution of 4 species of Peromyscus on a 150 foot rise immediately above Tuttle Creek.
- June 11 E base Warner Mtn., Inyo Co., Calif. 7300<sup>+</sup> ft.  
P. truei not abundant in rocky piñon covered hill immediately above camp.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Neotoma fuscipes

May 19 Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancho, Inyo Co., Calif. 5200 ft.

Caught a young ♂ in a mouse trap set along (within 15 ft.) of this creek. There are numerous large houses along the entire creek, and other small creeks nearby, apparently made by this species. On the evening of May 18, Russell and I heard "drumming", while owl hunting, which we assumed to be made by N. fuscipes. It was too loud for lepida and the habitat was not suitable for cinerea. The rats have taken advantage of washed up debris around the base of the oaks, etc., in building their houses.

May 21 Caught a ♂ (testis greatly enlarged) beneath an oak along Walker Creek. There are numerous houses all along this Creek, up as far as I've gone. The houses are built <sup>around</sup> ~~in~~ the base of oaks (only in 1 instance did I see any house <sup>up</sup> in an oak). Much of the debris has accumulated around many oaks due to the action of the stream at flood time. Very few of the houses seemed to have new material on them. Many apparently are unoccupied. During winter, these houses, in many instances, must be completely covered with snow. In 1 case, I saw a well-beaten trail leading from 1 house across an open sandy area to a shrub (similar to Adnesticum).

May 30 5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

There are a few houses in the dense brush in this vicinity. I found 1 house about <sup>7</sup> feet high and fully 15 feet around the base of ~~it~~ in a thicket of willows, Rosa, bracken fern, isolated by Artemisia, Ceanothus, etc. 3 Schuylers





Hoffmeister  
1942

Erethizon epixanthum

May 25

Lone Pine Cr., 8200 ft., 9 1/2 mi. W + 1 1/4 mi. S Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

On getting out of my sleeping bag this morning, about 4:40 standard time, a large porcupine came running, nose down, towards my sleeping spot. When it got within less than 10 feet of me, it veered off towards Lone Pine Creek, running through the willow thicket, at a rapid gait for the dense brush, until it came to the water's edge. W.C. Russell brought his shotgun while I kept watch of the porcupine. It seemed to be "noising" through the debris among the brush and water's edge regardless of the fact that it was being closely followed. Russell shot the specimen.

June 3

Orion Valley, 9000 ft., 2 mi. S + 7 1/2 mi. W Independence, Inyo Co.

Russell reported seeing during the day's hunting a large porcupine in a pine on the south side of the Valley. There is little or no sign of porcupines in the bottom of the Valley at this time that I noted.

June 15

1 1/4 mi. N + 2 1/2 mi. E Benton Station, 6900 ft., Mono Co., Calif.

Watched a young porcupine last evening at late dusk in the Artemisia flat in the creek bottom. There is considerable evidence, <sup>(sign)</sup> of Erethizon scattered about the countryside.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The text is extremely faded and illegible.



Hoffmeister  
1942

Ochotona princeps

June 3

Onion Valley, 9000 ft., 2 mi. S + 7½ mi. W Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Conies are present in the extensive rock slides that are near the base of the slopes on the north side of this valley. They occupy the slides with marmots and Eutamias, among diurnal mammals. The conies seem not to be at the top of the slides (that is at the highest elevation) nor near the floor of the valley, but about in the center of the slides. I saw no grass growing anywhere among the rocks of the slide or near the edges. Examination of the stomach and intestine showed that it was filled with green material and the odor was that of Artemisia (confirmed by Russell). Hunting during the early afternoon revealed only 1 cony seen but about 8 were heard. Perhaps during the heat of the day they remain farther down in the rocks but still continue to call from this depth.

June 7

3 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

Five conies were seen or heard in the talus covered slope south of Big Pine Creek behind Glacier Lodge. In this rock slide, in very many places, the rocks are very shallow, the sand and dirt below can be seen. It appears too shallow to be suitable for "pika-occupation". One Ochotona was shot in a small patch of rocks on a very gentle slope (nearly a flat) at the base of the hills where they level





Hoffmeister  
1942

Ochotona princeps

June 7  
(cont.)

2 mi. S + 8 mi. W Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.  
off to the creek bottom. This pile of rocks  
was surrounded by Ribes.





Hoffmeister  
1942

## California Jay

May 16 Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

Abundant here in the oaks and willows along the creek and occasionally even out in the Artemisia flat. One bird flew in to the willow-oak thicket around camp and I collected it.

May 24 6 mi. W & 1 mi. S Lone Pine, 6600 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

At this locality, the piñons come down the eastern slopes of the Sierras and meet the Artemisia flats. In hunting along this fringe of piñons today, I saw 1 and heard another. They are exceedingly wary and difficult to approach. They feed, at least in part, out on the Artemisia flat and fly up into the piñons where they now have nests.

May 25 Chased an adult from the edge of the Artemisia up in the piñon but was unable to collect it. Petelka shot a bird moving up about this time and it may have been the same bird.

May 29 5 mi. W & 1 1/4 mi. S Independence, 6000 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

A ♂ perched in the top of one of the deciduous oaks near camp. This bird was apparently moving across the canyon for I have heard or seen no other jays down in the "meadow".

June 4 1/2 mi. N & 4 mi. W Independence, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

At this locality along the South Fork of Oak, California jays were relatively abundant in a limited area in the bottom of the canyon where there was thickets of willows. There also were oaks (non-deciduous) here, but the jays I shot were in, and apparently nesting somewhere near, the willow thicket.

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...



Hoffmeister  
1942

Lanius ludovicianus

May 16

Walker Cr., 4 mi. SW Olancha, 5200 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.

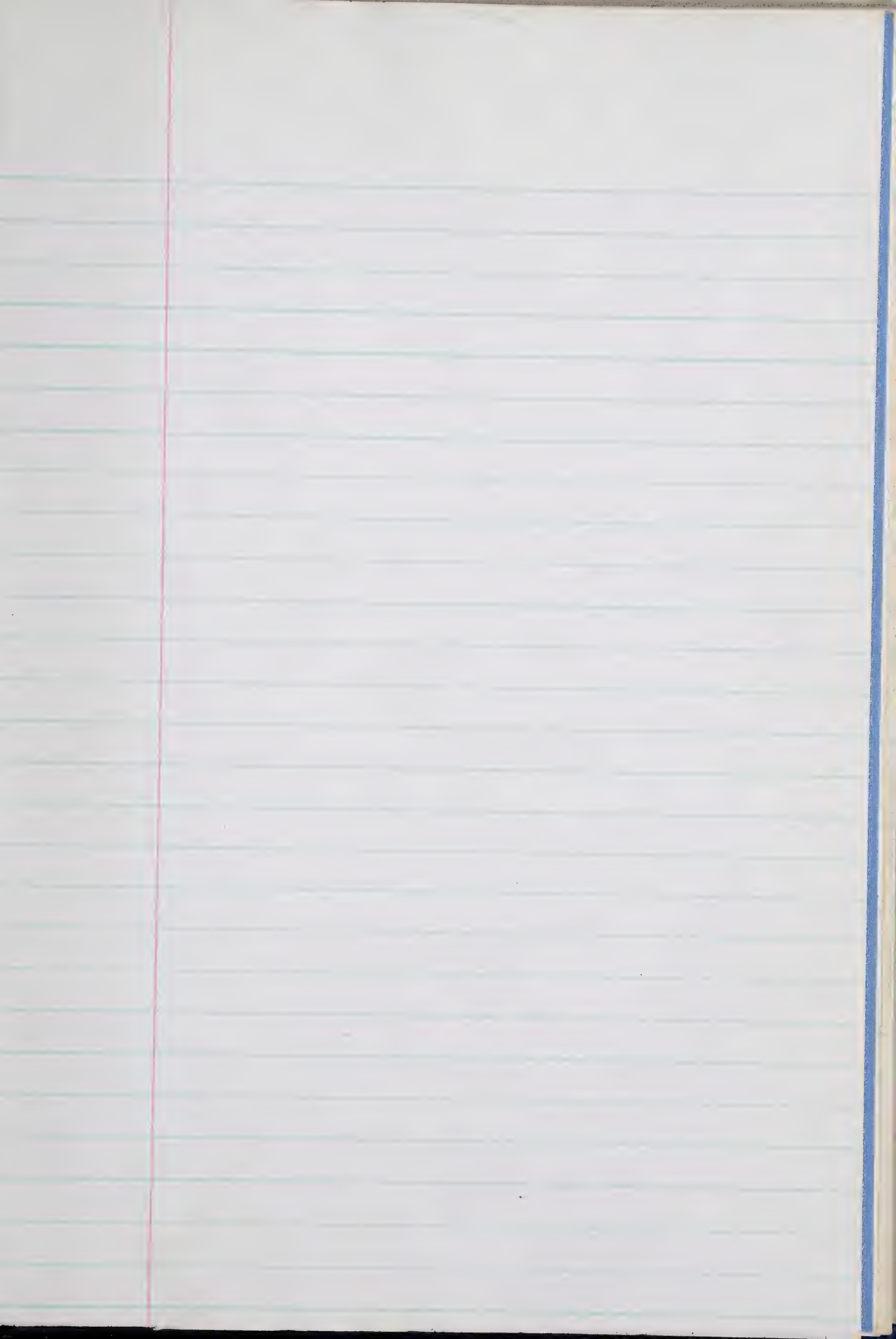
Saw a shrike in a oak, 25 ft. above ground, along this creek. It had flown in from the east, over the Artemisia flat. I shot it, although I am not sure I killed it. I was unable to find it in the foliage of the oak.

May 17

Walked  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. NE towards Olancha. Saw 5 shrikes. One I shot, which had a large brood patch and a cluster of developing eggs, the largest of which was 10 mm. Another shrike was seen to fly to one of the cotton trap markers and fly off with a good sized piece of cotton. Two other shrikes were observed chasing other shrikes.











Hoffmeister, D. F.

Miscellaneous, 1942-1943

Catalog #909-#969

Species account





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

Tanner Cr., about 5 mi. S Bonneville, Multnomah Co., Oregon

June 15, 1942

(coll. Kay H. Beach)

skeleton only

909 ? *Sorex*

Sent in by Mr. Kay H. Beach, Larch Mt. C.P.S. Camp, Box 128, Route 1, Corbett, Oregon. The specimen, according to the collector's note, was taken along Moffatt Way Trail, in moist, very shady, Douglas fir woods.

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. (Orig. stock from Syria; laboratory animal)

Aug. 2, 1942

+ skel.

910 ♂ *Mesocricetus auratus* (at least 2½ yrs. old)

156-16-19-24=-

"Atherton area", San Mateo Co., Calif.

Aug. 19, 1942

(no measurements)

(coll. R. P. Maynard)

acc.  
6902

911 ♂ *Sciurus*

Above squirrel brought in Aug. 27, 1942, already skinned but not stuffed by Mr. Richard P. Maynard. Sexed prior to bringing to M.V.Z. Black mutant.

Moraga Ave., between Maxwellton Dr. & Harbord Dr., Oakland, Alameda Co., Cal.

Aug. 25, 1942

(coll. Wm. E. Ferguson)

acc. 6899

912 ♂ ? *Lobipes lobatus*

24.2 gms.

"Found dead on Moraga Ave...."

acc. 6903

Yosemite Valley, 4000 ft., Yosemite National Park, Mariposa Co., Calif.

Sept. - Oct., 1939

part skull only

913 sex? *Ursus americanus*

(coll unknown)

" 914

" "

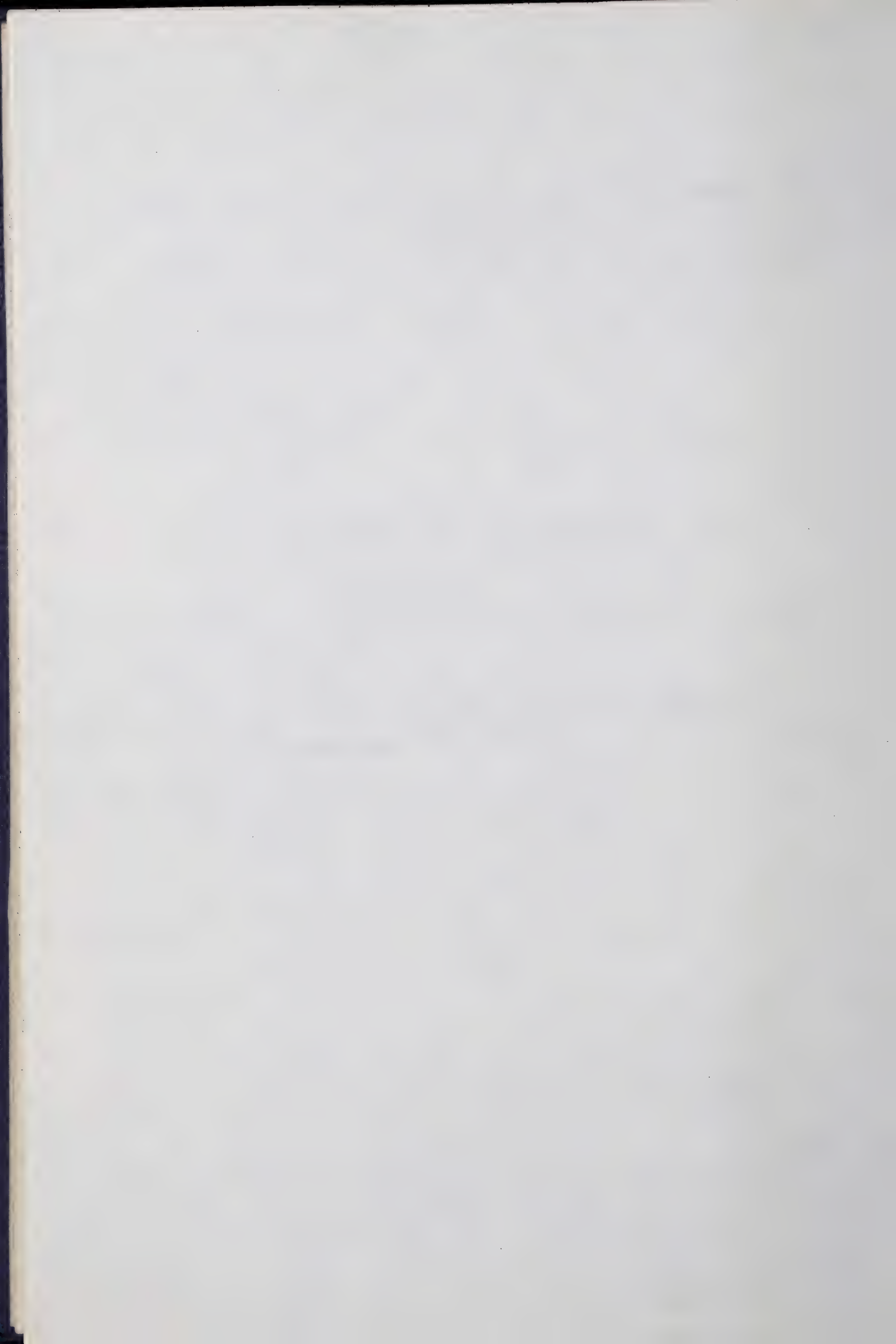
"

" 915

" "

"

These skulls sent in Aug. 1 (#913) & Aug. 24, 1942 (#914, 915). Dr. Hall had requested such skulls be saved for MVZ. See letter from Harry Parker, Aug. 29, 1942.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

acc. 6905

10 mi. W Wakeeney, Trego Co., Kansas

Aug. 11, 1942

skel. only

916

♂

*Onychomys leucogaster*

no measurements (coll. C. G. Sibley)

skel. only

917

♂

"

"

"

skel. only

918

♀

"

"

"

919

"

"

"

920

"

"

"

921

"

"

"

922

"

"

"

alc.

923

"

"

"

alc.

924

"

"

"

The above are 9 of 11 *O. leucogaster* sent in by Sibley. They were preserved in formalin. #916-918 were preserved as skeletons. Nos. 919-922 may be made in to skeletons only after dissection. Nos. 923-924 were preserved in alcohol. Two specimens were not catalogued or accessioned as these are to be used in dissection. The numbers of these two are:

for dissection

925

*Onychomys leucogaster*

(as above)

for dissection

926

"

"

"

Fleischacker Zoo, San Francisco, Calif "Native to Burma & S. India"

Sept. 9, 1942

+ skel.

927

♀

*Hylobates hooock*

450 — — — 126 — — = 9 lbs. <sup>6 oz.</sup>

"Gibbon - full grown ♀, genus *Hylobates*, Gray-browed (common name hooock). Native to Burma & S. India." This information Dr. Hall jotted down during telephone conversation with Mr. Baldwin of the Zoo. The animal was picked up, at zoo, <sup>by me</sup> Sept. 10. Probably died the day before. No additional information, altho Mr. Baldwin probably can supply more.





Hoffmeister  
1942

Catalog

acc. 6914 4 mi. E Truckee, Nevada Co., Calif

"Summer, 1941"

skull only

928

? *Zapus*

"coll G. Murphy"

8.77 - 4.7 - 1.8 - ?

Unskinned head received at M.V.Z. sometime in the fall of 1941. Turned over by Hall to Dalquest, presumably, who wrote "waiting for full data". Inasmuch as no additional data is forthcoming it is being catalogued.

acc. 6936 Villavicencio, Colombia, So. America

Exact date not given except 1940

alc. { 929 ♂ *Proechimys o'connelli*

930 ♀

931 ♂

932 ♂

933 ♀

934 ♂

*no measurements*

These specimens, viscerated and preserved for a time in formalin, were sent to M.V.Z. by J. Eric Hill, Amer. Mus. as a gift. No data accompanied the specimens as to collector, measurements, or month collected.

15 mi W Matador, Motley Co., Texas

Oct. 23, 1942

935 ♀ *Sigmodon*

+ skel.

936 ♀

+ skel.

937 ♂

+ skel.

(4 emb. x 17)

938 ♀

+ skel.

939 ♂

+ skel.

940 ♀

215-71-30-17.5 = 71.4 gm.  
5 pr. mammae

277-115-32.5-18 = 110.0 "

285-108-33-19 = 136.8 "

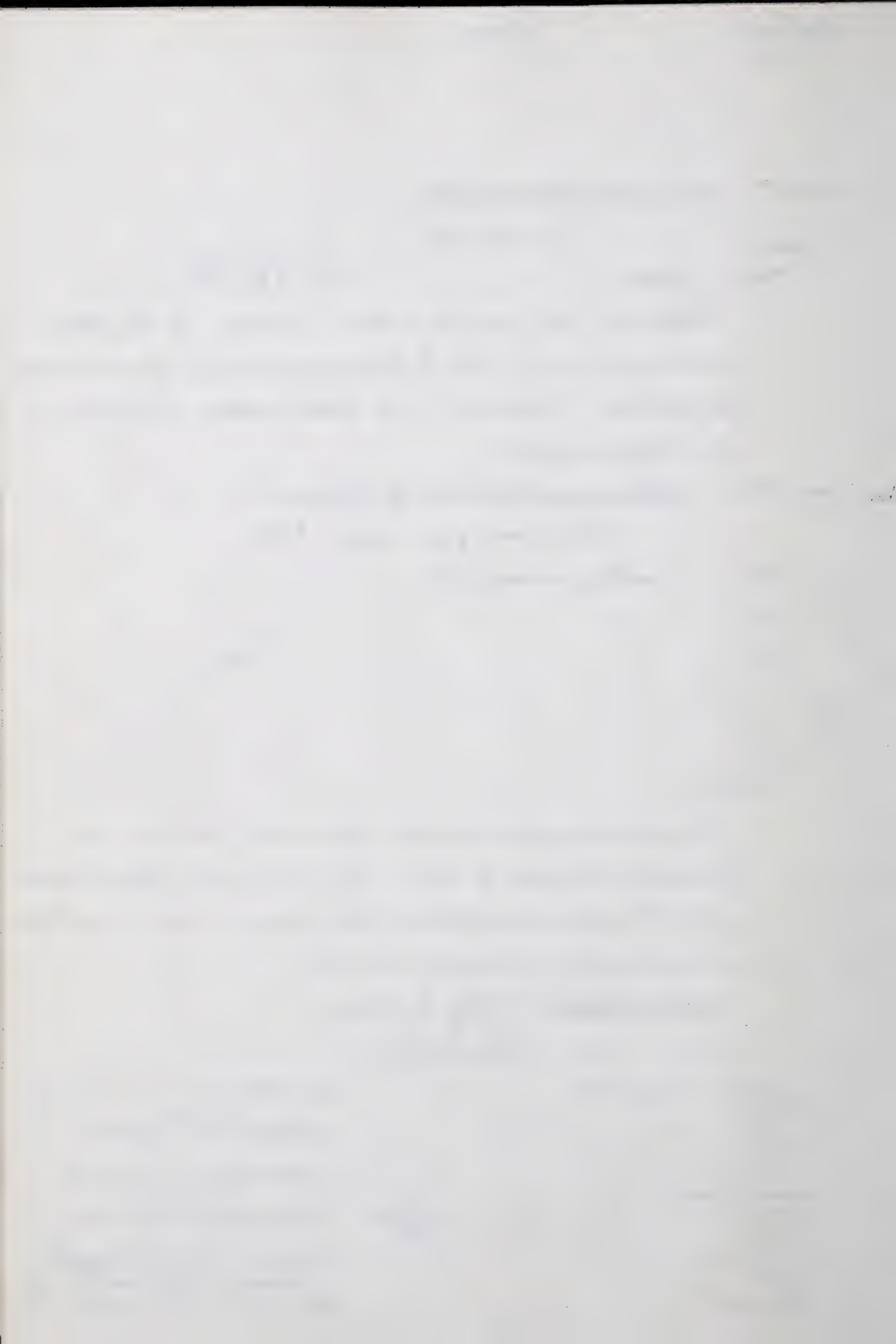
5 pr. mammae

270-108-30-17.5 = 107.5 "

242-95-31-18 = 95.2 "

6 mammae rt. side; 5 mam. left. side

256-100-31-17 = 90.0 "





Hoffmeister  
1943

Catalog

Just south of Fort Smith City limits, Sebastian Co., Arkansas

Dec. 6, 1942

skin only

949 ♂? *Spilogale*

(coll. Floyd Mansell, Jr.)  
(no measurements)

This skin was sent in with the skeleton, no. 948 DFH, but is not the skin for this skeleton. Data to be gathered & sent in for this. Letter rec'd Mar. 5, 1943 states this skin, 949, was collected at same location <sup>that</sup> no. 948 was.

Acc. 7006

Duncan, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

December, 1942

skull only

950

sex? *Sorex vagrans*

(coll. by Arthur Peake)

95<sup>±</sup>-41-12

Sent in as a dried-up specimen, <sup>from</sup> which the external measurements were taken, by Arthur Peake, P.O. Box 304, Duncan, B.C.

Fairholme, Jack Fish Lake (Provincial Electoral) District, Saskatchewan

Winter, 1941-1942

mummified

951

*Mustela erminea*  
~~*taxosa*~~

(coll. by Clifford Olson)  
(no measurements)

mummified

952

" "

"

These 2 specimens, which were completely dried up and with the fur slipping, were sent to Hall by Prof. W. T. Shaw of Fresno State College on March 2, 1943. These specimens were in turn given to Shaw by the collector, Clifford Olson. Both specimens are white except for the distal portion of the tail.

acc. 7011

Arroyo Mocho, 7 mi. SE Livermore, Alameda Co., Calif.

March 14, 1943

(coll. by W. D. Dalquest)

953 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

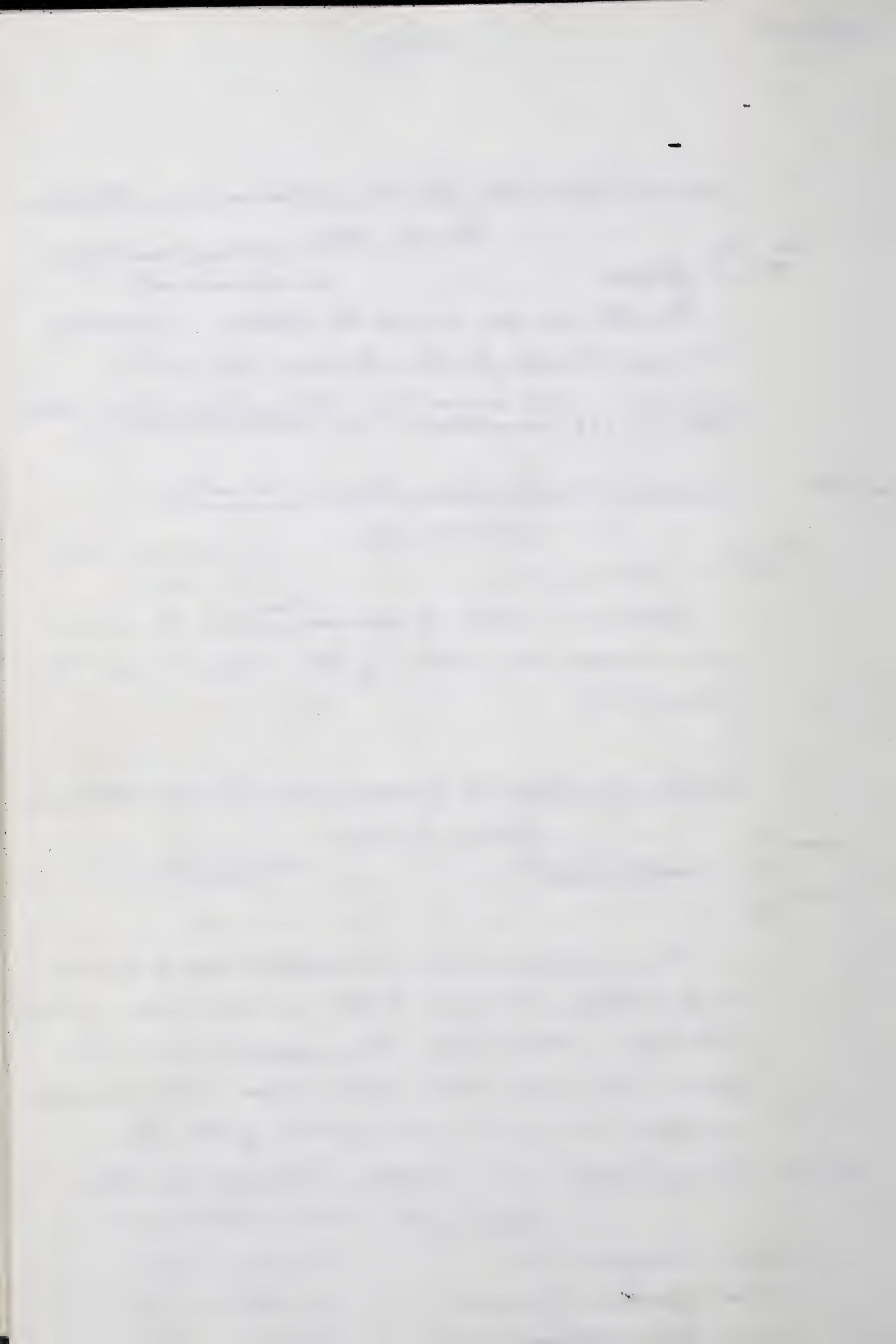
197-94-25-24.5

954 ♂ *Microtus californicus*

175-50-21-16

955 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

176-75-20-18





Haffmeister  
1943

Catalog

Arroyo Mocho, 7 mi. SE Swermore, Alameda Co., Calif.

acc. 7011

Mar. 21, 1943

coll. by W.W. Dalquest

956 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

201-105-24-21

957 ♀ " "

202-100-23-22

958 ♀ " "

217-112-24.5-25

"Near southeast tip of New Guinea island"

Pick-up Nov. 4, 1942

(coll. by Leonard R. Leoni)

no measurements

acc. 7010 skull only - pickup  
959 sex? *Macropus*

The above skull was rec'd Mar. 10, 1943. Dr. Hall rec'd a letter (dated Jan. 16, 1943) on Feb. 12, 1943, from Leonard R. Leoni with data that this skull was picked up, in a cleaned condition, at the above locality and "on a grassy hill".

Rio Vista, Solano Co., Calif.

May 11, 1943

(coll. unknown)

+ skel.  
acc. 7048 960 ♂ *Castor canadensis*

— - 293-175-35 - no wt.

See back of this page for complete data. Sex not determined for specimen was gutted when received. Mr. Worcester, in conversation, said animal was a male.

Old Mission at Mission San Jose, Alameda Co., Calif.

May 7, 1943

coll. W.W. Dalquest - no measurements

acc. 7043

all  
alcohol

961 ♀ *Corynorhinus rafinesquii*

962

963 ♂

964 ♂

965 ♀

966 ♀

967 ♂

Series saved to show size variation from young still attached by umbilical cord to young  $\frac{1}{3}$  grown. See Dalquest's notes for further data.

5-24-43

Acc  
7048

Beaver data for Dr. Miller

Sized at Rio Vista May 11 from  
a commercial salmon fisherman who  
claimed it became tangled in his salmon net.  
He clubbed & shot it afterward, he said.

It was dressed while warm by Hugh  
Worcester of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and was  
placed in ice room at Siletz at 23° temp.  
and taken from ice house today (May 24) at 11 AM.

Any additional information please phone  
H. Worcester, U.S. F. & W. S., 1625 San Pablo Ave. Berkeley  
(Ph. BE 9358.)

(P.S.  
(Hide salted before storage)

K. Hooper  
Fish & Game Warden  
Fairfax, Calif.



West end Alaskan Peninsula, Alaska

Between March and April, 1885

claw only

968.

sex ?

Ursus gyas

(Chase Littlejohn)

no measurements

"Lassoed and pulled down to Redwood City Harbor, San Mateo Co., Cal."

About 1858

claw only

969

sex ?

Ursus californicus

(Chase Littlejohn)

no measurements

These two specimens, 968 & 969, are represented by claws only. In neither case is it positively known that Chase Littlejohn was the actual collector, but he obtained them at least shortly after the specimens were killed and kept them in his collection until 1942.

No. 969 is figured (fig. 15) in Grinnell, Dixon, & Lindsay, Fur bearing Mammals ---, and additional data concerning this specimen are given by them on pp. 73-74. Three dates of capture accompany this specimen: "abt 1858", "in 1858", and "about 1860". I don't know which is correct. (See back of page for labels accompanying specimens ~~are~~ received from Chase Littlejohn)

West end

101052

Alaskan Penn.

1885 Between

March + April

Alaska Brown

Bear -

Chase Littlejohn

Grizzly Bear

101053

Larson & pulled

down to Redwood

City Harbor -

In 1858

Chase Littlejohn



Hoffmeister  
1942

Aphelocoma californica

June 4

Campus, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Watched a Cal. Jay feeding on the lawn in front of the Faculty Club. It was stalking earthworms robin-fashion; instead of walking, it was moved in "stiff-legged" jumps, each bound carrying the bird quite some distance. I had only watched it for about 2½ minutes when it pulled out an earthworm, flying off immediately through the live oaks.























